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The Current Housing Situation

Employment Trends, 1954-55

The Taft-Hartley Act—A Look Ahead

An Economist's View of the Ford-GM Contracts

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

CONTENTS

Special Articles

- 1105 A Review of Employment Trends in 1954 and 1955
- 1112 Current Forces in the Homebuilding Market
- 1115 One View of the Effects of the Ford-GM Contracts

Summaries of Studies and Reports

- 1119 Wages and Related Provisions in 17 Labor Markets, 1954-55
- 1123 Major Wage Developments, First Half of 1955
- 1126 Earnings and Employment of Women Factory Workers, April 1954
- 1132 The Taft-Hartley Act—A Look Ahead
- 1139 Job Finding and the Theory of Job Choice
- 1144 Hours of Work, Holidays, and Vacations in the Soviet Union
- 1147 Wage Chronology No. 9: General Motors Corp.—Supplement No. 3
- 1152 Wage Chronology No. 14: Ford Motor Co.—Supplement No. 2
- 1157 Employee Welfare Fund Regulation in the State of Washington

Departments

- III The Labor Month in Review
- 1158 Significant Decisions in Labor Cases
- 1165 Chronology of Recent Labor Events
- 1168 Developments in Industrial Relations
- 1176 Book Reviews and Notes
- 1183 Current Labor Statistics

Occupational Wage Surveys

(BLS Bulletins 1172-1 through 17)

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has released the last of this year's occupational wage surveys for major labor markets. The studies cover 17 areas and were conducted during the winter 1954-55. The individual bulletins provide earnings information on about 60 jobs selected from several categories: Office clerical, professional and technical, maintenance and powerplant, and custodial and material movement.

In addition to areawide averages and distributions of workers by earnings classes for each job, information is provided wherever possible by major industry division, including manufacturing, public utilities, finance, trade, and services.

Also presented are data for paid holidays, paid vacations, scheduled weekly hours, frequency of wage payment, minimum entrance rates, and shift differential practices.

The areas covered, survey date, bulletin number, and price are as follows:

			Cents
Atlanta	March 1955	1172-11	20
Baltimore	April 1955	1172-15	25
Boston	April 1955	1172-17	25
Buffalo	September 1954	1172-1	25
Chicago	April 1955	1172-14	25
Cleveland	October 1954	1172-2	25
Dallas	September 1954	1172-3	20
Denver	December 1954	1172-6	25
Los Angeles	March 1955	1172-12	25
Memphis	February 1955	1172-9	20
Minneapolis-St. Paul	November 1954	1172-5	20
Newark-Jersey City	December 1954	1172-8	20
New York	March 1955	1172-13	25
Philadelphia	November 1954	1172-4	25
Portland (Oreg.)	April 1955	1172-16	25
St. Louis	February 1955	1172-10	25
San Francisco-Oakland	January 1955	1172-7	20

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The Labor Month in Review

TO THE EXTENT that peace and quiet are elements of a normal, workaday atmosphere, the early autumn was an extraordinarily normal period for the domestic labor scene. There were minor developments related to trade union unity, extension of employer-supplemented unemployment benefit plans (one with a new twist), and a few large settlements and negotiations. Strike activity, which included one violent flare-up, had no national significance.

The possibility strengthened that A. Philip Randolph, president of the AFL Sleeping Car Porters, would become a vice president of the new federation to be formed the first week in December by the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Another possible Negro vice president is Willard Townsend of the CIO Transport Service Workers, whose chances are furthered by the demurral of CIO Transport Workers' president Michael Quill to accept the office scheduled for him in the merger arrangements. Quill feels the smaller unions are endangered by the consolidation. His qualms are shared by other small unions. Cognizance of such apprehension was taken by James B. Carey, secretary of the CIO, when he devoted his address to the CIO Lithographers' convention to reassurances on this score.

On the other hand, local 887 of the UAW-CIO complained that small craft locals of the AFL, by petitioning for separate bargaining units at North American Aircraft, were "attempting to push craft groups into third-rate locals, which would spoil their chance to improve their wage rates, win back pay due them, or win recognition as skilled tradesmen."

In a by-play of labor unity, the independent Railway Conductors and Brakemen and the Trainmen plan to return to the Railway Labor Executives' Association after absences of 5 and 18 years.

A September 13 agreement signed by the AFL Machinists and Teamsters launched a joint organizing drive among auto mechanics, servicemen, and salesmen. Each union contributed \$100,000 toward expenses. About 1 million employees are in these occupations.

ALMOST ALL railroad workers were represented in wage disputes in progress as of mid-October. Eleven nonoperating unions reported favorable strike votes to enforce demands for a 25-cent-an-hour wage increase for about 800,000 workers and assumption by carriers of the full cost of health and welfare benefits. The Firemen also took a strike vote in rejection of a Presidential emergency board recommendation of a wage increase of 4 cents an hour plus an employer-financed health and welfare program.

However, on October 5 the Trainmen (Ind.) and 130 Class I railroads agreed to wage increases of 10½ cents per hour for all members except stewards and yardmasters, who will receive initial increases of \$30 and \$21 a month, respectively; on December 1 certain classes of yard workers will receive additional increases when their weekly hours are reduced to 40. Four of the 10½ cents was in lieu of an employer-financed health and welfare plan.

In a fourth dispute, the engineers were in negotiations for a 22½-percent skill differential increase.

Settlement on September 17 of a month-long strike against 18 International Harvester plants helped bring supplementary unemployment benefit plans negotiated by the CIO Auto Workers to nearly 900,000 of its members. It has been estimated that about 100 agreements covering 1 million workers in various industries now contain such plans.

A week after the Harvester settlement, Walter P. Reuther, president of the UAW, wrote Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson asking him to join the union's request "for a Congressional inquiry into wages, prices and profits in the steel, automobile, and the farm equipment industries so that farmers . . . can fix . . . responsibility . . . for the higher prices." Price increases in farm machinery have been attributed to recent wage increases.

Martial law was invoked in the New Castle, Ind., area on October 10 to prevent a recurrence

of rioting and gun fire in the course of a strike which began on July 25 between the CIO Auto Workers and the Perfect Circle Corp., makers of piston rings. Among disputed issues were a union shop and a layoff benefit plan.

Supplemental unemployment pay on an individual savings basis rather than a common fund is provided in a September agreement between the CIO Glass Workers and two major plate glass companies. The plan resulted from a joint union-management study. Benefits up to \$30 a week, for either prolonged sickness or layoff, can be paid at the employee's request. Seniority is not a factor and company contributions of 5 cents an hour will accrue to each employee's account. Accruals over \$600 are to be distributed as additional vacation allowances.

Significant among September agreements was that negotiated by Remington Rand, Inc. and the AFL Machinists. For one reason, it called for a union shop and put a union label on UNIVAC; for another, it was negotiated in a spirit contrasting markedly with the bitterness which characterized labor-management relations between the two during the so-called "Mohawk Valley Formula" days of the mid 1930's.

Local 298 of the CIO Electrical Workers hit a new pay lode of fringe benefits, known to members as the "fringe with a frizz." All women employees of the Rillino Dermetics Co. will be allowed two extra half-days off each year to get permanent waves.

THE CIO Telephone Workers, historically in favor of private ownership of telephones, on September 20 voted to establish a committee to "study the relative merits of public as opposed to private ownership . . . in this country and in Canada." Union president Joseph A. Bierne indicated that he had been impressed by a meeting of the Postal, Telephone, and Telegraph international trade secretariat at which all other countries represented had public ownership. In a complaint against the practices of public ownership, the AFL Postal Clerks on October 3 accused the Post Office Department of instituting a speedup program and called for a congressional investigation. A Department spokesman stated that the Service was merely trying to establish reasonable and uniform

work standards, as performance for a given job varied as much as 50 percent between post offices.

UNIONS recently have also been active in bestowing benefactions—on members and others. CIO affiliates contributed more than \$300,000 toward flood relief, while such AFL organizations as the Machinists and the Ladies Garment Workers alone donated more than \$160,000. The latter union also made available its fully staffed and equipped mobile health unit for flood relief work. In this connection, the Garment Workers on October 4 announced an allocation of \$500,000 to maintain a fleet of 12 such units to service the diagnostic health needs of members who live in areas too remote from the union's 17 permanent health centers. The mobile units contain dressing rooms and X-ray and eye examining facilities.

Mid-September marked the dedication of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers' \$750,000 medical center for members. Located in Chicago, the center offers a wide range of diagnostic and treatment services. Maintenance will be financed by employer contributions to a special fund. Two weeks earlier the same union opened a 520-acre summer resort in Pennsylvania.

There was even more to come, according to Robert C. Hendon, a vice president of the Railway Express Agency. He predicted on September 26, at an American Management Association meeting, that "within our lifetime" factory workers would be on a year-round salaried basis. At the same conference John C. Whitaker, chairman of the board of Reynolds Tobacco Co., decried appeals from some quarters urging flood-stricken New England plants to move South to take advantage of wage differentials. Such moves, he maintained, are not productive of "good employers or good neighbors."

An interesting industrial move from West Germany to New Jersey was in prospect. The Volkswagen concern recently announced acquisition of the Studebaker-Packard plant at New Brunswick for assembly of the German car for the American market. The New Jersey CIO Council president, according to the CIO News, while welcoming the company to the State, expressed apprehension over statements ascribed to its president on the benefits of a longer workweek.

A Review of Employment Trends in 1954 and 1955

GERSON B. KRAMER*

THE OUTSTANDING employment development of the past 2 years was the reversal of the decline in nonfarm employment that had begun in late 1953. The decline continued, but at a progressively slower rate, until the last quarter of 1954 when the trend was reversed. Employment continued to rise through the first 6 months of 1955. Total nonfarm employment was 49 million in mid-1955, almost 1 million above mid-1954 levels but still about 640,000 below the peak levels of mid-1953. (See table 1.)

TABLE 1.—*Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division, average for 2d quarter, 1955*

[In thousands]

Industry division	2d quarter 1955 (average)	Net change to 2d quarter 1955 (average) from—	
		2d quarter 1954 (average)	2d quarter 1953 (average)
Total nonfarm	49,016	+947	-637
Manufacturing	16,384	+520	-944
Mining	747	-21	-105
Contract construction	2,513	-28	-90
Transportation and public utilities	4,007	+7	-219
Wholesale and retail trade	10,872	+107	+189
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,180	+71	+149
Service and miscellaneous	5,727	+61	+156
Government	6,895	+160	+257

Nonfarm employment trends during this 2-year period were dominated by fluctuations in the manufacturing sector where employment changes paralleled total nonfarm trends. The manufacturing recovery was also accompanied by a sharp reversal of the downtrend in factory hours which brought the factory workweek in June 1955 to a level equal to the peak for that month reached in 1953.

Important factors underlying the uptrend were the continuation of high levels of consumer expenditures for both durable and nondurable goods, the leveling off and subsequent rise in business inventories, and increased producers' expenditures for plant and equipment.

Nonmanufacturing employment as a whole continued to expand slowly throughout this 2-year period. Record expenditures for new building kept construction employment at high levels during 1954 and the first half of 1955, and population expansion and the staffing of new trade outlets in suburban areas accounted for a moderate increase in the number of workers in retail and wholesale trade. Moderate employment gains were also made in the service and finance industries. State and local government employment increased during this period as existing school staffs were expanded and new schools were built to accommodate larger school populations. The only significant nonmanufacturing employment declines occurred in two sectors closely allied with manufacturing—mining and transportation—but by the spring of 1955 employment started to move upward as a result of the impact of the manufacturing upswing.

Factory Employment Recovery, Early 1954

The first indication during 1954 of recovery in manufacturing was the contraction in the number of industries reporting employment declines. Nearly every manufacturing industry group reported job reductions in late 1953, but by early 1954 a number of industries showed signs of improvement.

Early Slackening in Nondurable-Goods Downtrend. Earliest signs of employment stability appeared in nondurable-goods manufacturing, where employment declines in several industry groups were halted in January 1954. Thereafter, through June 1954, gains and losses in the food, textiles, paper, printing, petroleum, and leather industry groups largely followed seasonal patterns.

Despite this wide area of stability, employment in the nondurable-goods sector as a whole gradually declined by about 75,000 employees during the first half of 1954 because of continued job reduc-

*Of the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics.

tions in 2 industry groups—chemicals and apparel. Between January and June, the chemicals industry group reported almost uninterrupted employment reductions, amounting to about 21,000 workers, in marked contrast to the slight rise in employment usually occurring in this industry during the early part of the year. More than half of the employment loss in this group was reported by the industrial organic chemicals industry, which includes firms producing explosives, although most other industries in this group also reported decreases. The apparel industry reported a slight rise in employment during the pre-Easter peak, but as a result of sharp declines in April and May, total employment in the industry in midyear was about 76,000 below the January level.

Durable-Goods Recovery Slower. In the durable-goods industries, which had suffered the most severe employment reductions in 1953, the downturn did not lose momentum until several months after the slackening in nondurables. Employment declines were still substantial in the first half of 1954. By June 1954, durable-goods employment of 9,066,000 was 470,000, or nearly 5 percent, below the level recorded in January 1954.

The first easing of the durable-goods downturn occurred during early spring in three industry groups outside the metalworking area: lumber; furniture; and stone, clay, and glass. Earlier recovery in these industries was probably due to their more direct relationship to consumer markets and construction activity.

As the second quarter of 1954 began, the declines slowed in three metalworking industry groups—ordnance, primary metals, and fabricated metals. Earlier employment losses in each of these groups had been greater than 10,000 per month. By midyear, however, severe employment reductions in the important primary metals and fabricated metals industry groups had ended and the employment situation had been stabilized. Nevertheless, these 2 industry groups combined showed a January-to-June loss of more than 112,000 workers, in contrast to their usual pattern of rising or stable employment. All other metalworking industry groups continued to report almost uninterrupted declines throughout this 6-month period.

The July-December 1954 Recovery

Rising employment in the durable-goods sector, sparked by stepped-up automobile production, highlighted employment developments during the last 6 months of 1954. After a summer dip attributable to seasonal factors and some work stoppages, employment in this sector turned upward significantly in October for the first time in 1954 and continued up without interruption the rest of the year. In the latter half of the year, total employment in these plants rose by about 330,000, a slightly larger-than-average gain.

The upturn began in the automobile industry and quickly spread to other durable-goods manufacturing. Automobile employment had dropped sharply in September as production was curtailed for inventory reduction and for retooling, but with the beginning of 1955-model production, employment turned up sharply. As a result, total employment in the transportation-equipment industry group rose by 67,000 between September and October and an additional 131,000 workers in the next 2 months as auto production mounted.

The impact of this activity was rapidly transmitted to metalworking and metal supplier plants, and in late fall, employment in both the primary and fabricated metals group turned upward. In the primary metals group, gains occurred in the basic iron and steel industry and in plants engaged in the smelting, rolling, and casting of nonferrous metals, while in the fabricated metals group, sharp increases were noted in metal-stamping plants. In addition, sharp employment gains in plants manufacturing electrical equipment for motor vehicles were partly responsible for the reversal in employment in the electrical machinery group. Between October and December, employment in this small industry—electrical equipment for vehicles—increased from 65,000 to 74,000, a gain of nearly 14 percent.

On the other hand, employment continued to decline in the ordnance, machinery, and instrument industry groups but at a slower pace. For the most part, the continuation of the machinery downturn was attributable to job reductions in plants manufacturing producers' durable equipment; employment in plants producing such service industry and household machinery as

laundry and refrigeration equipment rose during the fourth quarter of 1954.

Nondurable-goods employment during the second half of 1954 remained relatively stable, with most industry groups reporting seasonal gains and losses. However, employment advances were noted in chemicals and rubber where declines had occurred in the first part of the year. In the rubber industry, employment in auto tire plants began to increase in October 1954 and continued to rise in November and December, reflecting stepped-up auto output as well as returns to the factories from a late summer work stoppage. The chemical industry had a similar employment pattern, with the most notable increase in industrial organic chemicals.

Accelerated Upswing in Manufacturing

First Quarter 1955. Manufacturing employment turned upward again after the usual post-Christmas reductions and showed continued strength during the first quarter of 1955. At the close of the quarter, the uptrend accelerated and spread as more industries joined the list of those showing sharp job gains.

Between February and March of 1955, the total number of factory jobs rose by 141,000, the sharpest gain reported for this time of year since 1946. Moreover, 19 of the 21 major industry groups reported gains. The rise was most marked in the primary metals groups with a gain of 26,000, the largest single employment increase that this group had reported in any month since 1946 (except for a few months which marked the end of work stoppages). Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills accounted for half of this increase, but all other primary metals industries, including ferrous and nonferrous foundries, also reported employment gains.

The February-March gain of 15,000 workers in the fabricated metals group was a postwar record for the season in that group. Similarly, the machinery, furniture, electrical machinery, and miscellaneous manufacturing industry groups reported substantially greater job gains than usually occur between February and March. The increase in the machinery group was the largest monthly rise in this industry for 2 years

and reflected the upturn in the demand for producers' durable goods as well as increases in household and agricultural machinery production.

Transportation equipment plants continued to expand between February and March 1955, adding 23,000 workers to their payrolls as a result of record production schedules in automobiles and seasonal expansion in shipbuilding activity.

The February-March upturn in nondurable-goods plants was, allowing for the usual seasonal factors, the largest gain this sector had reported since the 1953 downturn began. The rise resulted from employment increases in a number of industry groups, particularly chemicals, in which the uptrend accelerated, and printing, rubber, and leather.

Second Quarter 1955. The record pace of factory employment expansion was maintained throughout the second quarter of the year. Manufacturing employment rose by 60,000 between April and May—only the second time in the postwar period that the job total had risen between these months. In the following month, factory employment increased by 148,000—a substantially sharper-than-usual pickup. The pattern of job increases in the second quarter of 1955 followed those of the first quarter with the durable-goods sector—especially metal-products industries—showing the most significant gains.

Gains by primary metals plants in May and June brought factory employment almost back to the record June 1953 level. Sharp job gains in the fabricated metals industry group also continued into the second quarter of 1955. The record output of automobiles, construction, and the high level of consumer demand for other metal products were the principal factors which underlay the striking increases in these two industry groups.

In the machinery industry group, sharp job gains, caused primarily by strong demands for household appliances and increased expenditures for capital goods, continued the trend which began in January 1955. The transportation-equipment industry group, on the other hand, leveled off in the second quarter of 1955 as declines in aircraft and shipbuilding offset continued expansion of auto plant work forces. In the remaining durable-

goods groups, employment continued to move upward.

The employment situation in the nondurable-goods sector also showed improvement, with gains especially notable in the paper and rubber industry groups.

Factory Employment Levels, April-June 1955

The total number of factory workers averaged 16.4 million in the second quarter of 1955, about half a million more than a year earlier, but still almost a million below the corresponding 1953 level. (See table 2.) Widespread gains brought nearly every industry above 1954 levels, the only exceptions being ordnance, instruments, tobacco, and petroleum. Moreover, in 3 nondurable-goods industry groups, second quarter 1955 employment exceeded mid-1953 levels. In 2 groups—paper and printing—the record number of workers employed reflected the relatively minor impact of the downturn on their activities. In chemicals, which experienced a severe decline during 1954,

TABLE 2.—*Employees in manufacturing establishments, by major industry group, average for 2d quarter 1955*

[In thousands]

Major industry group	2d quarter 1955 (average)	Net change to 2d quarter 1955 (average) from—	
		2d quarter 1954 (average)	2d quarter 1953 (average)
Manufacturing	16,384	+529	-944
Durable goods	9,511	+388	-764
Ordnance and accessories	133.3	-25.6	-109.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	722.4	+34.0	-36.9
Furniture and fixtures	354.6	+19.5	-22.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	843.6	+35.4	-4.1
Primary metal industries	1,265.2	+116.6	-57.3
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation)	1,087.0	+45.8	-70.6
Machinery (except electrical)	1,580.9	+4.0	-162.2
Electrical machinery	1,109.3	+38.8	-125.0
Transportation equipment	1,880.0	+119.3	-115.9
Instruments and related products	310.4	-5.8	-25.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	464.5	+8.9	-33.9
Nondurable goods	6,873	+141	-180
Food and kindred products	1,478.1	+2.9	-16.7
Tobacco manufactures	88.3	-1.7	-3.4
Textile-mill products	1,045.3	+3.3	-139.6
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,182.3	+84.2	-81.5
Paper and allied products	541.2	+14.2	+13.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	804.6	+7.8	+18.8
Chemicals and allied products	810.7	+22.7	+2.8
Products of petroleum and coal	251.1	-1.6	-9.3
Rubber products	272.8	+22.5	-11.2
Leather and leather products	377.2	+16.4	-10.0

the sharp upturn in early 1955 carried employment to new peak levels.

Second quarter 1955 employment in the durable-goods sector, at 9.5 million, was almost 400,000 above the 1954 levels but still more than 700,000 below the mid-1953 peak. Employment in transportation equipment was up by about 119,000 between mid-1954 and mid-1955 and in primary metals, by 117,000. The gain over the year in the machinery industry group was only 4,000.

Lumber employment, at 752,000 in mid-1955, was 34,000 higher than a year earlier as a result of increases in logging camps, sawmills, and millwork plywood and prefabricated structural-wood products plants, while employment in the stone, clay, and glass industry group was 33,000 above the second quarter of 1954. The sharpest relative gain in the latter industry group occurred in the small flat-glass industry, a supplier to the automobile industry, but substantial employment increases were also made in plants supplying such construction materials as concrete, gypsum, plaster, and structural clay products. The continuation of strong consumer demand for home furnishings was reflected in the over-the-year increase of 19,000 in the furniture industry group.

Parallel Recovery in the Factory Workweek

Changes in the factory workweek have paralleled recent employment developments. Hours of work, like employment, declined rapidly early in the fall of 1953, following a period of relative stability earlier in the year. (See chart 1.) In December 1953, average weekly hours were 40.2, nearly an hour below the peak for the year recorded in March.¹

At the beginning of 1954, however, with the slackening in the employment downturn, the decline in hours of work halted abruptly. The workweek rose two-tenths of an hour between January and February instead of showing the usual decline. A period of relative stability in factory hours followed; by late spring, a moderate uptrend had developed. In the summer and fall, the rising trend of factory hours became more pronounced and by December 1954 weekly hours at 40.5 were slightly higher than a year earlier.

¹ For an earlier discussion, see Length of Workweek in Manufacturing, May 1953-May 1954, Monthly Labor Review, December 1954 (p. 1311).

Hours of work continued to rise, and by March 1955 the workweek of 40.7 hours was back to 1953 peak levels. Between April and May, the factory workweek rose by one-half hour, a record amount for these months. Sharp rises were reported by 13 of the 21 industry groups and in 6 of these—lumber, machinery, electrical machinery, textiles, furniture, and transportation equipment—the pickup was the sharpest since the end of World War II. Although the stepped-up workweek was most striking in durable-goods plants, a number of nondurable industries also made greater-than-seasonal gains between April and May. In addition to textiles, these included paper, printing, and leather. In 3 industries—transportation equipment, fabricated metals, and primary metals—the April-to-May rise brought the workweek to its highest level in 10 years.

The June 1955 factory workweek at 40.3 hours was 1.2 hours above the same month in 1954 and equal to the 1953 level for June. Over-the-year gains of 2 or more hours were recorded in the primary metals, furniture, and textile industry groups; the workweek was more than an hour above year-ago levels in machinery; apparel; stone, clay, and glass; tobacco; and leather. On the other hand, the increases over June 1954 levels in printing, chemicals, and food were small, while petroleum hours were down slightly over the year.

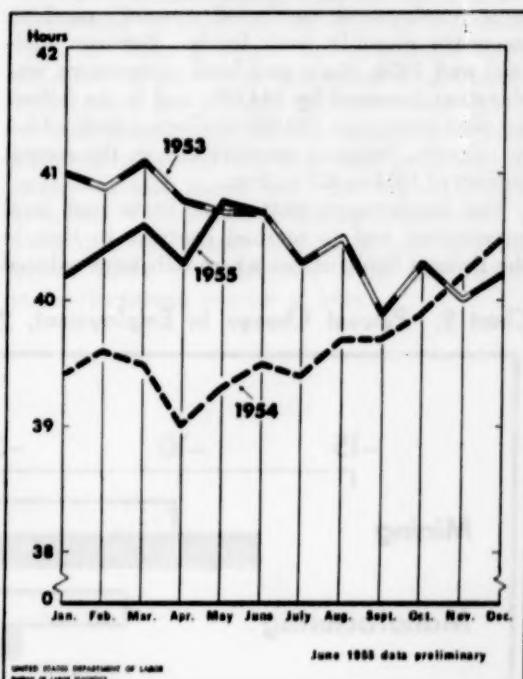
Sixteen of the 21 major industry groups reported average workweeks exceeding the 40-hour mark in June 1955, as compared to 10 industry groups a year earlier. This indicated the widespread use of overtime in manufacturing plants, since the scheduled workweek tends to be higher than the average hours reported because absenteeism and turnover tend to make hours actually worked lower than the scheduled workweek.

Nonmanufacturing Employment, 1954 and 1955

In contrast to manufacturing, most nonmanufacturing industries showed continued moderate employment gains throughout 1954 and 1955. (See chart 2.)

The number of workers in retail and wholesale trade establishments rose slowly but steadily, apart from seasonal fluctuations, as consumer expenditures reached record highs and retail trade outlets in suburban areas continued to expand.

Chart 1. Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing, January 1953 to June 1955



New employment records were set each month and by mid-1955, total employment in this sector was about 167,000 higher than a year earlier. Substantially the same pattern prevailed in the service industries, where record monthly levels were also established during all this period.

Contract construction employment remained near peak levels throughout 1954 and 1955, in contrast with the pattern in 1948-49 when the manufacturing downswing was accompanied by a similar decline in construction employment.

Employment in financial establishments (including insurance, real estate, and banking activities) moved upward continuously throughout 1954 and the first half of 1955, setting new peaks each month. At 2.2 million in the second quarter of 1955, employment was 71,000 more than a year earlier and 149,000 higher than early 1953.

The expansion of public school facilities was the principal factor underlying almost uninterrupted increases in the number of workers employed in

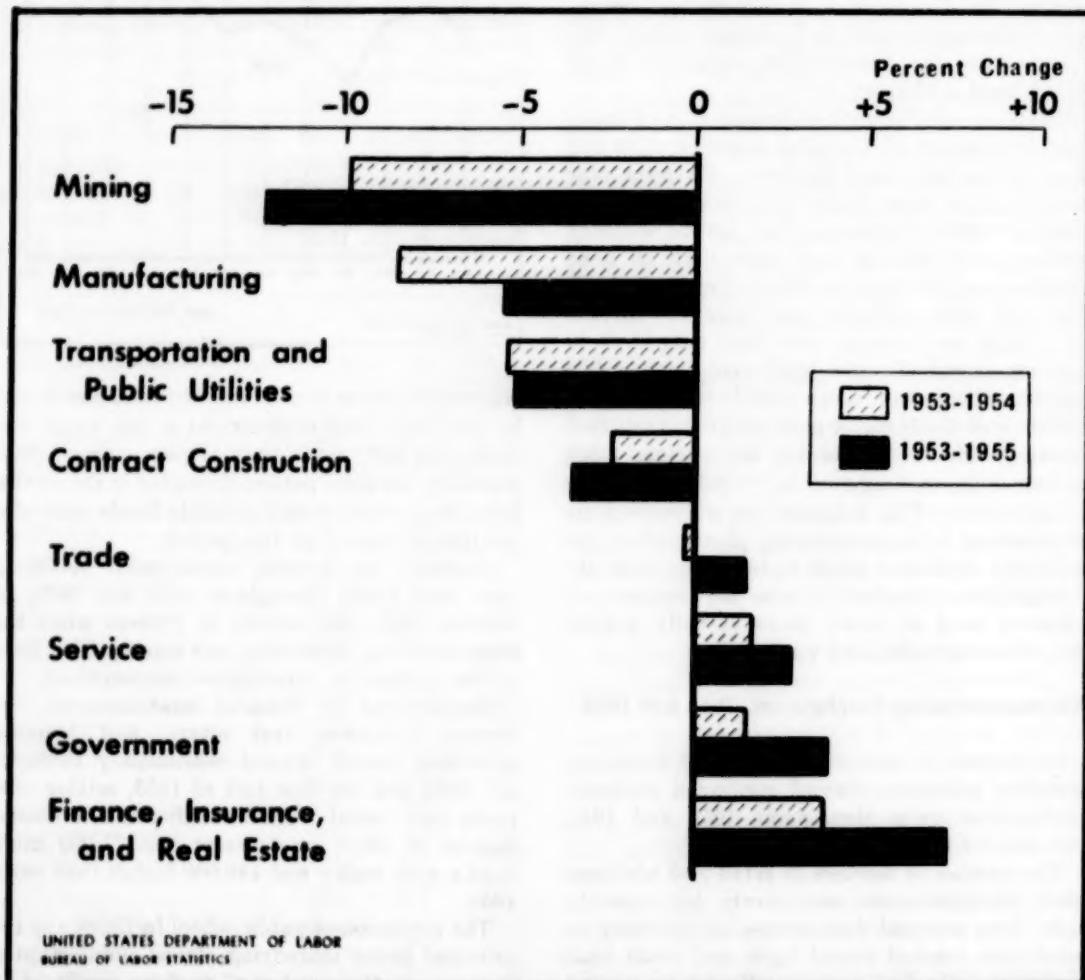
State and local governments. Throughout 1954 and the first half of 1955, State and local government employment continued upward, reaching successive monthly peak levels. Between mid-1953 and 1954, State and local government employment increased by 244,000, and in the following year more than 159,000 employees were added to payrolls, bringing employment in the second quarter of 1955 to 4.7 million.

The employment pattern in State and local government was in marked contrast to that in the Federal Government where rolls were reduced

sharply. Between early 1953 and the first quarter of 1954, Federal payrolls were reduced by about 147,000. In the following year, the number of Federal jobs remained virtually unchanged, with Federal employment at 2.1 million, the lowest level since 1951.

The only other major downturns in nonmanufacturing during 1954 occurred in the two industry sectors which were closely allied with manufacturing activity—transportation and public utilities, and mining. Employment in transportation and public utilities declined sharply in the early part of

Chart 2. Percent Change in Employment, 2d Quarter Average, 1953 to 1954 and 1955



1954 as a result of the substantial reduction in railroad and other freight-carrying activities. Although employment in this sector continued to decline through the remainder of the year, the reductions were significantly smaller than the sharp drop in the first quarter, and by early 1955 the downtrend had been virtually halted. In the second quarter of 1955 transportation and public utilities employment rose as a result of increased freight-carrying and passenger activities. Nevertheless, total employment at 4.0 million in the second quarter of 1955 was virtually the same as in mid-1954 and over 200,000 below mid-1953.

In mining, employment showed a nearly uninterrupted decline during 1954 as the long-term downtrend in coal mining activity continued. Late in 1954, however, the downtrend slowed considerably and by the early part of 1955 mining employment leveled off. In the second quarter of 1955 employment in this sector rose moderately—a reflection of the manufacturing up-swing—as coal, metal, and other mining activity increased. Nevertheless, mining employment, at 747,000 in the second quarter of 1955 was still 21,000 below the mid-1954 level and 100,000 under the second quarter of 1953.

Current Forces in the Homebuilding Market

ARNOLD E. CHASE*

SOME of those families who would like to improve their housing standards probably will have to wait a little longer as a result of recent developments in the homebuilding situation. Vacancy rates are still relatively low, the demand for housing remains strong, and withdrawals from the housing supply appear to be higher than estimated previously. Housing "starts"—new nonfarm dwelling units put under construction—have tapered off somewhat from the high annual rate reached a year ago and maintained through mid-1955. (See chart.) This trend is believed to represent only a moderate adjustment, primarily to changes in the availability of mortgage credit reflecting competition from other sources for investment funds. At the same time, builders and mortgage lenders can be expected to follow the market more carefully as they approach the situation in specific local areas.

Demand for Housing

The Federal Reserve 1955 Survey of Consumer Finances¹ found that, in early 1955, 15 percent of the homeownership families and 32 percent of the renters were dissatisfied with their current housing arrangements. These families obviously represent a very large potential market for better housing. A part of this market undoubtedly will take time to develop, and the extent to which it will be developed will depend upon such factors as mortgage terms, continued high or rising incomes, and the merchandising efforts of architects, builders, and financial institutions.

1112

Household formation, one of the basic measures of the demand for housing, has continued at a higher rate than that predicted some time ago. During the first half of this decade, the annual increase in the number of households averaged about 850,000, according to a recent report of the Bureau of the Census.² The increase in urban and rural-nonfarm households was even greater, averaging about 1 million a year, while rural-farm households declined by about 150,000 a year. These figures help to explain the low vacancy rate and continued strong demand for nonfarm housing in spite of the fact that the number of new nonfarm dwelling units placed under construction each year has averaged nearly 1.2 million during the same period.

A slowdown in homebuying during June and July, reported from many areas around the country, is characteristic of the midsummer months. The real test of the market will come later this fall and winter after builders have worked off the commitments made before the tightening in mortgage terms on Government-assisted housing announced by the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans' Administration on July 30, 1955.³

Vacancy Rate

A report recently issued by the Bureau of the Census puts the national vacancy rate at 2.2 percent for urban dwellings.⁴ This figure represents only those nonseasonal, nondilapidated vacant units which are available for sale or rent. Caution should be used in comparing this figure with the less refined rate of 4 or 5 percent, often referred to as normal prior to World War II. However,

*Of the Bureau's Division of Construction Statistics.

¹ See 1955 Survey of Consumer Finances, Housing Arrangements of Consumers. (*In* Federal Reserve Bulletin, August 1955, pp. 856-868.)

² Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, No. 90, Households and Families, by Type: 1947 to 1955. Released Aug. 12, 1955.

³ See Federal Register, July 30, 1955 (pp. 5475-5476) for text of amended FHA and VA housing credit regulations. After July 30, 1955, FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed mortgages must be repaid within 25 years, instead of 30, as formerly. Most homebuyers will, as a result, have to make larger monthly payments. In addition, the minimum cash downpayment will be increased by 2 percent. For VA-guaranteed loans, no downpayment had been required since April 23, 1953. For the bulk of the FHA program—new 1- to 4-family dwellings covered by Sec. 203 (b) sales housing loans—the new minimum downpayment, exclusive of closing costs, is 7 percent of the first \$9,000 of the FHA-appraised value, plus 27 percent of the amount above \$9,000, when the mortgagor is the owner-occupant.

⁴ Housing and Construction Reports, Housing Vacancies, Series H-111, No. 1, Vacant Dwelling Units in the United States, Second Quarter, 1955. Released Sept. 29, 1955.

when the rate of 2.2 percent for the second quarter of 1955 is compared with 1.7 percent in April 1950, when there was a widely recognized housing shortage, it is clear that there has been only a moderate improvement in the availability of housing for the country as a whole over the last 5 years.

The national vacancy figures, the only recent data available, do not reveal variations in local areas. For example, they do not reflect the higher rates indicated in such areas as Dallas, Tex., where a "surplus" of dwelling units was reported in mid-summer by persons familiar with the local situation; nor do they show rates lower than the national average which have been indicated by data derived from BLS rent surveys in a number of areas, including a few major cities in upper New York State.

Withdrawals From the Housing Supply

Withdrawals from the housing supply account for a part of the current low vacancy rate and continued strong housing demand. Indications are that about 250,000 to 300,000 nonfarm dwelling units are being withdrawn from the housing supply annually through destruction, demolition, or conversion to nonresidential uses.⁴ These losses from the housing supply are believed to be greatest among rental units where the vacancy rate also is highest. This withdrawal rate is considerably above estimates previously used in evaluating the housing situation and the figures may explain the small increase in the vacancy rate in view of the difference between the annual number of new nonfarm households formed and the substantially larger number of new nonfarm dwelling units provided.

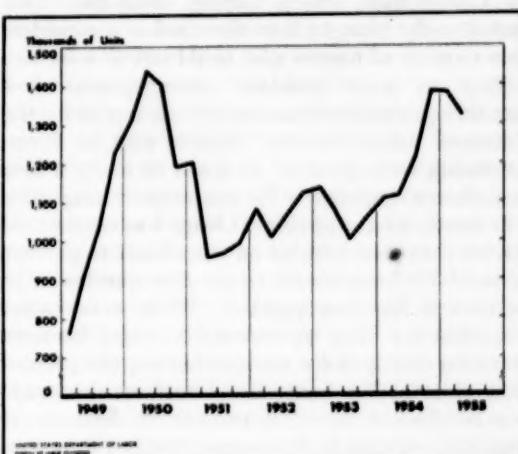
Mortgage Credit

Voluntary tightening of mortgage credit took place even before the new regulations were issued by the FHA and the VA on July 30. The ready availability of such credit during the last half of

⁴ Based on detailed analysis of information for 7 large cities collected during BLS surveys made regularly to review the sample of dwellings used in the housing component of the Consumer Price Index.

⁵ See *Business Financing in Early 1955*. (In *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, June 1955, pp. 603-608.) See also *Credit and Money in 1955*. (In *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, July 1955, pp. 741-748).

Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate of Private Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, Quarterly Averages, January 1949 to Mid-1955



1954 stimulated the rise in the seasonally adjusted rate of housing starts beginning in the fall of 1954. During the first half of 1955, and especially in recent months, strong demands have developed in nearly all credit fields. Business demands for both long- and short-term credit have risen. Corporate security offerings for new capital were larger during the first 3 months of 1955 than in any previous first quarter and for the first half of this year they were about 20 percent larger than in the corresponding 1954 period. Business borrowing at commercial banks, which usually declines during the first half of the year, reversed the trend with an upward climb this year. A \$1.3-billion expansion of real estate loans of commercial banks during the first half of 1955 was the largest increase for any first half-year since World War II.⁵

Evidence of a tighter mortgage market is contained in widespread reports of rising discounts, larger required downpayments, shorter maturities, higher interest rates, and a reluctance on the part of mortgage lenders to make future commitments. Recent increases in interest rates in other areas have reduced the attractiveness of mortgages as a form of investment. Lenders indicate that they are being more selective in acquiring mortgages with an eye toward their future marketability.

Government-Assisted Housing

The easing of mortgage-lending terms promoted by Government policy during 1953 and 1954 undoubtedly brought into the market a considerable number of buyers who could not or were not willing to meet previous downpayment and monthly payment requirements. A report by the Veterans' Administration⁷ showed that no downpayments were involved in 2 out of every 5 new home loans made under VA guarantee during 1954. The rise in no-downpayment loans was accelerated during that year with an advance from 15 percent of total VA loans closed in the first quarter to 37 percent in the last quarter. While data so far available for 1955 do not differentiate between loans for new and for existing homes, the proportion of total VA home loans without downpayments climbed from 39 percent in January to nearly 45 percent in March and April of this year, after which it declined gradually to about 40 percent in July.

Monthly payments were lowered under the eased mortgage terms of 1953, 1954, and first half of 1955, through the extension of maturities. More than a third of the VA-guaranteed mortgages on new homes during 1954 had 26- to 30-year maturities. More than one-half of the no-downpayment mortgages on new homes had similarly long maturities.

Through mid-1955, about 3.7 million veterans of World War II had obtained Government-guaranteed loans for the purchase of homes. The remainder of those eligible have until July 1957 to exercise their similar rights under the present law. In the meantime, veterans of the Korean conflict also have been made eligible for GI home loans until February 1, 1965. The veteran population still represents, therefore, a large potential market for new homes. Informed sources have placed the number of interested veterans of both World War II and Korea who may still exercise their home purchase rights at about 3½ million.

Housing starts under the various FHA programs have accounted for about 22 percent of all dwelling units placed under construction so far this year. The number of FHA-assisted units has risen over 1954, but it has not kept pace with the increase in total housing starts.

Outlook for Homebuilding Activity

Outstanding VA and FHA commitments, made prior to the change in mortgage terms on July 30, should sustain the rate of homebuilding for several months, provided mortgage credit is available in sufficient amounts on prevailing terms. Appraisal requests received by the Veterans' Administration had already turned downward in June and FHA loan applications declined somewhat in July. Effects of the new mortgage terms will not be revealed fully until next year.

Because of the continuing strong demand for housing, no major downturn in homebuilding activity is anticipated in the foreseeable future. However, builders and lenders can be expected to exercise somewhat more caution as they approach the situation in each community where those families who are dissatisfied with their present housing arrangements require some persuasion to act upon their desire for better housing. For those who now own houses but desire more spacious accommodations, action also will depend to some extent upon maintenance of an active market for existing homes.

Homebuilding obviously is a slow turnover industry. Many months elapse from conception of a project, particularly a large project, to the time when the builder can clean up all of his financial responsibility. Any substantial change in the market during this period can have a very important bearing on the success of the operation. Lending institutions sensing the situation will be reluctant to make future commitments and builders will be inclined to watch sales of completed units before extending their operations.

⁷ Summarized in Veterans' Administration release of July 23, 1955.

One View of the Effects of the Ford-GM Contracts

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The following article is excerpted from an address by Sumner H. Slichter, Harvard University, before the Interstate Conference on Labor Statistics, sponsored by the United States Department of Labor, the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, and the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wis., July 6, 1955. Suspension marks to denote unused portions of the text have been omitted in the interest of easier reading.*

THE London Economist and The Christian Science Monitor have suggested that a radical new principle is being introduced into American industrial relations [through] the supplementary unemployment compensation feature of the recent Ford-GM agreements, the new principle being that the employer has a substantial responsibility for the people whom he lays off. The very fact that these agreements provide for *supplementary* unemployment compensation indicates that no radical new principle is being introduced. Unemployment compensation is already here—being supplemented. The "new principle" that the employer has responsibility for people who are laid off was introduced in Wisconsin in 1932 and in the country as a whole in 1935 by an act of Congress which put strong pressure on the States to set up unemployment compensation schemes.

Impact on Other Employers

It has been my observation that no other question has been raised about these agreements so frequently as: Will the spread of the Ford-GM type of agreement squeeze the small employer out of business? Obviously, the Ford-GM type of

agreement will help the employer whose layoff rate is low and will hurt the employer whose layoff rate is high. Rapidly growing enterprises will be helped because their layoff rates tend to be low. Employers in industries with small seasonal and cyclical movements of employment will be helped and those employers in declining industries or industries with large seasonal and cyclical movements of employment will be hurt. In some industries there may be a fairly strong inverse correlation between size of the enterprise and layoff rates—the bigger the company, the lower the layoff rates. In other industries, the opposite correlation may occur. In most industries I suspect a relationship between size of enterprise and layoff rates is nonexistent. The automobile industry is probably one in which the largest employers are best able to give steady work. But the example of the automobile industry should not lead us to make the uncritical conclusion that it is generally true that the larger the enterprise, the greater its ability to keep down layoff rates.

The extent to which the employer with the low layoff rate would be favored by the spread of the Ford-GM type of agreement will depend upon the bargaining policy of unions. The unions have this choice: they must decide between (1) imposing the same contribution rate on employers who are competing with one another and tolerating differences in either the amount of benefits or the duration of benefits, or both; and (2) imposing variable contribution rates in order to make possible uniformity in the size and duration of supplementary benefits. Unions have learned from long experience that they get into trouble with employers and with their own members if they permit very great differences in the burdens which they impose upon the employers who are competing with one another. Therefore, the unions will accept variations in the size and particularly the duration of benefits in order to keep uniform the contribution rates of competing employers. If that is true, then differences in layoff rates will not make much difference in the outcome of competition between the employers. It will make some, because it will still be true, if the Ford-GM type of agreement is copied, that the employer with a low layoff rate will be contributing to the trust fund a fewer number of months than the employer with a high layoff rate. Contributions

are made only when the trust funds are below a certain ratio to payrolls. An employer with a low layoff rate will find his trust fund large enough so that he will be contributing the full limit of contributions only part of the time and the employer with a high layoff rate may be putting money into the trust fund every month.

The employers with high layoff rates will be helped by the failure of the Ford-GM type of agreement to be applied to the very weakest employer and to the sickest industries. The bargaining power of the unions gets pretty weak when the employer is quite poor and when his economic prospects are quite bad. Though these agreements may gradually spread to many employers, they probably will never be applied to the very weakest employers and to the very sickest of industries. Hence, they will introduce a differential advantage for the very weakest employer and the very sickest of industries.

Effects on Automation

Another question is: Will the spread of the Ford-GM type of agreement accelerate automation? To a small extent, yes, because the agreement makes labor costs more like machine costs. The great difference between labor costs and machine costs is that when business falls off, the employer can get rid of a large part of labor cost simply by dropping men. But most machine costs continue whether the machine is operating or not. So, the bigger the unemployment benefits which the employer must pay, the more like machine costs are his labor costs. Since one of the advantages of using hand methods as against machine methods is weakened, the incentive to use machine methods will be stimulated.

The stronger incentive to shift from hand methods to machine methods [is not likely to] be very important because the incentive to shift to machinery is so great anyway. It stems mainly from the great improvement in cutting tools. With modern cutting tools, machines operate so rapidly that hand loading and unloading of machines keeps the machine idle a high proportion of the time. The improvement in cutting tools in recent years has created a powerful incentive to invent machines which load and unload other machines or which perform several operations so the work need not be taken out until the sequence of operations has

been completed. The incentive will be made even greater as the improvement in cutting tools continues. So the additional stimulus to automation which will come from the spread of the Ford-GM type of agreement will be unimportant.

The essential question is: Does the spread of machine methods increase the demand for goods more rapidly or less rapidly than it increases the capacity of the economy to produce goods? As a matter of economic theory, it could have either effect. It might increase capacity to produce faster than it increases demand. As a matter of experience, the introduction of machinery has usually increased the demand for goods more rapidly than it has increased the capacity of the economy to produce goods. One has a good deal of confidence in the conclusion that the spread of automation will be good for employment rather than bad for it.

Inflationary Potential

It has also been asked: Will the agreements be an important inflationary influence in the economy? They will be a mild inflationary influence, but not an important one. Any arrangement which diminishes the severity of recessions is an inflationary influence, because to the extent that prices do not go down during recessions, there is greater likelihood that the rise in prices which usually accompanies booms will turn out to be a permanent rise in the price level. So *any* arrangements which diminish the severity of recessions make it more probable that the long-run movement of prices will be upward. A policy of active ease of money in a period of recession is inflationary. We took great pride, and justifiable pride, in our successful pursuit of a policy of active ease in the recession of 1954. In most past recessions, a pursuit of a policy of active ease would have been unthinkable. The banks were too weak to strive to expand credit; it was just a question of how much they would restrict it. But, of course, the more progress made in checking recessions, the more important it becomes to limit the rise in prices in periods of booms. Otherwise, the net result of recessions and booms will be a slow climb in the price level. But it is hardly a very serious complaint against the Ford-GM type of agreement that it does help limit the severity of recessions!

The Plans and Economic Stability

Would the spread of these agreements add to economic stability, as the friends of these agreements assert? Yes, I think it would. The gain to the stability of the economy would not be spectacular, but it would be important. These agreements will never extend beyond union members to any degree, and many union members will not be interested in supplementary unemployment compensation or will be working for employers who are in such sick industries or who are in such bad shape themselves that they will not negotiate the Ford-GM type of agreement. As a rough guess, if these agreements extend in the next 5 years to 10 million workers, that would be about as much as one has the right to expect. That would mean only 1 out of 4 of the workers now covered by the unemployment compensation schemes in the States and on the railroads would be affected, but the extension of the agreements might help half of the unemployed. Unemployment is concentrated, but we do not know how much. So, even though agreements of the Ford-GM type were to cover only one-fourth of nonfarm employees, they might cover a substantially higher proportion of the unemployed. If they do, their usefulness in sustaining incomes and sustaining markets in periods of recession will be fairly substantial.

Work Incentives

Another question that has occasioned a great deal of debate is: How much likelihood is there that the spread of these agreements will cause men to prefer idleness to working? In my judgment, not much. One can go pretty high in benefits before one creates a preference for idleness in a high proportion of cases. If the income after taxes that a man can earn by working is \$20 a week more than he might draw in benefits, he will prefer work in nearly every case. In other words, one can go up to 65 or 70 percent of income after taxes and perhaps higher before one creates much preference for idleness. For one thing, the wives do not like to have the husbands hanging around the house when jobs are obtainable. Bear in mind, too, that consumption is rather competitive in the United States. Twenty dollars a week less means postponing buying this, that, or the

other thing which the family has been counting on getting, or postponing this, that, or the other trip, or stopping music lessons for this youngster, or changing the educational plans for another youngster. The people who suggest that our men would readily prefer idleness to work have little conception of the large volume of unfilled wants which every American family has.

Effects on Business Expansion

Some editorials have suggested that the spread of the Ford-GM type of agreement will cause a weakening of the spirit of adventure in American industry. It is said that if hiring an additional man or additional men means greater liability for the employer, he will think twice before he hires the additional men. Perhaps he will not hire them at all. I do not agree with that argument. In the first place, if an employer has orders, he is going to fill those orders even though he has to hire men to do it. He is not going to risk permanently losing accounts because he gives poor service. Each account on his books is a capital asset. It took an investment to get that account. You hold on to regular customers, even though you have to service them at "out-of-pocket" costs which exceed the money their business brings in at the moment. And if you see a good prospect of getting additional business, provided you hire the needed men, you do not hold back. But more than this, to the extent that the spread of the Ford-GM type of agreement helps sustain income in periods of recession, it diminishes the hazards of business, makes conditions more favorable for expansion, and definitely encourages expansion. It is quite an inadequate economic analysis which suggests that the spread of a type of agreement which would help sustain incomes to an appreciable extent in periods of recession would weaken the will of employers to extend their operations.

Conclusions and Recommendations

So far, my look at the Ford-GM agreements has brought a rather favorable verdict. I see no threat to the small man as such. If the spread of the Ford-GM type of agreement has some tendency to accelerate automation, so much the better. If the spread of the agreements helps us to check

recessions, that is hardly to be deplored, even though the danger of long-run inflation is slightly increased.

But the big criticism of these agreements is that their potentialities are so limited. They are inherently incapable of doing the job which needs to be done: to give adequate unemployment compensation benefits to *all* employees, not simply to union members—to 40 million or more employees. The Ford-GM type of agreements can set a good example; particularly, benefits of 65 percent of straight-time earnings after taxes may give members of legislatures an idea of what an adequate benefit should be, and may sooner or later encourage Congress to give some special stimulus for the States to raise benefits. The President, in his Economic Report for 1953 and again for 1954, proposed something more far-reaching, more radical, than is represented by these agreements: a substantial increase of benefits, not to 65 percent of wages, but up to around 50 percent of wages for all of the 40 million workers covered by unemployment compensation.

Remember that an adequate system of unem-

ployment compensation (one which pays just as high benefits as can be paid without making an appreciable number of men prefer idleness to work) is not an economic burden to a country. How do you test whether any arrangement is an economic burden or not? It is by whether or not the arrangement has the net effect of encouraging production or discouraging production. Any arrangement which tends to raise the output of the economy is the opposite of a burden: It is an asset. A system of unemployment compensation which pays very liberal benefits, but not so liberal that large numbers refuse to work, does not limit production in times of prosperity. But in times of recession it raises production because it raises incomes and thus raises the demand for goods. Its net effect over the entire business cycle, therefore, is to raise the production of the economy. One of the surprising things to me as an economist is that American businessmen have not taken the lead in insisting that Congress protect their markets and protect their investments by giving the country a truly adequate system of unemployment compensation.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Wages and Related Provisions in 17 Labor Markets, 1954-55

PAY LEVELS among the 17 labor markets surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during late 1954 and early 1955 were generally highest in the San Francisco Bay area, and lowest in Memphis.¹ Within each area, wages were usually higher in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing industries. However, occupational averages in public utilities and wholesale trade frequently exceeded those in manufacturing, particularly for office jobs. Although a 40-hour workweek was the most common schedule for both plant and office workers,² almost half of the office workers were scheduled to work a shorter week. In manufacturing, schedules of less than 40 hours applied to a third of the office workers. A fifth of the plant workers in manufacturing were working on evening or night shifts at the time of the survey.

Except in 3 southern areas, 6 or more paid holidays were granted to virtually all office workers

and 9 out of every 10 plant workers. Paid vacations were almost universal. Except in the same southern areas, vacations of 2 weeks or more after 5 years' service were provided for 90 percent or more of the workers.

Occupational Wage Levels

Earnings in most office clerical occupations studied were highest in Los Angeles; some other office jobs were highest paid in the San Francisco Bay area or Chicago. Data for 13 of the selected

¹ The 17 areas were included in an earlier analysis published in the *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1953 (p. 1281). For analysis of areas studied in 1953-54, see *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1954 (p. 1090) and January 1955 (p. 64).

In each of these studies, the minimum establishment size (employment-wise) was 51 workers in each of the 6 industry groups surveyed, except that in 10 of the areas, the minimum in the manufacturing, public utility, and retail trade groups was 101 workers.

For list of bulletins covering individual areas included in the 1954-55 study, see p. II of this issue.

Part of the 1954-55 findings are summarized here. A comprehensive bulletin is in preparation.

² The term "office workers" as used in this study includes all office clerical employees and excludes administrative, executive, professional, and technical personnel. "Plant workers" include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in nonoffice functions.

TABLE 1.—*Weekly salaries¹ for 13 office occupations in 17 labor-market areas, winter 1954-55²*

Labor market	Book-keeping-machine operators, class A	Book-keeping-machine operators, class B	Clerks, accounting, class A	Clerks, accounting, class B	Clerks, file, class B	Clerks, payroll	Computer-operators	Key-punch operators	Secretaries	Stenographers, general	Switch-board operators	Typists, class A	Typists, class B
Northeast:													
Boston	\$58.00	\$49.00	\$60.50	\$48.50	\$40.50	\$55.50	\$50.50	\$49.00	\$63.00	\$54.50	\$50.50	\$51.00	\$44.50
Buffalo	59.00	45.50	66.00	51.50	46.50	58.00	53.50	54.00	69.00	58.50	55.50	57.00	48.50
Newark-Jersey City	59.00	53.00	68.50	56.00	46.50	61.00	60.50	60.50	72.00	59.50	57.00	57.50	49.00
New York	64.00	55.50	69.50	55.00	46.50	65.00	60.00	54.50	74.00	59.50	59.00	57.50	50.50
Philadelphia	61.00	48.00	59.50	49.50	40.50	56.50	52.50	51.50	68.00	54.50	53.00	52.50	44.50
South:													
Atlanta	56.50	50.50	64.00	51.50	41.50	56.00	53.50	49.50	66.00	56.50	45.50	51.50	43.50
Baltimore	60.00	45.00	67.00	49.00	40.50	57.00	55.50	50.50	65.50	55.50	50.00	55.50	43.50
Dallas	57.00	48.00	62.50	53.00	39.50	57.00	55.50	51.00	67.50	58.00	48.50	50.50	45.00
Memphis	60.00	46.50	60.50	47.50	39.00	53.00	48.00	50.50	60.50	51.50	40.00	48.00	40.50
Middle West:													
Chicago	71.50	60.00	73.00	58.50	42.00	65.50	62.50	60.50	75.00	64.00	59.50	62.50	53.00
Cleveland	68.50	54.50	70.50	57.50	48.00	64.00	60.00	58.50	74.00	62.00	59.50	60.50	52.00
Minneapolis-St. Paul	61.50	49.50	63.00	49.00	42.00	57.00	54.00	49.50	65.50	54.50	53.50	52.50	46.50
St. Louis	62.50	50.00	68.00	52.50	43.50	56.50	56.50	54.00	70.00	56.50	53.00	56.50	47.50
Far West:													
Denver	61.00	50.00	61.00	53.00	43.50	55.50	51.50	54.50	67.00	57.00	48.50	53.50	47.00
Los Angeles	72.00	55.50	73.50	60.50	49.00	68.00	65.50	65.00	76.00	64.50	61.00	60.50	52.50
Portland	66.50	52.50	72.50	58.00	46.50	62.50	57.50	57.00	72.00	58.50	52.50	57.00	50.00
San Francisco-Oakland	69.50	57.00	71.00	59.00	48.00	68.00	63.00	60.00	74.00	65.00	59.50	60.00	52.00

¹ Standard salaries paid for standard work schedules of women workers employed full time.

² The areas were surveyed during the following months: 1954—September—Buffalo and Dallas; October—Cleveland; November—Minneapolis-St. Paul

and Philadelphia; December—Denver and Newark-Jersey City. 1955—January—San Francisco-Oakland; February—Memphis and St. Louis; March—Atlanta, Los Angeles, and New York; April—Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, and Portland.

office occupations are shown in table 1. The highest averages for two-thirds of the plant jobs studied were found in the San Francisco Bay area and Chicago. (See table 2 for selected data.) Three labor markets—San Francisco-Oakland, Los Angeles, and Chicago—together accounted for most of the top or near-top earnings in both office and plant jobs. However, the earnings for a considerable number of office and plant occupations in New York and Cleveland, and plant jobs in Portland and Newark-Jersey City, were also among the highest in any of the areas.

A majority of the lowest averages for office and plant workers were in one area—Memphis. Other areas whose job averages for most occupations were among the lowest included Boston, Atlanta, and Dallas.

Secretaries generally had the highest average weekly salaries among the office occupations studied in the 17 areas. In 5 labor markets—Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, Cleveland, and San Francisco-Oakland—their average earnings were clustered within a \$2 spread, ranging from \$74 to \$76 a week. In most other areas the averages ranged from \$65 to \$70. Average earnings of clerks doing routine filing work ranged from the \$48-\$49 level in large Midwest and Far West areas to the \$39-\$40 level in southern areas.

Among technical and professional workers, senior draftsmen had average salaries of \$105.50 a week in New York, and around \$100 in Chicago, Cleveland, and Philadelphia. (See table 3.) Their earnings in most other areas were from \$90 to \$95 a week. Junior draftsmen averaged from \$20 to \$30 less than senior draftsmen in most areas. Industrial nurses earned \$80.50 in Los Angeles, \$78 in New York, and around \$75 a week in Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, and San Francisco. Their salaries were the lowest (\$67-\$68) in Boston, Denver, Memphis, and St. Louis.

Maintenance electricians were highest paid in Chicago (\$2.49). Workers in this job averaged about \$2.40 an hour in the 3 West Coast areas and in Minneapolis-St. Paul. Lowest pay (\$2.10-\$2.14) for maintenance electricians was found in Boston, Dallas, Denver, and Memphis. Material-handling laborers engaged in loading, unloading, shelving, packing, and transporting by handtruck earned \$1.94 in San Francisco, \$1.85 in Portland, and \$1.84 in Los Angeles. The lowest average earnings for laborers were recorded in Dallas (\$1.23), Atlanta (\$1.15), and Memphis (\$1.14). Laborers' earnings in other areas ranged from \$1.44 (Baltimore) to \$1.80 (Newark-Jersey City).

TABLE 2.—Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ for 13 plant occupations in 17 labor-market areas, winter 1954-55²

Labor market	Carpenters, maintenance	Electricians, maintenance	Helpers, trades, maintenance	Janitors	Laborers, material handling	Machinists, maintenance	Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	Order fillers	Painters, maintenance	Tool and die makers ³	Truck-drivers, medium truck ⁴	Truckers, power (fork-lift)	Watchmen
Northeast:													
Boston	\$2.02	\$2.12	\$1.71	\$1.33	\$1.52	\$2.07	\$1.96	\$1.55	\$1.80	\$2.30	\$1.70	\$1.75	\$1.34
Buffalo	2.19	2.28	1.87	1.53	1.70	2.28	2.07	1.71	2.02	2.43	1.78	1.86	1.46
Newark-Jersey City	2.29	2.37	1.90	1.53	1.80	2.32	2.13	1.83	2.15	2.40	2.43	1.91	1.43
New York	2.19	2.25	1.75	1.41	1.62	2.31	2.15	1.65	2.08	2.47	2.14	2.03	1.44
Philadelphia	2.29	2.25	1.82	1.36	1.55	2.29	2.07	1.57	2.05	2.41	1.87	1.71	1.33
South:													
Atlanta	1.92	2.23	1.50	1.06	1.15	2.11	1.74	1.29	1.93		1.25	1.43	1.03
Baltimore	2.06	2.18	1.70	1.26	1.44	2.28	1.98	1.43	1.92	2.37	1.65	1.79	1.10
Dallas	1.98	2.10	1.44	1.06	1.23	2.05	1.80	1.27	1.89	2.24	1.43	1.48	1.06
Memphis	1.84	2.12	1.19	1.00	1.14	2.09	1.70	1.16	1.80	2.17	1.33	1.32	.93
Middle West:													
Chicago	2.51	2.49	1.88	1.59	1.68	2.47	2.40	1.72	2.55	2.67	2.11	1.87	1.24
Cleveland	2.22	2.32	1.89	1.53	1.75	2.28	2.22	1.84	2.13	2.46	2.04	1.92	1.43
Minneapolis-St. Paul	2.38	2.38	1.85	1.41	1.72	2.31	2.10	1.67	2.42	2.44	1.92	1.87	1.54
St. Louis	2.27	2.35	1.93	1.36	1.67	2.41	2.13	1.73	2.29	2.52	2.02	1.81	1.34
Far West:													
Denver	2.16	2.14	1.70	1.28	1.55	2.09	2.07	1.53	2.03	2.19	1.70	1.66	1.28
Los Angeles	2.30	2.42	1.90	1.51	1.84	2.43	2.27	1.86	2.22	2.55	2.03	1.98	1.50
Portland	2.38	2.38	1.94	1.49	1.85	2.35	2.23	1.85	2.32	2.50	2.00	1.94	1.59
San Francisco-Oakland	2.48	2.40	1.99	1.64	1.94	2.40	2.45	1.93	2.34	2.65	2.19	2.04	1.62

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Data are limited to men workers employed full time.

² See footnote 2, table 1.

³ Other than tool and die jobbing shops.

⁴ Trucks with capacity of 1½ to and including 4 tons.

NOTE.—Dashes indicate insufficient data to warrant presentation.

In general, earnings for office and plant workers tended to be higher in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing industries as a group. Manufacturing averages were frequently exceeded, however, in 1 or more of the 5 broad nonmanufacturing groups,³ particularly among office occupations. For example, secretaries' earnings were generally higher in public utilities than in manufacturing, although in each area their earnings were higher in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing industries combined. Payroll clerks in manufacturing had lower average salaries than their counterparts in wholesale trade in 6 areas, in public utilities in 5 areas, in finance in 4 areas, and in services in 3 areas. A few other jobs were usually higher paid in one or more of the broad nonmanufacturing industry groups; these jobs, with salaries showing wide variation, included accounting clerks and routine typists, as well as automotive mechanics and laborers. Such earnings relationships between manufacturing and the broad nonmanufacturing groups occurred most often in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco-Oakland. Most of the higher than manufacturing averages were found in public utilities, followed by wholesale trade and chiefly in plant jobs, by retail trade.

Related Provisions⁴

Workweek. A majority of the office workers in the 17 areas were scheduled to work 40 hours a week at the time of the survey. Nearly all other office workers were on shorter schedules. Among industry divisions, the proportion on schedules of less than 40 hours ranged from 28 percent (retail trade) to 70 percent (finance, insurance, and real estate). Manufacturing industries reported 33 percent of its office labor force on schedules under 40 hours a week.

³ Major industry groups within the scope of the surveys were manufacturing; transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and selected service industries. Municipally operated public utilities as well as other government-operated establishments were excluded. Sampling techniques permitted computation of separate averages in manufacturing and public utilities in each of the 17 areas; finance in 13 areas; wholesale and retail trade in 12 areas; and services in 5 areas.

⁴ Health, insurance, and pension plans were omitted from the scope of the current surveys. An analysis of such plans in 17 labor markets studied in the winter of 1953-54 appeared in the *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1954 (p. 1228).

TABLE 3.—*Weekly salaries¹ for 4 professional and technical occupations in 17 labor-market areas, winter 1954-55²*

Labor market	Draftsmen			Nurses, industrial
	Leader	Senior	Junior	
Northeast:				
Boston	\$121.00	\$92.00	\$69.00	\$67.00
Buffalo	123.00	95.00	74.00	75.50
Newark-Jersey City	112.50	97.00	71.00	73.50
New York	144.50	105.50	71.50	78.00
Philadelphia	122.00	100.00	68.50	69.50
South:				
Atlanta	122.00	86.00	66.50	72.00
Baltimore	109.50	91.50	63.00	75.00
Dallas	103.50	83.00	55.00	70.50
Memphis		91.00	64.50	68.00
Middle West:				
Chicago	127.00	101.00	74.00	75.00
Cleveland	112.00	98.00	77.00	74.50
Minneapolis-St. Paul		88.00	73.00	72.50
St. Louis		93.00	73.00	68.50
Far West:				
Denver	125.00	90.00	66.50	67.50
Los Angeles	124.50	95.00	79.50	80.50
Portland		94.50	76.00	70.00
San Francisco-Oakland		96.50	78.00	76.50

¹ Standard salaries paid for standard work schedules of full-time men draftsmen and women nurses.

² See footnote 2, table 1.

NOTE.—Dashes indicate no data or insufficient data to warrant presentation.

In 13 areas, a third or fewer of the office workers were on schedules of less than 40 hours. The proportion under 40 hours rose to about 60 percent in 3 Northeast areas and to 88 percent in New York. The latter proportions reflect the combined effect of relatively large proportions of finance workers and the relatively high proportion of such workers who are scheduled to work less than 40 hours a week.

A fifth of all manufacturing plant workers were employed on late shifts. Evening shift workers outnumbered night (third) shift workers 3 to 1. Cents-per-hour differentials were the most common and varied widely.

Pay Intervals. The Bureau also obtained, for the first time in this series of annual surveys, information on the frequency of the pay period, for both office and plant workers. This information disclosed that about 44 percent of the office workers were paid weekly, 22 biweekly, and 33 percent semimonthly. The remaining 1 percent were paid monthly or at some interval other than those here indicated. Among industry divisions, weekly pay periods prevailed for a majority of office workers in services, manufacturing, and retail trade; among areas, only in the Northeast areas and Baltimore. In contrast, 7 out of every 8

plant workers were paid each week. Only in public utilities did more than a fourth of the plant workers receive their pay less frequently.

Paid Holidays and Vacations. Six or more paid full-day holidays were received by almost all office workers in the 17 areas combined, and 7 or more by about two-thirds of the office workers.

Many office workers in Atlanta, Dallas, and Memphis received fewer than 6 holidays, however. Nine-tenths of the plant workers got 6 or more holidays but only 2 out of every 5 got 7 or more. The granting of 7 or more holidays in each of the 6 industry divisions to as many as 80 percent of office and 70 percent of plant workers (except in the services group) was recorded only

TABLE 4.—*Percent of workers in establishments having provisions for paid holidays or paid vacations in 17 labor-market areas, winter 1954-55¹*

Labor market	Paid holidays ²						Paid vacations ³								
	Total with provisions	1 to 5					Total with provisions	1 year's service		5 years' service		15 years' service		25 years' service	
		1	2	3	7 or 8	9 or 10		1 week	2 weeks	2 weeks	3 weeks	2 weeks	3 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks
Office workers															
17 areas combined	99	3	32	30	10	25	99	16	82	85	9	23	72	86	25
Northeast:															
Boston	99	(6)	(4)	12	29	55	100	5	90	71	26	17	77	66	21
Buffalo	99		54	28	5	12	100	22	77	95	3	22	26	63	20
Newark-Jersey City	99	(6)	8	40	13	36	100	7	92	79	6	16	78	59	28
New York	99		3	23	20	54	99	6	93	75	16	17	77	45	41
Philadelphia	100	(6)	23	43	8	25	99	19	80	89	5	25	74	60	23
South:															
Atlanta	99	39	45	15	(6)		99	23	76	92	4	47	80	42	17
Baltimore	100	3	30	37	18	13	100	20	68	94	(4)	27	71	65	16
Dallas	99	44	25	21		9	99	33	66	94	(4)	47	80	45	11
Memphis	99	53	22	13	12		100	36	63	94	3	53	38	40	17
Middle West:															
Chicago	99	(6)	61	24	4	10	100	20	78	91	6	19	75	55	28
Cleveland	99	(6)	87	10	(6)	(6)	100	18	80	94	(4)	17	81	74	11
Minneapolis-St. Paul	99		71	25	4		99	30	69	89	4	19	80	61	20
St. Louis	99	(6)	39	55		(6)	99	29	69	93	5	23	74	66	12
Far West:															
Denver	99	(6)	80	47	(6)		99	39	59	89	4	28	68	61	14
Los Angeles	100	(6)	64	30	(6)	4	100	21	74	90	7	30	64	63	14
Portland	99	(6)	51	48	(6)		100	37	60	96	(6)	38	60	54	18
San Francisco-Oakland	100	(6)	12	69	6	12	100	18	82	87	7	35	63	66	14
Plant workers															
17 areas combined	95	6	47	33	5	4	99	69	24	86	6	30	62	55	11
Northeast:															
Boston	94	9	14	35	20	8	99	54	40	82	12	29	58	56	13
Buffalo	96	(6)	66	27	(6)	(6)	100	82	14	91	4	16	80	69	14
Newark-Jersey City	96	(6)	22	57	12	7	99	64	26	84	7	23	72	61	15
New York	96	4	21	41	12	18	99	55	37	79	11	41	50	44	11
Philadelphia	97	4	41	49	3	(6)	99	71	24	91	(6)	33	50	54	9
South:															
Atlanta	79	37	36	5			99	59	31	70	5	42	36	32	7
Baltimore	98	6	57	31	4	(6)	100	74	34	88	(6)	25	65	60	8
Dallas	86	43	26	17			94	77	11	78	(6)	49	34	34	5
Memphis	84	43	34	7			98	81	13	80	(6)	48	34	36	5
Far West:															
Chicago	97	7	66	22	(6)	(6)	99	79	15	87	7	17	77	59	21
Cleveland	92	(6)	83	7			99	85	10	90	3	17	78	75	5
Minneapolis-St. Paul	97	(6)	77	17	(6)		99	77	17	89	6	29	68	61	10
St. Louis	97	4	48	45			99	83	13	95	(6)	19	79	69	9
Far West:															
Denver	87	(6)	68	19			99	80	18	91	(6)	42	52	43	10
Los Angeles	94	(6)	65	27	(6)		99	58	34	88	6	40	54	50	6
Portland	85	5	94	26			99	85	12	96	(6)	39	38	37	6
San Francisco-Oakland	95	6	13	73	(6)		100	64	25	90	7	38	59	53	9

¹ See footnote 2, table 1.

² Data limited to full-day holidays provided annually.

³ Amount of pay (in weeks) after selected years of service. Payments expressed in units other than "length of time," such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments, were converted to an equivalent time basis. Data presented are limited to amounts most frequently reported, exclusive also of intermediate values such as "8 days," "3 percent," etc.

⁴ Less than 2.5 percent.

⁵ About 1 percent of the office workers in Memphis and plant workers in Dallas, as well as 3 percent of the plant workers in Memphis, were in establishments which did not provide vacations until after 2 years of service.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

in Boston, Newark-Jersey City, New York, and San Francisco-Oakland. In the first 3 areas, and in Philadelphia, a fourth to a half of the office workers received 11 or more holidays, due chiefly to prevailing practices in public utilities, wholesale trade, and finance establishments.

Paid vacation plans extended to virtually all workers in the industries included within the scope of the studies in the 17 areas. With few exceptions, the plans provided for a specified time off at regular pay after completion of a qualifying period of service. Plans which provided for other types of payments, such as a specified percentage of annual earnings or a flat-sum payment, have been converted to their equivalent in terms of weeks' pay in table 4, for the purpose of this article.

Vacation benefits were generally more liberal for office than plant workers; for example, after 1 year's service, plant workers customarily received 1 week's pay and most office workers 2 weeks' pay. Usually the amount of vacation pay increased with length of service. About the same proportion of plant as office workers in the 17 areas would be provided 2 weeks' pay (or more) after completing 5 years of service. At least three-fifths of the office workers, except in 3 southern areas, would be provided a third week (or more) of paid vacation after 15 years' service. Smaller numbers were in establishments providing 4 weeks upon completion of 25 years' service.

—OTTO HOLLBERG

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Major Wage Developments, First Half of 1955¹

WAGE RATES were advanced in more than 90 percent of a group of 556 labor-management contracts, each affecting approximately 1,000 or more workers, negotiated during the first half of 1955.² The increases applied to over 2.3 million workers.

Slightly more than 800,000 workers obtained wage increases of from 9 to 11 cents per hour. Many of these received 10 cents an hour, as in the major trucking and petroleum settlements. Roughly a half million other workers had increases of from 7 to 9 cents, and a similar number, from 5 to 7 cents. (See table 1.)

Nine percent of the settlements, covering about the same proportion of the workers, left pay rates unchanged, but most of these settlements altered one or more supplementary benefits.

Altogether, contract changes providing for either wage rate increases or liberalization of fringe benefits, or both, applied to all but about 35,000 of the approximately 2.5 million workers covered by settlements in which wages were an issue. In addition, supplementary benefits were established or increased for about 340,000 workers in 18 settlements in which wages were not subject to negotiations; included were 3 major rubber agreements.

About two-thirds of the settlements that increased rates of pay also changed one or more supplementary benefits. Health and welfare plans were modified or initiated more often than any other benefit; such plans were affected by more than one-third of the settlements concluded during this period. These included trucking, dress manufacture, maritime, auto, and aircraft agreements, and covered about 1½ million workers. The rubber agreements also dealt with health and welfare benefits. The most common changes consisted of increased company contributions to multiunit health and welfare funds or increased benefits under comprehensive insurance plans (including life insurance, hospital, medical, surgical, and sickness and accident benefits). Some plans

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

² This summary covers collectively bargained settlements involving 1,000 or more workers each, reported in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Report of Current Wage Developments, January-June 1955. For a detailed description of coverage, see footnote 1, table 1.

for the first time included so-called disaster or catastrophe insurance to cover major medical expense. Most of the other revisions increased hospital and/or surgical benefits for employees and some extended these benefits to dependents or retirees.

About one-fourth of the agreements liberalized vacations, principally lengthening those for workers with long service. Most frequently they added a fourth week of paid vacation for workers with 20 or 25 years' employment, an extra half week (making a total of 2½ weeks) after 10 years' service, or a third week of vacation after 15 years. Holiday provisions were liberalized for about 880,000 workers, typically by adding another paid holiday. In the auto agreements, this took the form of a half day off on both Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve.

Although pensions were established or increased in only about a sixth of the contracts in which wages were also an issue, these revisions affected over a million workers. In addition, the rubber agreements, in which wages were not an issue, liberalized pensions. New company-financed plans were established for about 275,000 workers, primarily in the trucking industry. A notable de-

velopment was the pension vesting provision of the auto agreements.

Supplemental unemployment benefits were incorporated in eight agreements, including those at Ford and General Motors. Cost-of-living escalator clauses were either renewed or established in 27 settlements covering about 840,000 workers, again including the Ford and General Motors agreements. Fifteen agreements, affecting about 45,000 workers, discontinued escalator clauses.

Deferred as well as immediate wage increases were provided in 76 contracts affecting about a million workers. These contracts included the auto and trucking agreements. A substantial number of the agreements, including the Ford and General Motors settlements, provided extra increases for skilled workers.

Comparisons With 1954

Comparisons of the settlements reached in the first half of 1955 with those in the first half of 1954 must be qualified because of marked variations in the industries affected in the two periods. For example, about two-fifths of the workers covered

TABLE 1.—Changes in wages and supplementary practices provided by selected collective bargaining settlements, January 1–June 30, 1955¹

Type of wage action	Wage actions				Number of settlements									
	Settlements		Workers covered		Establishing or liberalizing supplementary practices								Not changing supplementary practices	Reducing supplementary practices
	Number	Percent	Approximate number	Percent	Total	Premium pay	Shift differential	Holidays	Vacations	Pensions	Health and welfare plans	Other practices		
All actions ²	566	100	2,556,000	100	355	28	45	101	139	91	206	99	199	2
No wage change.....	52	9	225,000	9	34	1	8	12	9	23	8	17	1	
Increases in wages.....	503	92	2,329,000	91	321	28	44	93	127	82	183	91	182	
Under 5 cents.....	49	9	148,000	6	35	2	5	9	12	7	16	6	14	
5 and under 7 cents.....	165	30	518,000	20	106	6	20	32	31	24	57	31	59	
7 and under 9 cents.....	133	24	520,000	29	81	8	12	25	32	11	41	26	52	(1)
9 and under 11 cents.....	83	15	805,000	32	42	4	6	10	23	15	28	11	41	
11 and under 13 cents.....	21	4	75,000	3	17	2	1	6	4	4	11	5	4	
13 cents and over.....	27	5	111,000	4	23	5	—	6	14	9	16	8	4	
Not specified.....	25	5	152,000	6	17	1	—	5	11	12	14	4	8	
Decreases in wages.....	1	(8)	2,000	(8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

¹ This tabulation relates to settlements involving 1,000 or more workers concluded during the 6-month period. It includes all wage changes negotiated during the January–July period that are scheduled to go into effect during the contract year, i.e., the 13-month period following the effective date of the agreement. In summarizing percentage increases, it has been necessary to estimate their value in terms of cents on the basis of available information on wage levels in the industry. The tabulation excludes: (1) Settlements involving fewer than 1,000 workers; (2) settlements in construction, the service trades, finance, and government; (3) instances in which contract reopening privileges were not exercised; (4) wage increases and changes in supplementary practices that went into effect during the period but that were negotiated earlier (for example, deferred wage increases, cost-of-living adjustments, or annual improvement factor increases).

² Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

³ This total is smaller than the sum of the individual items since some settlements related to more than one item.

⁴ Includes settlements in which agreement provided for increased contributions to maintain existing benefit levels.

⁵ The most commonly reported were paid sick leave, paid funeral leave, and unpaid total duty pay which were established or liberalized in 19 settlements; others included call-in pay in 12, severance pay in 9, and supplemental unemployment benefits in 8 settlements.

⁶ Does not include 18 settlements affecting 339,000 employees in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased.

⁷ One settlement that liberalized vacation, welfare, and sick leave practices eliminated 2 paid half holidays.

⁸ Less than 0.5 percent.

TABLE 2.—*Distribution of increases in union wage scales in 7 construction trades¹ in 85 cities, January 1-July 1, 1955*

Amount of increase per hour	Number of quotations
All increases	337
Under 5 cents	11
5 cents and under 10 cents	116
5 cents	58
7.5 cents	39
10 cents and under 15 cents	167
10 cents	123
12.5 cents	37
15 cents and under 20 cents	28
15 cents	21
20 cents and over	15

¹ Bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, painters, plasterers, plumbers, and building laborers.

by the 1955 agreements were in the petroleum, trucking, West Coast lumber, and automobile industries, whereas in early 1954 practically no major settlements occurred in those industries. The basic steel settlements of 1954 were reached in the first half of the year, whereas those of 1955 became effective on July 1 and hence are not included in these tabulations.

A slightly higher proportion of settlements in the first half of 1955 provided for wage increases than in the corresponding period of 1954, and the wage changes were also greater on the whole, particularly when measured in terms of numbers of workers affected. In 1955, 52 percent of the workers received increases of 7 but less than 11 cents per hour as compared with 18 percent in 1954. Conversely, in 1954 settlements affecting 60 percent of the workers covered by the Bureau's summary provided general wage increases of less than 7 cents an hour; the corresponding proportion in 1955 was 26 percent. The differences were less sharp in terms of number of settlements, but 39 percent of the settlements in 1955, compared with 23 percent in 1954, had average increases of 7 but less than 11 cents.

The proportion of settlements in the first half of 1955 that liberalized or established one or more supplementary benefits was practically the same

as in the first 6 months of 1954—64 percent as compared with 65 percent. The proportion altering various types of benefits was also essentially the same in the two periods except that changes in holiday provisions were somewhat more common in 1954, whereas in 1955 changes in vacation and other provisions, such as supplementary unemployment benefits, were more frequent. The number of settlements recorded was practically the same in the two periods—556 in 1955 and 549 in 1954—but in the first half of 1955 settlements affected about 15 percent more workers than in the first part of 1954.

Union Scales in Construction Trades

The most frequent rise in union wage scales in the construction trades put into effect during the first half of 1955 was 10 cents an hour. Rate increases of this amount took place in over a third of the scales that were changed during this 6-month period. The next most common advance amounted to 5 cents an hour, recorded in about 1 case in 6. Increases of 7.5 and 12.5 cents an hour were also common. (See table 2.)

In the first half of the year, slightly more than half of the approximately 600 construction wage scales surveyed (7 major trades in 85 cities) were raised. These affected over three-fifths of all workers covered. The average increase in union scales for all construction workers studied (including those that remain unchanged) was 6 cents in this half year as compared with 5 cents in the corresponding period of 1954.

This information on union scales in the construction trades is based on the quarterly surveys made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unlike the foregoing summary for other industries, which is limited to situations in which contracts were reopened or renegotiated, the data for the construction industry give information on scales in all trades and areas studied whether or not these scales were renegotiated during the period studied.

Earnings and Employment of Women Factory Workers, April 1954

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics nationwide survey of the straight-time hourly earnings of factory production workers in April 1954¹ provides valuable new information concerning the distribution and level of women's earnings, the relationship between the earnings of men and women production workers, and the industrial and regional distribution of women factory workers. The analysis which follows is focused upon these aspects.

Distribution of Women's Earnings

All Manufacturing. The more than 3 million women factory workers accounted for a fourth of all production-worker employment in manufacturing at the time of the survey. Women workers, however, accounted for over half (56 percent) of the 1,281,000 workers who earned less than \$1 an hour in April 1954. Approximately 23 percent of the women factory workers earned less than \$1 as compared with 6 percent of the men. Particular interest attaches to the dollar figure in view of the recent amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act establishing a dollar minimum effective March 1, 1956.

The number and proportion of men and women factory workers earning less than selected amounts ranging from 75 cents to \$2.50 an hour, nationally and by region, are shown in table 1. Three-quarters of all women factory workers earned less than \$1.50 an hour as compared with one-quarter of all men workers; over a half of the women workers earned less than \$1.25 an hour in contrast to about 13 percent of the men.

The proportion of either men or women receiving less than any of the amounts specified varied considerably from region to region, but in each region the proportion of women substantially exceeded the proportion of men. For example, the percentage of women workers earning less than \$1 ranged from 8.1 in the Far West to 42.1 in the South. For the Middle West and Northeast, the percentages were 15.8 and 21.2, respectively. At the same time, the number of men workers earning

less than \$1 exceeded 3 percent only in the South (where the proportion was 23.5).

A comparison of the earnings distribution for all women production workers with the distribution for men shows that women's earnings are concentrated within a considerably narrower range at the lower end of the earnings scale than those for men (chart). Nationwide, the straight-time hourly earnings of approximately 90 percent of the women, and 45 percent of the men, production workers were within the range from 75 cents to \$1.75 an hour.

Regionally, the same general relationship between the distribution of men's and women's earnings is evident, although in the South the range was narrower for both women and men. There, over 90 percent of all women workers earned less than \$1.50 an hour compared with 57 percent of the men. In the Far West, the earnings figure of \$1.90 accounts for a comparable proportion of the women workers.

It is noteworthy that, despite the variation in the level of women's earnings as between regions, in every region except the South the distribution was such that the earnings of 75 percent of the women workers fell below an amount which corresponded to, or was less than, the amount below which only 25 percent of the men's earnings were found, as shown below.

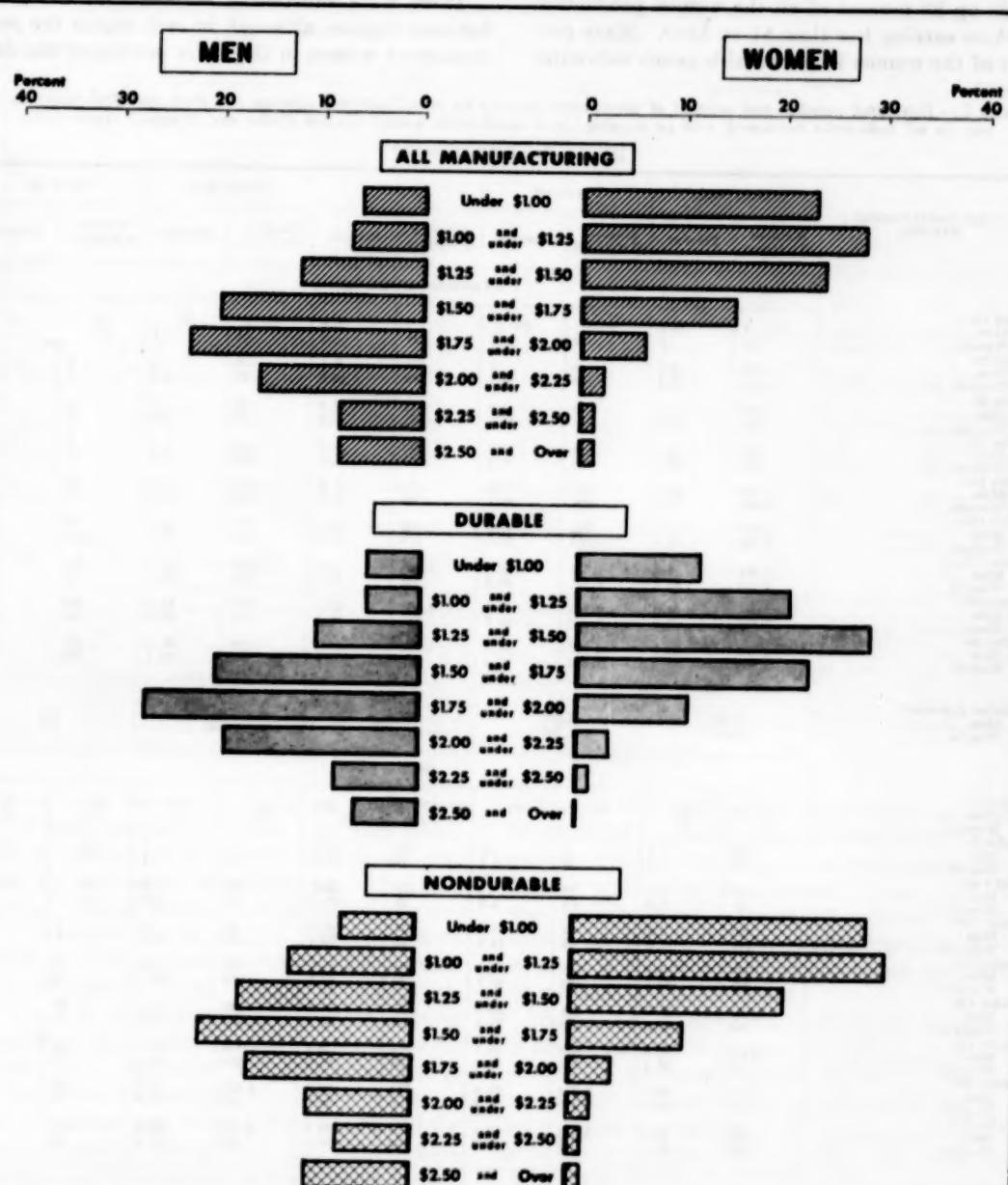
	Range of earnings of middle 50 percent of men and women production workers			
	Northeast	South	Middle West	Far West
Men.....	\$1.49 to \$2.07	\$1.01 to \$1.81	\$1.63 to \$2.12	\$1.78 to \$2.22
Women....	1.03 to 1.49	.91 to 1.23	1.11 to 1.60	1.22 to 1.60

Durable and Nondurable Goods. Nationally, 2 out of every 3 women production workers (2,040,000) are employed in nondurable-goods industries in contrast to 1 out of every 3 men.

A comparison of the distribution of earnings of women production workers in nondurable- and durable-goods industries shows that nondurable-goods earnings were concentrated much more at the lower end of the range (table 1). Proportionately 2½ times as many women workers in nondurable goods (29.4 percent) earned less than

¹ Factory Workers Earnings: Distribution by Straight-Time Hourly Earnings, April 1954, BL8 Bull. 1179, March 1955. A summary of this study appeared in the *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1955 (p. 410).

Percentages of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries Earning Specified Straight-Time Average Hourly Earnings,¹ By Sex, April 1954



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.]

\$1 as in durable industries (11.6 percent). In fact, women factory workers in nondurable goods made up 83 percent of all the women production workers earning less than \$1 an hour. Sixty percent of the women in nondurable-goods industries

earned less than \$1.25 compared with 33.2 percent in durables.

There were substantial earnings variations as between regions, although in each region the percentage of women in the lower portion of the dis-

TABLE 1.—*Estimated number and percent of production workers in manufacturing earning less than specified amounts, by sex, in all industries combined, and in durable¹ and nondurable goods,² United States and regions,³ April 1954*

[Number of workers in thousands]

Average hourly earnings ⁴ (in cents)	United States		Northeast		South		Middle West		Far West	
	Number of workers	Percent								
All manufacturing industries										
Under 75:										
Men	8	0.1	(8)	(8)	7	0.4	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Women	15	.5	8	.2	11	1.6	1	.1	(8)	.1
Under 80:										
Men	193	2.1	9	.3	175	9.4	9	.2	1	.1
Women	186	6.1	49	3.7	108	16.0	26	3.0	4	2.0
Under 90:										
Men	380	4.0	32	1.0	322	17.2	25	.7	2	.2
Women	437	14.2	154	11.4	197	29.3	75	8.8	11	5.3
Under 100:										
Men	563	6.0	74	2.4	440	23.5	44	1.3	4	.4
Women	718	23.4	285	21.2	283	42.1	134	15.8	16	8.1
Under 125:										
Men	1,254	13.4	300	9.8	771	41.2	168	4.8	16	1.7
Women	1,565	51.0	661	49.1	512	76.0	336	39.6	57	28.3
Under 150:										
Men	2,365	25.2	764	25.0	1,062	56.8	479	13.6	60	6.3
Women	2,290	74.7	1,015	75.5	613	91.9	555	65.4	107	53.5
Under 175:										
Men	4,302	45.8	1,500	49.0	1,345	71.9	1,255	35.7	202	21.4
Women	2,753	89.8	1,201	89.3	658	97.7	737	86.9	158	79.4
Under 200:										
Men	6,446	68.6	2,146	70.1	1,559	83.3	2,246	63.9	489	51.8
Women	2,938	95.9	1,273	94.7	667	99.2	810	95.6	187	93.9
Under 250:										
Men	8,651	92.1	2,797	91.4	1,805	96.5	3,208	91.3	841	89.0
Women	3,086	99.0	1,322	98.4	672	99.9	843	99.4	198	99.1
Number of workers:										
Men	9,389		8,059		1,871		3,514		945	
Women	3,065		1,345		673		848		199	
Durable goods										
Under 75:										
Men	3	(8)	(8)	(8)	3	0.3	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Women	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Under 80:										
Men	133	2.2	2	.1	129	13.8	2	.1	(8)	(8)
Women	18	1.8	6	1.5	11	11.5	2	.4	(8)	.1
Under 90:										
Men	243	3.9	10	.5	223	23.9	10	.4	(8)	(8)
Women	61	5.9	24	6.0	23	25.0	13	2.9	(8)	.4
Under 100:										
Men	329	5.3	33	1.7	276	29.6	30	.8	1	.1
Women	119	11.6	59	14.6	31	34.1	27	6.1	1	1.7
Under 125:										
Men	627	10.2	143	7.5	398	42.7	82	3.1	5	.8
Women	341	33.2	160	39.7	56	61.1	112	25.1	13	15.3
Under 150:										
Men	1,212	19.7	391	20.5	510	54.6	282	10.7	29	4.2
Women	635	62.0	286	71.3	74	80.4	245	55.0	29	34.2
Under 175:										
Men	2,464	40.0	649	44.5	654	70.1	890	31.5	131	19.2
Women	876	85.4	364	90.2	88	95.6	366	82.3	58	68.0
Under 200:										
Men	4,095	56.5	1,309	68.6	784	84.1	1,650	62.7	352	51.6
Women	980	95.6	391	98.8	90	98.5	420	94.4	79	92.9
Under 250:										
Men	5,756	93.5	1,788	93.7	915	98.1	2,432	92.4	621	90.9
Women	1,022	99.7	402	99.7	92	99.9	443	99.6	84	99.5
Number of workers:										
Men	6,187		1,908		983		2,633		663	
Women	3,025		404		92		445		84	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Estimated number and percent of production workers in manufacturing earning less than specified amounts, by sex, in all industries combined, and in durable¹ and nondurable goods,² United States and regions,³ April 1954—Continued*

(Number of workers in thousands)

Average hourly earnings ⁴ (in cents)	United States		Northeast		South		Middle West		Far West	
	Number of workers	Percent								
Nondurable goods										
Under 75:										
Men.....	5	0.2	(1)	3	(1)	5	0.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
Women.....	15	.7	3	.3	11	1.8	1	.3	(1)	.2
Under 80:										
Men.....	60	1.9	6	.6	46	4.9	7	.8	1	.2
Women.....	168	8.2	43	4.6	97	16.7	24	6.0	4	3.4
Under 90:										
Men.....	137	4.2	22	1.9	99	10.5	15	1.7	1	.5
Women.....	376	18.4	130	13.8	174	30.0	62	15.4	10	8.9
Under 100:										
Men.....	233	7.2	42	3.6	164	17.5	24	2.8	3	1.3
Women.....	599	29.4	226	24.0	252	43.3	107	26.6	15	12.8
Under 125:										
Men.....	627	19.4	157	13.7	373	39.7	86	9.8	10	3.9
Women.....	1,224	60.0	501	53.2	456	78.4	234	55.6	44	37.9
Under 150:										
Men.....	1,153	35.7	373	32.4	553	58.9	197	22.3	31	11.8
Women.....	1,654	81.1	727	77.3	539	92.8	310	77.0	78	67.8
Under 175:										
Men.....	1,837	56.9	651	56.5	691	73.6	425	48.2	71	27.1
Women.....	1,878	92.1	837	88.9	570	98.1	370	91.9	101	87.8
Under 200:										
Men.....	2,345	72.6	837	72.7	774	82.5	597	67.7	137	52.4
Women.....	1,959	96.0	883	93.8	577	99.3	390	96.9	109	94.6
Under 250:										
Men.....	2,896	89.6	1,009	87.7	890	94.9	776	88.1	220	84.2
Women.....	2,014	98.7	920	97.8	581	99.9	409	99.3	113	98.8
Number of workers:										
Men.....	3,232		1,151		938		881		262	
Women.....	2,040		941		581		403		115	

¹ *Durable goods* include: Ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment, instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries as defined.

² *Nondurable goods* include: Food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

³ The regions used in this study include: *Northeast*—Connecticut, Maine,

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *South*—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Middle West*—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; *Far West*—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

⁴ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

¹ Fewer than 500 workers.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

tribution is substantially higher in nondurable than durable-goods industries. In the South, where 86 percent of all women workers are employed in nondurable industries, the concentration of earnings of women workers in both durable and nondurable goods within the range from 75 cents to \$1.25 an hour was especially marked. About 17 percent of all women in nondurable goods in the southern region and 11.5 percent in durables earned less than 80 cents an hour; 78.4 percent in nondurables and 61.1 percent in durables earned less than \$1.25.

The Northeast and Middle West accounted for about 83 percent of all women production workers in durable-goods industries in the United States; in the Middle West women employed in durable goods slightly outnumbered those in nondurables.

Although the distributions of women's earnings in nondurable-goods industries were closely comparable for these two regions, women's earnings in durable goods were at a generally higher level in the Middle West. About 55 percent of the women workers in durables earned less than \$1.50 an hour in the Middle West compared with over 70 percent in the Northeast.

Nationwide, a comparison of the distributions of hourly earnings for men and women production workers in nondurable-goods industries shows a much heavier concentration of women in the lower earnings intervals. The same general relationship is apparent for durable goods but the disparity is less marked. Over 29 percent of the women workers in nondurable goods received less than \$1 an hour compared with about 7 percent

of the men. For durable goods the comparable percentages were 11.6 for women and 5.3 for men. At the same time, in nondurables 60 percent of the women workers and 19.4 percent of the men earned less than \$1.25 as contrasted to 33.2 percent of the women and 10.2 percent of the men in durable-goods industries.

Significant differences within this pattern exist regionally. In the South, in view of the relatively large proportion of men in the lower wage brackets, the percentage distributions for men and women workers, especially in durable goods, are less divergent than elsewhere.

Earnings of Women Workers Compared With Men

All Manufacturing. The differences in the distribution of straight-time hourly earnings as between men and women are reflected in the general level of earnings. (See table 2.) Straight-time average hourly earnings for women production workers in all manufacturing were \$1.28 in April 1954. The comparable figure for men was \$1.80. Average hourly earnings levels for men and women varied appreciably from region to region, reflecting differences in industry composition, interregional wage differences, etc. Average hourly earnings for women production workers ranged from a low of \$1.08 in the southern region, employing 22 percent of all women workers, to a high of \$1.46 in the Far West where 6 percent of the women production workers are located. In the Northeast, which had the largest concentration of women production workers (44 percent of the total), the average hourly earnings figure was \$1.31. The average earnings figure for the Middle West, with 28 percent of the women workers, was \$1.36. Average hourly earnings for men production workers varied regionally in a pattern almost identical with that for women, although at a substantially higher level.

Durable and Nondurable Goods. Substantial differences exist in the employment pattern of men and women in the durable- and nondurable-goods groups. Thus, a comparison of the level of earnings for men and women for these major industry groups is more meaningful than that for all manufacturing. Nationally, two-thirds of all women production workers are employed in nondurable-

goods industries where they represent 39 percent of total employment. The one-third of all women production workers employed in durable-goods industries account for 14 percent of total employment.

In general, the earnings level is higher in durable goods than in nondurables for both men and women workers (table 2). However, the earnings level of men in nondurable-goods industries more closely approximated the level for durables than in the case of women workers. Straight-time average hourly earnings for men in durables were \$1.84 while the average for nondurables was \$1.74. Women production workers averaged \$1.40 in durable-goods industries and \$1.22 in nondurable industries.

Regionally, except in the South, the average hourly earnings of men and women production workers in durable and nondurable industries exhibit the same pattern—average earnings for men workers in durable goods are highest, followed by men's earnings in nondurable industries, women's earnings in durable industries, and women's earnings in nondurable industries. In the southern region average earnings for men in nondurable goods exceeded the earnings for men in durables.

The average hourly earnings levels for men and women workers in both durable and nondurable industries were highest in the Far West followed by the Middle West, the Northeast, and the South. The only deviation from this regional relationship was for women in nondurable goods where average hourly earnings in the Northeast were higher than in the Middle West.

The amount by which men's average hourly earnings in durable goods exceeded the average for men in nondurables ranged from 7 cents in the Middle West to 2 cents in the Far West. The difference was 5 cents in the Northeast; in the South, by contrast, men's average hourly earnings in nondurables were higher than in durables, by 6 cents. For women workers average hourly earnings in durable goods exceeded those in nondurables by amounts varying from 22 cents in the Far West to 4 cents in the Northeast. The difference was 21 cents in the Middle West and 11 cents in the South.

With the exception of the Northeast region women's average earnings were somewhat closer

TABLE 2.—*Average straight-time hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries, April 1954*

Item	United States	North- east	South	Middle West	Far West
<i>All Manufacturing</i>					
All production workers	\$1.68	\$1.67	\$1.36	\$1.80	\$1.94
Men	1.80	1.83	1.45	1.90	2.04
Women	1.28	1.31	1.08	1.36	1.46
Women's earnings as a percent of men's	71.1	71.6	74.5	71.6	71.6
<i>Durable Goods</i>					
All production workers	\$1.78	\$1.78	\$1.41	\$1.86	\$2.00
Men	1.84	1.85	1.42	1.92	2.05
Women	1.40	1.33	1.18	1.46	1.59
Women's earnings as a percent of men's	76.1	71.9	83.1	76.0	77.6
<i>Nondurable Goods</i>					
All production workers	\$1.54	\$1.57	\$1.32	\$1.66	\$1.83
Men	1.74	1.80	1.48	1.85	2.03
Women	1.22	1.29	1.07	1.25	1.37
Women's earnings as a percent of men's	70.1	71.7	72.3	67.6	67.5

to men's in durable-goods industries. In the Northeast States, where 44 percent of all women production workers are located, the ratio of women's earnings to men's was about 72 percent for both durable and nondurable goods. The greatest disparity between men's and women's earnings was found in nondurable-goods industries in the Middle West and Far West. Women's earnings most closely approximated men's in durable-goods industries in the South (83.1 percent) where the earnings level for men was higher in nondurable than durable goods.

Although significant variations exist in the ratio of women's average hourly earnings to men's, as between durable- and nondurable-goods industries and from region to region, the degree of consistency is especially noteworthy. The ratio of women's average earnings to men's ranged from about 68 percent for nondurable-goods industries in the Middle West and Far West to 83 percent for durables in the South. Except for the South, the highest ratio was 77.6 percent for durables in the Far West. These substantial disparities between average hourly earnings for men and women production workers primarily reflect the occupational distribution of women workers as compared with men. Women production workers, in general, tend to be concentrated in the less skilled occupations whereas men workers are distributed throughout the entire skill range.

Employment of Women Production Workers

Information provided by the Bureau's survey of factory workers' earnings concerning the employment distribution of women factory workers, regionally and for durable- and nondurable-goods industries (table 3), is of special interest since such employment data are not available elsewhere.

Women accounted for approximately one-fourth of all production workers in manufacturing industries in April 1954. Geographically, the largest concentration of women factory workers was in the Northeast, where 44 percent of all women production workers were located. The Middle West was the next most important region in terms of women's employment, with 28 percent of the total, followed by the South with 22 percent. The remaining 6 percent were in the Far Western States.

Women comprised 30 percent of all factory production workers in the Northeastern States, 26 percent in the South, 19 percent in the Middle West, and 17 percent in the Far West.

Of the over 2 million women employed in nondurable-goods industries, close to half (46 percent) were located in the Northeast. The southern region accounted for 28 percent of the women factory workers in soft-goods industries, followed by the Middle West (20 percent) and the Far West (6 percent).

TABLE 3.—*Estimated employment of women production workers in manufacturing industries, United States and regions, April 1954*

Item	United States	North- east	South	Middle West	Far West
<i>A. Number of women production workers (thousands)</i>					
All manufacturing	3,065	1,345	673	848	190
Durable goods	1,025	404	92	445	84
Nondurable goods	2,040	941	581	403	115
<i>B. Women workers as a percent of total production workers</i>					
All manufacturing	25	30	26	19	17
Durable goods	14	17	9	14	11
Nondurable goods	39	45	38	31	31
<i>C. Percent distribution of women production workers by regions</i>					
All manufacturing	100	44	22	26	6
Durable goods	100	39	9	44	6
Nondurable goods	100	46	28	20	6

Of the more than a million women workers in durable-goods industries over 80 percent were in the Northeast and Middle West. Of the remainder, 9 percent were in the South and 8 percent in the Far West.

The traditionally important women-employing industries (textiles, apparel, and food) are part of the nondurables group. Accordingly, in every region, women represented a substantially greater proportion of all production workers in nondurable than in durable goods. Nationwide, women were 39 percent of all production workers in nondurables and 14 percent in durables in April 1954.

Of considerable interest to those concerned with trends in women's employment is the question whether the proportion of women in either of these major groups has changed in recent years. Generally comparable information relating to the employment of women production workers has not been available since May 1947 when the employment series for women production workers, which was maintained during the war and reconversion periods, was discontinued.²

Employment of women in durable-goods industries expanded markedly during the war years with the proportion that women represented of all production workers increasing from 8.6 percent in October 1939 to 23.8 percent in May 1945. How-

ever, by May 1947 the proportion had declined to 12.4 percent. The proportion of women in nondurables also increased with the wartime expansion in women's employment, from 39.5 percent in October 1939 to 44.9 in May 1945. By May 1947 this proportion had returned to 39.5 percent.

Data provided by the Bureau's April 1954 survey of factory workers' earnings show that no significant change has occurred since 1947 in the proportions that women represent of total employment in the durable- and nondurable-goods industries. (See tabulation below.)

Item	Women workers as a percent of total production workers				
	October 1939	May 1945	May 1946	May 1947	April 1954 ¹
All manufacturing	25.6	32.5	26.9	25.4	24.6
Durable goods	8.6	23.8	13.4	12.4	14.3
Nondurable goods	39.5	44.9	40.6	39.5	38.7

¹ The information for April 1954 is not exactly comparable with that for the earlier periods because of changes since 1947 in the classification of certain industries as between durable and nondurable goods, and differences in collection and estimating methods. It is probable that if adjustments could be made in the 1939-47 data to correspond to the present classification the effect would be to raise slightly the proportion of women workers to total employment in durable-goods industries.

—MARY N. HILTON

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

² These data are summarized in *Women in Factories*, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1947.

Since 1950, the Bureau has published quarterly data on the total number of women employees in manufacturing, by industry.

The Taft-Hartley Act— A Look Ahead

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Two addresses delivered July 20 and 21, 1955, at the Industrial Relations Institute, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., outlined some of the issues which the National Labor Relations Board may face in its administration of the Taft-Hartley Act. Guy Farmer, then Chairman of the NLRB, discussed major statutory questions still not definitely resolved by the courts. In a particularly timely address, Theophil C. Kammholz, General Counsel, NLRB, reviewed some union merger problems which the Board and the courts have already

examined and which may arise as an incident of the AFL-CIO merger this coming December. The articles published here are excerpted from these addresses; suspension marks have been omitted in the interest of easier reading.

The Taft-Hartley Act—Some Twilight Zones

MORE THAN 20 years have passed since the National Labor Relations Act became law, and 8 years have passed since the Taft-Hartley amendments. One would think that would be long enough so that all the wrinkles would be ironed out, particularly since the [National Labor Relations] Board has decided thousands of cases and more than 2,000 of them have been reviewed by the appellate

courts. It is true, of course, that a host of matters that once troubled the Board have now become settled doctrine; the Board and the courts have put to rest many of the problems that formerly beset this field. But a surprisingly large number of areas remain in which the law has not yet jelled; or, having once appeared to be settled, has dissolved again.

Subjects of Bargaining. One of the most significant areas of the law has always been the subject matter, or area, of collective bargaining. The Labor Board, it should be noted, is not in the business of telling parties what their agreements should be. Our function is to see that labor and management make agreement possible by dealing with each other in good faith. Sometimes, however, one or the other has an honest doubt as to whether a particular matter has to be bargained about at all, and tests this doubt by refusing to talk about it. Thus, the Board has held that pension plans, retirement, group insurance, bonus payments, rentals in company towns, service and price of meals at isolated locations, are subjects which must be bargained about in good faith. The Supreme Court and the courts of appeals have agreed with the Board that these are proper and mandatory subjects of collective bargaining.

But other items remain in the twilight zone, and I am certain that still more will replace these as they are finally settled. One of these recurring problems involves the right of an employer to insist on a contract provision limiting the union's right to strike by conditioning it upon an employee vote. Many varieties of proposals to this general effect are possible. The Board several years ago (*Allis-Chalmers Corp.*¹) decided that an employer had no right to insist upon such a proposal. As I read the Board decision, this holding was based on the theory that a clause of this kind was not a proper subject for compulsory bargaining and that the company's insistence on it was a violation, irrespective of its good or bad faith. The Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, however, reversed² the Board. In the same decision, the court of appeals also ruled that an employer could press for a provision for employee ratification of

any agreement reached before it became effective. In this respect, too, the court did not agree with the Board, nor did it agree with the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, which a number of years ago ruled (*Corsicana Cotton Mills*)³ that insistence upon a provision for employee ratification was a violation of section 8 (a) (5) of the act. The latter aspect of *Allis-Chalmers* is an example [of] how issues seemingly resolved return to the twilight zone.

The Board's decision in *Allis-Chalmers* was based, at least in part, on the *Corsicana* case. The Board reasoned that the strike-vote clause proposed by the company was unlawful for a number of reasons: because it was based on a majority of all employees in the unit, rather than those voting; because the requirement was to be effective after the contract's other terms expired; but, basically the Board was of the opinion that it derogated the union's exclusive bargaining status by requiring the employees, rather than the exclusive bargaining agent, to make the decision whether or not to strike. The Board rejected the company's argument that a strike-vote clause was "something less than" a no-strike clause, and a fortiori, therefore, a bargainable issue. The court, reversing the Board, agreed with the company that the strike-vote clause was bargainable and that it was something less than a no-strike clause.

Another area of bargaining that is still in a doubtful status is the subject of stock purchase plans. The Board recently decided (*Richfield Oil Corp.*⁴) that a stock purchase plan was a mandatory subject of bargaining. The resolution of this issue depended upon whether such a plan was embraced by the language of section 8 (d) of the act, requiring bargaining about "wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment." That basic question is the touchstone to all issues that have arisen concerning subjects of collective bargaining. The stock purchase plan question is now pending in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and must, of course, be considered unresolved at this time.

Any consideration of this problem must take into account that the Supreme Court, in *American National Insurance*,⁵ held that:

... the Board may not, either directly or indirectly, compel concessions or otherwise sit in judgment upon the substantive terms of collective bargaining agreements.

¹ 106 NLRB 939.

² 213 F. 2d 374.

³ 59 NLRB 1401.

⁴ 110 NLRB 54.

⁵ 343 U. S. 295.

The Board had held that the employer's actions in bargaining for a "management prerogatives" clause constituted a *per se* violation of section 8 (a) (5) of the act. The Supreme Court, in agreement with the Fifth Circuit, which had reversed the Board, squarely rejected the Board's view, setting forth the test of good faith bargaining as "application of the good faith bargaining standards of section 8 (d) to the facts of each case . . ." Mr. Chief Justice Vinson said in his opinion:

Congress provided expressly that the Board should not pass upon the desirability of the substantive terms of labor agreements. Whether a contract should contain a clause fixing standards for such matters as work scheduling or should provide for more flexible treatment of such matters is an issue for determination across the bargaining table, not by the Board. If the latter approach is agreed upon, the extent of union and management participation in the administration of such matters is itself a condition of employment to be settled by bargaining.

The question which is posed here goes to the very heart of the bargaining obligation imposed by sections 8 (a) (5) and 8 (b) (3) of the act. The decisions, as I have indicated, have developed along two parallel lines. First, we have the *Inland Steel*,⁶ *Richfield Oil*⁷ line of Board cases which have given a liberal interpretation of the scope of collective bargaining as defined by the act. These cases have arisen in a context where the employer has refused to entertain a request to bargain about issues such as pensions and stock purchase plans, in reliance upon his position that these matters were outside the area of compulsory bargaining. In the *Allis-Chalmers*, *Corsicana* line of cases, the employer was charged with an unfair labor practice because he proposed and insisted, to the point of impasse, as found by the Board, on bargaining about certain issues which the Board regarded as beyond the scope of compulsory bargaining.

Although developed independently of one another, these two lines of cases could, and doubtless will, some day merge. If, for example, a stock purchase plan is held to be an improper subject of compulsory bargaining, the legal situation would be reversed, and it would seemingly be an unfair labor practice for the union to insist to an impasse on bargaining over a stock purchase plan. The issue is basic to the administration of the act and is of the gravest concern to the institution of collective bargaining. We are again, I believe, ap-

proaching a crossroads, and the turn which is made by unions, employers, the Board, and the courts will be a significant one. Will we, and should we, move in the direction of a broad and expanding area of collective bargaining and permit the parties wide latitude and freedom in the development of the area of bargaining, subject to the overall test of good faith; or shall we take the path of restricting the definition of bargainable issues, ruling this issue in and that issue out, depending upon the view of the Board and the courts as to whether or not the particular matter is an appropriate subject for compulsory collective bargaining. This is perhaps the most far-reaching question now awaiting solution and emergence from the murky uncertainty of the twilight zone.

"Hot Cargo" Clauses. Another twilight zone yet to be resolved concerns the legality and effect of the so-called "hot cargo" clauses. This issue already has been before the Board in the *Conway*,⁸ *Pittsburgh Plate*,⁹ and *McAllister*¹⁰ cases, but the law must be regarded as unsettled at this time. The first question to be answered is whether a clause in a contract between a union and an employer by which the employer agrees not to handle goods from an "unfair" or struck employer is valid. Three Board members have said at different times (1 in the *Conway* case and 2 in *McAllister*) that such clauses run counter to the statute and are void as a matter of public policy. The majority in *Conway* and the minority in *McAllister* upheld the clause as a defense to what would otherwise have been a clear violation of section 8 (b) (4) (A), and in *McAllister* I took an in-between position which has been referred to by some as "an amazing straddle."

To my mind, the important question is the effect to be given such a clause in construing section 8 (b) (4) (A), apart from whether it is legal or illegal standing alone. In other words, can this type of contract clause constitute a defense of a secondary boycott if all the elements of a violation are otherwise established, or, contrariwise, can all of the elements of a violation be present when a

⁶ 77 NLRB 1.

⁷ 110 NLRB 356.

⁸ 87 NLRB 972.

⁹ 76 NLRB 452.

¹⁰ 105 NLRB 751.

hot cargo clause is in effect? The Board split three ways in *McAllister*, the majority holding that a violation had occurred. Two members of the majority held that the clauses were illegal, and I concurred in the result. I said in my concurring opinion in *McAllister* that that decision was not likely to be the last word on hot cargo clauses, and it was not. Other cases raising various aspects of this problem are now in litigation, and it is likely that an authoritative answer will emerge. Until it does, this entire question must be regarded as still in the twilight zone. Peripheral questions relating to hot cargo clauses also remain to be answered, such as, for example, whether a strike to obtain such a clause is an unfair labor practice.

I have not attempted here to explicate the various policy considerations and problems of statutory construction that entered into the differing opinion of the Board members in the *McAllister* and related cases. I recommend that you read this case fully and analytically, for I know each opinion represents a carefully considered attempt to implement the provisions and policies of the statute. I am, of course, aware that some of the cases I have discussed and will discuss with you represent split opinions. I hope you won't conclude therefrom that this Board is in a state of constant confusion and disagreement; for each divided decision there is a score of unanimous ones. Chief Judge Hutcheson of the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit said only the other day in a decision involving a 3-2 split at the Board level:¹¹

We think it highly creditable to the Board and good for its health, and of those who depend upon it for just counsel and wise decisions, that differences of opinion are, as here, brought out into the open in candid and fair discussion. In holding with the majority, therefore, we are not in any sense doing so critically or by way of taking sides.

I share Judge Hutcheson's views, and believe that a spurious unanimity for appearance's sake is much less to be desired than a "candid and fair discussion," where divergent viewpoints can be freely and openly expressed.

¹¹ *NLRB v. Brady Aviation Corp.* (36 LRRM 2310, June 30, 1955).

¹² See *Montgomery Ward & Co.* (108 NLRB 1175).

¹³ See *The Hoosier Co. v. NLRB* (F. 21380, C. A. 6); *Jefferson Broadcasting Co.* (346 U. S. 464).

¹⁴ *NLRB v. Faussteel Metallurgical Corp.* (306 U. S. 240).

¹⁵ *NLRB v. Sands Manufacturing Co.* (306 U. S. 332).

¹⁶ 110 NLRB 244.

¹⁷ 110 NLRB 22.

Discharge for Alleged Disloyalty. The Board and the courts of appeals have held that employee disloyalty is a proper ground for discharge. On the other hand, the statute protects the right of employees to engage in concerted activities for their mutual aid and protection. When these two concepts meet head on, some resolution must be made. It is not precisely an irresistible force meeting an immovable object—for some solution is not only possible but essential. Often a case will turn on whether the employer was in fact motivated by claimed disloyalty of employees, or conversely, by a desire to rid himself of union leaders or adherents.¹⁸ Cases such as these turn on substantial evidence, rather than on legal grounds. But questions of law, rather than factual issues, occur when the concerted activity itself constitutes the alleged disloyalty.¹⁹ Here, as in so many situations facing the Board, the problem is one of balancing conflicting rights: On the one hand, the right of employees to engage in concerted activity for their mutual aid and protection, on the other, the right of an employer to run his business with loyal employees. Years ago, employers felt that merely joining a union was an act of disloyalty on the part of an employee. Some may still think so, but happily only a minority. But when a group of employees disparage their employer's product, or refuse, during working time, to exercise their best efforts on their employer's behalf, are they protected from discharge because they act together? It seems that all is not fair in union-employer fights, and the Board and the courts are gradually sifting out the protected from the unprotected in this troublesome field.

The same kind of problem arises in cases involving partial or intermittent strikes. Long ago, the Supreme Court ruled that sitdown strikes²⁰ and strikes in breach of contract²¹ were not protected by the act, laying to rest the notion that all concerted activity by employees was protected. Again, the problem is one of balance—and reasonable men differ as to where the scales are set in equilibrium. But above all, one must want to balance, not tip the scales. Two recent cases stemming from application of these principles are *Honolulu Rapid Transit Co.*²² and *Boeing Aircraft.*²³ In the first, a majority of the Board held that part-time weekend strikes were not protected, that they were tantamount to employees imposing upon the

employer their own chosen conditions of employment. Two members of the four-man majority felt that the employer was free to take any measures he saw fit to retaliate. Two other members, one myself, felt that the particular measure taken by this employer, a 2-week suspension, "was reasonably calculated to protect his right to carry on his business and could not fairly be characterized as retaliatory in motivation or effect." The fifth member of the Board dissented, being of the view that the employees' strike activity was protected concerted activity.

In the *Boeing* case, a Board majority found the employer had violated section 8 (a) (3) by discharging an employee who had participated in a conference designed to bring together representatives of various employers who needed engineers, to help the employer's engineers obtain the best competitive offer possible. The Board majority, of which I was a part, with two members dissenting, found that the activity engaged in was legitimate, "to broaden their opportunities for employment, to obtain the best market for their services, and to lessen their dependence upon the respondent for employment—all matters clearly, and properly, related to the issue of wages . . ." The dissenters believed that the concerted activities engaged in "contravened the basic policies of the act" and were, therefore, unprotected.

The criteria used to decide this type of case are clear enough—their application is all too often fraught with difficulty. The principal question to be asked is "how much and how far?" How disloyal must concerted activity be to lose its protected status? How intermittent must strikes be so as to permit an employer, in the interest of running his business free from harrassment, to discipline the strikers? Is a threat to strike intermittently itself sufficiently disruptive?

Organizational Activities on Company Property. Another question of balancing is the right of an employer to control the use of his property as against the right of employees to self-organization. One aspect of this—the right of employees to distribute literature and otherwise to engage in organizational activities on company property, but on their own time—is no longer in the twilight zone. The Board, with Supreme Court approval (*LeTourneau Co. of Georgia and Republic Aviation Corp. v. NLRB*¹⁹) ruled some years ago that the

employer's right must give way "in the absence of evidence that special circumstances make the rule necessary in order to maintain production or discipline."

Many students of labor law assumed that these decisions also meant that nonemployees could come to the plant to organize employees. In fact, a number of Board and court cases have cited *LeTourneau* for precisely this proposition. Recently, two courts of appeals have ruled that *LeTourneau* does not answer the question of stranger access to company property.²⁰ Circuit Judge Murrah, in *Seamprufe*, said:

An employee on company property exercising the right of self-organization does not violate a company no-trespass rule. But a nonemployee labor organizer who comes upon company property in violation of a nondiscriminatory no-trespass rule can justify his presence there only insofar as it bears a cogent relationship to the exercise of the employees' guaranteed right of self-organization. . . . the solicitors were therefore strangers to the right of self-organization, absent a showing of nonaccessibility amounting to a handicap to self-organization.

So another issue reemerges into the twilight zone. These courts seem to agree that in certain circumstances the employer's property rights must give way and even a stranger must be permitted on company property to organize where access to employees would otherwise be virtually impossible, as when employees live in company towns or in lumber camps. The differences of opinion seem to stem from the question of how difficult must access to employees be before the employer must permit strangers on his property. Decisional language ranges all the way from reasonable and feasible to difficult and impossible. Considering the conflicting decisions of the courts of appeals, it is not unlikely that this issue will be resolved in the Supreme Court in the near future. The Board has recently authorized the General Counsel to request the Solicitor General to seek Supreme Court review of this fundamental issue in the area of organizational rights.

The problems I have discussed up to now fall primarily into the realm of statutory interpretation, where statutory language and legislative intent are not spelled out in explicit terms. Decisions as to them are based not so much on the literal application of specific statutory language as

¹⁹ 324 U. S. 703.

²⁰ *NLRB v. Babcock & Wilcox Co.* (C. A. 5, May 10, 1955); *NLRB v. Seamprufe, Inc.* (C. A. 10, May 4, 1955).

on the general purpose of implementing the basic policies of the law. Perhaps this accounts for the varying reactions of different Board members and different judges, each seeking as best he can to reach a result in harmony with the basic purposes of the act as they appear to him. But, strangely enough, a section of the statute that seems quite specific, section 8 (d), has occasioned about as much trouble as any of the other problems I have mentioned.

Notice Requirements for Contract Change. Section 8 (d) provides that no party to a collective bargaining contract shall terminate or modify it unless he serves written notice on the other party 60 days before its expiration date; or, if the contract has no expiration date, 60 days before the time proposed for such termination or modification; and notifies the Mediation Service within 30 days of such notice; and "continues in full force and effect, without resorting to strike or lockout, all the terms and conditions of the existing contract for a period of 60 days after such notice is given or until the expiration date of such contract, whichever occurs later." Three different interpretations of this language were made by the Board when it first met this problem (*Wilson and Co.*²⁰). The majority decided that giving of the required 60-day notice anytime during a contract's term permitted a strike by a union (and presumably a lockout by an employer) as soon as the 60-day period was over, without regard to the fact that the contract's term had not yet expired. When this issue reached the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, another interpretation was given the 8 (d) language. The court determined²¹ that all strikes to terminate or modify contracts during the term of a contract were prohibited. Last year, the Board had another case, the *Lion Oil*²² case, involving the same problem, although in a slightly different factual context. The majority, of which I was a member, held that provided the required notice was given, it was permissible to strike after the expiration of the waiting period only if the contract at that time was subject to reopening or modification by its terms. This interpretation was in between the conflicting

position of the Board majority and the court in the *Wilson* case. Again the court of appeals reversed the Board and declared that 8 (d) prohibited strikes until the actual final termination of the contract.

We have authorized the General Counsel to petition for Supreme Court review. It is not unlikely that the Supreme Court will ultimately settle which of the conflicting interpretations as to the meaning of section 8 (d) is correct. The issue is an important one. Its answer will have weight in determining the rights of parties under contract and will also affect the attitude of unions and employers as to short- or long-term agreements. The issue now stirs restlessly in the twilight zone.

Another facet of this problem is already before the Supreme Court. Before I came on the Board, the majority of the Board (two members dissenting) held in *Mastro Plastics*²³ that an unfair labor practice strike was not subject to 8 (d) notice provisions. The majority of the present Board took the same position in a dictum in the *Lion Oil* decision. The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed²⁴ the Board in *Mastro Plastics*, with one judge dissenting. The Supreme Court has granted certiorari in this case, so that a final resolution of this aspect of section 8 (d) appears imminent.

Manifestly, the interpretation of section 8 (d) is an area where a definitive resolution is required in order that labor and management alike can act with certainty as to their respective rights and obligations under the statute.

—GUY FARMER

Legal Implications of the AFL-CIO Merger

It may be well to emphasize at the outset a basic proposition of Federal labor policy which may serve as a frame of reference for my preliminary remarks on some of the implications of the AFL-CIO merger.

The National Labor Relations Act does not regulate the internal affairs of a labor organization. This is implicit in the proviso to section 8 (b) (1) (A) of the act that the section "shall not impair the right of a labor organization to prescribe its own rules with respect to the acquisition or retention of membership therein." This means,

²⁰ 89 NLRB 310.

²¹ *Wilson & Co. v. NLRB* (210 F. 2d 328).

²² 109 NLRB 680.

²³ 103 NLRB 511.

²⁴ 214 F. 2d 462.

also, that the division of function and responsibility between international union and local union and between federation and international union is normally an internal affair of the union beyond the regulation of the national act.²⁷

It does not necessarily follow, however, that as an incident of the merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, problems under the National Labor Relations Act may not arise. These, however, are likely to be of a transitional nature. Perhaps it is also fair to say that they may cause a few headaches during their season.

Under the statutory scheme, these problems may emerge as issues either in unfair labor practice cases or in representation cases. As General Counsel, my role is necessarily quite circumscribed; I cannot raise problems and suggest solutions. It may, however, be helpful to refer to some of the union merger problems which the courts and the Board have already examined. Whether the considerations found controlling in those cases will apply to problems which may arise from the merger of the two federations, or whether the same problems will arise, are, of course, matters on which it is not appropriate for me to speculate.

The merger cases decided by the Board and the courts up to this point may be divided into two categories. The first category involves certifications issued pursuant to the mandatory election procedures under section 9 of the act; the second covers the effect of mergers on collective bargaining relationships established by contracts or by Board orders in unfair labor practice cases.

The basic question in the first group of cases is whether a certification as exclusive bargaining representative issued before merger continues to run in favor of the certified union after merger. In at least two cases, the courts strictly interpreted section 9 (c) of the act to require that certification may be obtained only upon the basis of a petition and secret ballot of the employees, and may not be assigned or transferred by merger or other agreement. Thus, in the *Dickey* case,²⁸ which presented a situation where a certified union subsequently merged with another union to form a new international, the Board had concluded, on its view of the facts, that the certified union had not lost its identity by reason of the merger and that so far as the employer was concerned the situation reflected

only a change of name. The Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit reversed,²⁹ however, holding that the Board had no power to amend the certification in favor of the new organization. The court said that "the vote of the employees is the decisive factor in securing 'that freedom of choice which is the essence of collective bargaining.'"³⁰ It concluded that in this case the employees' "freedom of choice" had been infringed because they were a minority in the new organization and no longer had full control over their representative.

In the case of *Pepper & Potter v. United Automobile Workers*,³¹ which did not involve a Labor Board proceeding but arose instead in a private suit brought by an employer under sections 301 and 303 of the Labor Management Relations Act, a certified local union, with which the employer had a contract, and the employees it represented, sought to repudiate both the contract and the representative status of the local and to require the employer to bargain anew with a different local. A Federal district court held that a local union could not renounce its own certified status and transfer that status to another local of the same international union, even though the employees approved the transfer. The court reasoned that "the orderly procedure contemplated by section 9 was intended as the sole and exclusive method of decertification."³² It further held that the picketing by the certified local, together with its sister local and parent international, to compel recognition of the assignment of the certification violated section 8 (b) (4) (C) of the act and that all three labor organizations might properly be found liable in damages under section 303.

Where the change in affiliation of the certified bargaining agent is unaccompanied by schism or contest within the union and is otherwise unequivocal, the Board has in the past permitted amendment of the certification substituting the name of the newly affiliated agent for the local industrial union originally designated.³³ Where, however,

²⁷ *Lane-Wells Co.* (79 NLRB 252, 255).

²⁸ *J. W. Dickey and R. L. Round, d. b. a. Ohio Hoist and Manufacturing Co., a Partnership, and Ohio Hoist & Mfg. Co., Inc., a Corporation, and International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers, & Helpers, AFL* (106 NLRB 561).

²⁹ *Dickey v. NLRB* (317 F. 2d 652, C. A. 6).

³⁰ *Ibid.* (p. 655).

³¹ *Pepper & Potter, Inc. v. Local 377, UAW-CIO, et al.* (S. D. N. Y., 103 F. Supp. 684, 1952).

³² *Ibid.* (p. 686).

³³ *Santa Clara Lemon Association* (112 NLRB 17) and companion cases 112 NLRB 18 through 21.

the certified agent has continued to function as the administrator of the collective bargaining contract despite a vote of its members to affiliate with one of the international unions, the Board declined to permit the amendment.³²

With respect to the second group of cases—problems concerning established bargaining and contract rights—both the courts and the Board have approached the problem in practical terms of whether the designated bargaining representative retained its essential identity despite a merger or change in affiliation. In an early case which arose in 1937, *Continental Oil Co. v. NLRB*,³³ the court upheld a bargaining order, despite a change in affiliation, where the identity of officers and continuity of organization were preserved. Much more recently, in an opinion by Judge Parker, the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, when confronted with the same problem, reached a similar result, and rejected what it termed "metaphysical arguments as to the nature of the entity," notwithstanding a change of affiliation and change of name.³⁴

The Board was faced with a similar problem in *Michigan Bell Telephone Co.*,³⁵ which involved the issue of whether a contract should be held a bar to a new representation election. In holding that the contract was a bar to a new election, despite the change of affiliation, the Board said: "The record . . . is barren of any evidence that the affiliation of CWA [the Communications Workers of America] with the CIO has had any effect upon the structure, functions, or membership of Divisions 43 and 44, CWA, the local contracting unions. So far as appears in the record, the officers, constitution, bylaws, and bargaining authority of these unions remains unaffected by the affiliation."³⁶ In this connection, I note that the merger agreement between the AFL and CIO and the proposed charter expressly preserve the identity, integrity, and jurisdiction of each affiliated union of the CIO and AFL, and that these unions will continue "to conduct their own individual collective bargaining with employers."

—THEOPHIL C. KAMMHOLZ

³¹ *Weatherhead Co. of Antwerp* (106 NLRB 1266).

³² 113 F. 2d 473, 477, C. A. 10.

³³ *NLRB v. Harris-Woodson, Inc.* (179 F. 2d 720, 723, C. A. 4).

³⁴ 85 NLRB 303.

³⁵ 85 NLRB 305.

Job Finding and the Theory of Job Choice

ONE ASSUMPTION of traditional wage and resource allocation theory is that workers, like other economic units, possess, or can get, sufficient market information to enable them to make intelligent choices between alternatives. Although this does not imply that perfect knowledge is a prerequisite, it does imply, first, that workers are aware of the availability of alternative jobs; secondly, that they can get specific information on conditions of employment; and thirdly, that workers are free to examine and consider alternatives before making their choices—that they find it possible to actually "shop" for jobs. This article attempts to evaluate the validity of these assumptions in the light of work recently done in this field.¹

Data from several labor market studies and general observations about the nature and operation of job markets suggest that essentially, there is little likelihood of factory workers' comparing jobs and choosing the one which yields the greatest net advantage. Instead, workers typically appear to look for a job while unemployed; to obtain information on a very few jobs in an informal and limited way, and to take the first job available which meets certain absolute standards.

The likelihood of such conduct is due, not to any lack of rationality in workers' attitudes, but to the institutions and practices of the labor markets in which they find themselves. They are unable to learn of the existence of a wide range of jobs. They cannot obtain adequate information about the characteristics of jobs they have located. Job hunting is *per se* costly and time consuming. Failure to take a job immediately upon its availability generally means losing it. Since job seeking is usually accompanied by unemployment, there is financial pressure to cut it short and take a job as soon as possible.

¹ This article is based on the author's thesis for an M. A. degree at The George Washington University, June 1954. A summary of the first part of this thesis appeared in the *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1955 (pp. 301-306).

The data discussed in this article and the conclusions drawn are applicable only to manual workers—and by and large to factory workers. Of the 6 studies cited, 4 relate entirely to factory workers and 2 (the St. Paul and Minneapolis studies) deal largely with these occupational groups. There is reason to believe that the patterns of job-seeking among other occupational groups, such as clerical and professional workers, are not the same.

On this basis, one might conclude that the traditional economic theory about the behavior of factory workers would be of doubtful validity in explaining the extent and direction of worker mobility or its impact on the wage structure and the distribution of labor. Therefore, future research should attempt to determine more accurately than has been done the effects of the level of unemployment on the rate at which workers quit jobs, the intensity of their job hunting, and their minimum supply prices. More attention should also be given to the effects of labor market operations, such as hiring practices, on the extent and nature of mobility, than heretofore has been the case.

Awareness of Alternative Jobs

The extent of an individual worker's particular job market is largely a function of his sources of information—in practical terms, of how he learns of alternatives. Research workers are in substantial agreement on the channels through which workers receive job information. Six studies cited by Herbert Parnes show that the principal way in which workers find out about jobs is through friends and relatives.² These studies, as well as others,³ also show that application at the plant gate is of next importance, with such other sources of job information as advertisements, contacts from former employers, unions,⁴ and employment agencies playing minor roles.

On the other hand, special Bureau of the Census surveys conducted in February and June 1948 showed somewhat different results. In those 2 months, the unemployed were asked "What has ----- done since Christmas (the first of May) to try to find work?" Enumerators were instructed to accept up to three different methods per individual. Results were as follows:

Method of finding work	February 1948 Percent of workers	June 1948 Percent of workers
Total methods given	100.0	100.0
Direct plant application	36.4	36.4
Through friends	23.0	27.7
Public employment services	25.4	21.9
Ads.	8.6	8.7
Unions	4.4	3.8
Others	2.1	1.5

The greater relative importance of the public employment services indicated by these surveys

may be attributed to two factors: (1) The Census Bureau sample consisted entirely of workers unemployed when interviewed, whereas all of the other studies cited dealt largely with groups working when interviewed; and (2) workers were asked to indicate methods used, not to indicate in which methods they placed greatest emphasis and reliance.⁵

These findings indicate that worker knowledge of alternative job opportunities is sharply restricted by this reliance on "informal" methods which usually limit the worker to one alternative to current employment. This is obvious enough in the case of the worker who relies on "tips" and "leads" from friends and relatives. It is also true of the worker who goes from plant to plant. As Ewan Clague says:

The difficulties of such methods are obvious. The worker can seldom canvass more than one plant a day. He has to be there the first thing in the morning, and if no job is available at that place he hesitates to go anywhere else for fear his late application will be misinterpreted—the employment manager may think he has been sleeping late. On the other hand, it is largely sheer chance that he may happen to be at a plant where a job will open up that morning . . . the worker cannot hope to be just in the right place at the right time.⁶

With this conclusion there can be little quarrel, but the implication that workers' knowledge of alternative job opportunities would be substantially increased by a greater reliance on "formal" means of job hunting is questionable. Thus, Lloyd Reynolds comments that the "use of the State Employment Service, and of 'help wanted' advertisements in newspapers would make for a more systematic selection of places at which to apply for work."⁷ Mr. Clague's comments are in a similar vein.

² Herbert S. Parnes, *Research on Labor Mobility: An Appraisal of Research Findings in the United States*, New York, Social Science Research Council, 1954 (p. 164).

³ See, for example, unpublished data from the BLS study of Mobility of Molders and Coremakers, 1940-52 (BLS Bull. 1162, 1954); and The Mobility of Electronic Technicians, 1940-52, BLS Bull. 1150, 1954 (p. 29).

⁴ In such industries as construction, stevedoring, ocean transportation, and music, of course, where the union is the hiring agency, this is not true.

⁵ See Test of Census Bureau Measurement of Unemployment, June 1948, unpublished memorandum, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

⁶ Ewan Clague, Walter J. Cooper, and E. Wight Bakke, *After the Shutdown*, New Haven, Yale University Institute of Human Relations, 1954 (p. 69).

⁷ Lloyd G. Reynolds, *The Structure of Labor Markets*, New York, Harper and Brothers, 1951 (p. 107).

This conclusion overlooks the fact that workers who "formalize" their job hunting may not really widen their areas of choice substantially. Consider the use of want-ads as a "rationalizing" factor. First of all, only a fraction of all job vacancies are advertised. The worker must "array" the jobs which appear to be desirable to him and for which he can qualify. Setting off on his hunt, he finds that he is in the same situation as the worker tramping "randomly" from plant to plant: he must apply early in the morning, can cover a limited number of plants in a given time, and may find that the job has been filled or that it does not meet his standards.

In the case of the worker who uses an employment service, reflection seems to show that *his* choice of jobs is also limited, although it is undoubtedly wider than that of the worker who relies solely on his own efforts. A basic limitation to his choice obviously is that his universe of jobs is limited to those listed with the service by employers. When the individual registers at an agency, he is referred to an employer, according to the interviewer's evaluation of the worker's ability to meet employer requirements. At this point in the process there may be some element of selection on the worker's part, if the interviewer feels him qualified for more than one opening and offers him a choice. Once at the plant, however, the possibility of comparison and evaluation is no greater for the worker with a referral than for the random gate applicant. Both men find that a decision is likely to be made on the spot, unless the labor market is tight. If no job results from the transaction, the worker must go back to the employment agency and begin the process again. Thus, his choice is almost always between one job and no job—certainly not the kind of comparison that economic theory visualizes.

Furthermore, Reynolds found that in the New Haven office of the State Employment Service there was a strong tendency to select for referral those workers physically present rather than those whose names were in the active files. Thus, to

⁴ For data used in these computations, see *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1955 (pp. 666-670) and *The Labor Market and Employment Security*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, "Nonagricultural Placements, by State," individual monthly issues, 1951-1954.

⁵ Reynolds, *op. cit.* (pp. 49-50).

⁶ William Noland and E. Wight Bakke, *Workers Wanted*, New York, Harper and Brothers, 1949 (pp. 104-105, 232).

take full advantage of the available jobs, an applicant would have to wait there and not be able to look for jobs in other ways. It should, however, be recognized that "spot" referrals are heavily concentrated in placements for casual, short-term, and domestic jobs.

Finally, the limited role which the public employment services play in the lives of most workers is a reflection of limited employer acceptance of these services. For example, in the period 1951-54, the employment service "penetration rate" in manufacturing—the ratio of placements to "new hires" (additions to employment rolls which do not represent recall of laid-off or furloughed workers) was about 31 percent.⁷

Nevertheless, workers' major reliance on informal methods of locating jobs may not be as "irrational" as it seems. The recommendation or advice of a friend whose judgment is trusted may give a better personal assessment of the desirability of a job than the formal description available in an ad or from an employment service interviewer. Moreover, in most labor markets, generally only the less desirable jobs come on the open market (except, of course, in times of labor shortages, when all methods of recruitment may be used). Professor Reynolds described the process through which the better jobs which must be filled by outside recruiting were usually made available first to friends and relatives of people in the plant.⁸ William Noland and E. Wight Bakke also reported that, in recruiting manual workers, employers relied most heavily on their employees and personal applications (frequently resulting from leads given by friends inside the plant); help wanted ads were used either infrequently or "as a last resort."⁹

What Workers Know About Jobs

Although workers' ability to array and compare jobs is restricted by their channels of information, the process of calculated job choice could go on if workers could evaluate accurately the characteristics of the alternatives open to them.

Few data on this aspect of the process of job choice are available, but the findings of some studies on closely related points are relevant. Professor Reynolds attempted to measure the degree to which workers know about conditions of employ-

ment in local labor markets. He concluded that the group of employed workers he interviewed knew very little about terms of employment in other plants.¹¹ He also pointed out how the channels of labor market information and the problems inherent in describing a job buttress the generally accepted conclusion that workers are unlikely to know enough about jobs open to them to assess them in their totality. For example, with respect to wage rates, what information is pertinent: The starting rate? The ceiling rate? The time span over which scheduled increases are made? Hourly or weekly pay?

Moreover, wages are only one aspect of total job satisfaction. Workers might want to know about working conditions, seniority systems, pensions, vacations, and other benefits. The difficulty of accurately assessing such complex situations in such a way that one job may be compared with another is manifest.¹²

The Job-Hunting Process

Although workers do not know of the existence of many jobs and cannot accurately assess differences between jobs, if these facts were regarded as "imperfections" and "frictions," the traditional view of labor mobility would remain essentially correct. This would be the case, for example, if one found that workers do actually shop around in their small job markets and make their decisions on the basis of scraps of knowledge. It is therefore necessary to examine the actual conduct of workers in the job-seeking process.

The Employed Worker. As the preceding discussion indicates, job hunting generally makes great demands on time and energy. The possibility of shopping is also greatly restricted by the necessity for a worker to decide immediately whether to accept a job offer. To delay in order to "think about it" is tantamount to refusal except during stringent labor shortages or unless the individual has extremely valuable skills. Thus, "shopping around" usually means comparing current employment with at best one other job.¹³

Nevertheless, the employed worker could make some sort of comparison—even if limited to the current job and one alternative—by sending out cautious "feelers" and by occasional applications at likely places. The movement of workers under

such circumstances, even though slow, would be in the direction of better jobs (subject, of course, to miscalculation).

The Worker Without a Job. However, the general pattern of movement does not appear to be from one job to another, but from a job to a period of unemployment, job hunting, and then to another job. Five studies including data on this point reported that substantial proportions of all job changes were involuntary—due to layoffs or discharges (table 1). It can be reasonably assumed that these workers did not have new jobs lined up. The studies showed that workers who voluntarily quit current jobs typically did not have new jobs waiting and thus appeared in the labor market as unemployed. The proportion of workers who move from one job directly to another ranged from a low of 15 percent to a maximum of only 31 percent.

Because most job changing, both voluntary and involuntary, entails a period of unemployment, job comparisons cannot generally be made in a leisurely, detached way. True, the worker with a job can always wait for something better to come along—he still has a place to work and a paycheck. But the unemployed worker is under a very strong compulsion to find a job as soon as possible. The existence of this pressure is indicated by workers' explanations of reasons for taking jobs. In table 2, reasons for job entries are classified as either voluntary or involuntary. Voluntary entries are those in which workers reported they took jobs because they offered better wages, better working conditions, were closer to home, etc. Involuntary job entries, on the other hand, are those in which the reason given for taking the job was "first job available," "only thing available," "out of work," or similar comments indi-

¹¹ Reynolds, op. cit. (pp. 213-214). For a different opinion, see Charles A. Myers and George P. Shultz, *The Dynamics of a Labor Market*, New York, Prentice-Hall, 1951 (pp. 57-60). Barnes, op. cit. (pp. 168-169), objects to the conclusions which Myers and Shultz draw from their data, an opinion in which the author concurs.

¹² Neither the foregoing material nor that which follows is intended to imply that workers make no evaluation of alternatives. It is suggested, however, that they make these evaluations on the basis of very incomplete data.

¹³ In this connection, although the principle of equal advantage implies not only that workers will move from job to job but that employers are free to substitute one unit of labor for another until the most efficient units of labor available are being utilized, this is not usually the case. Workers may be discharged for inefficiency or for cause, but very rarely are they discharged because their employers have found applicants who can do the same job better. Thus the presence of a worker at the hiring gate means nothing if the plant has no vacancies.

cating, or at least suggesting, economic pressures connected with unemployment.

It should not be inferred that workers in the latter category, when without jobs, immediately despaired and took absolutely any employment whatsoever. The author's interviews with molders and coremakers led to the same conclusion as that of Reynolds:

The workers who said that they took the first job they found clearly did not mean that they were willing to take anything which came along. The situation was rather that the first job they found struck them as reasonably satisfactory. The workers who said they had had more than one offer rarely meant that they had passed by a suitable job in the hope of finding a better one. Rather, the first job or jobs offered to them did not meet their minimum standards, and so they kept on looking until they found one which did. In both groups, therefore, the dominant pattern was to take the first suitable job offered. Job shopping, in the sense of holding off on a suitable job while one tries to locate another suitable job and select among them, seems to be very rare indeed.¹⁴

With two exceptions—the experience reported by Myers and Shultz for the first job and the mill job—the studies indicated that in from a third to a half of all job changes, economic pressures were responsible for workers taking jobs. This group of workers, of course, was not in a position to consider two or more jobs and make a decision based on relative attractiveness. Myers' and Shultz' finding that only a small proportion of first job entries were involuntary is to be expected since many, if not most, young people are not forced

into the labor market but more or less drift in over a period of time. The low proportion of mill job entries made for involuntary reasons—well below that shown by other studies—may be explained by the peculiar local circumstances. This study was made in 1948. Almost 90 percent of the workers (in Sample II) had been hired at the mill in the preceding 5 years, and 62 percent had worked there a year or less.¹⁵ In other words, the great bulk of this group had been hired during a period of high-level employment for the country as a whole, while employment in the textile industry as a whole was rising. Thus, in the Nashua labor market at that time, job scarcity and economic pressures may not have been important.

The frequency with which workers are forced to take jobs because they need work obviously varies with circumstances. For workers who have lined up jobs prior to quitting, the element of deliberate choice would bulk large, while the opposite is likely to be true when the worker finds himself "on the street" before he has a chance to look around. Unpublished data from the BLS study of molders and coremakers show how much job-shopping varies in different situations. Table 3 gives the percentage of job entries which were involuntary. None of the job changes made to return to former employers or because of the influence of friends and only a very small proportion of quits made to obtain better wages or to return to molding involved this kind of involuntary job entry. On the other hand, where the reasons for leaving jobs were slack work, physical conditions of employment, to move to different geographic areas, and layoffs or discharges—job

¹⁴ Reynolds, *op. cit.* (p. 108). See also Mobility of Molders and Coremakers, *op. cit.* (p. 54).

¹⁵ Myers and Shultz, *op. cit.* (p. 24).

TABLE 1.—*Proportion of job terminations in which new jobs were lined up, selected studies*

Author	Locality	Period	Number of workers	All terminations, percentage distribution			
				Total	Voluntary		
					With job lined up	Without job lined up	
Reynolds ¹	New Haven, Conn.	1947-48	350	100	25	35	40
Myers and Shultz ²	Nashua, N. H.	1948	144	100	15	15	70
Myers and MacLurin ³	Fitchburg, Mass.	1937-38	345	100	15	14	71
University of Minnesota Industrial Relations Center ⁴	St. Paul, Minn.	1940-50	1,400	100	16	43	41
Bureau of Labor Statistics ⁵	8 major cities	1940-52	1,800	100	31	34	35

¹ Lloyd G. Reynolds, *The Structure of Labor Markets*, New York, Harper and Brothers, 1951.

² Charles A. Myers and George P. Shultz, *The Dynamics of a Labor Market*, New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1951. Interviews with workers laid off when textile mill in Nashua, N. H., closed down in 1948. Workers were asked why they took their first full-time jobs and why they had taken their jobs in the mill.

³ Includes 17 workers who were laid off, but had jobs lined up at time of layoff.

⁴ Charles A. Myers and W. Rupert MacLurin, *The Movement of Factory Workers*, New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1943.

⁵ Voluntary Shifts of St. Paul Workers, 1940-44 and 1945-50, Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center, Feb. 1, 1952.

⁶ Mobility of Molders and Coremakers, 1940-52, BLS Bull. 1162.

TABLE 2.—*Nature of reason for taking jobs, selected studies*

Author	Number of workers	Reason for taking jobs, percentage distribution		
		Total	Voluntary reasons	Involuntary reasons
Henneman, Fox, and Yoder ¹	99	100	47	53
University of Minnesota Industrial Relations Center ²	1,400	100	72	28
Bureau of Labor Statistics ³	1,800	100	67	33
Myers and Blult ⁴	81			
Sample I ⁵				
Current job	100	62	38	
Sample II ⁶	144			
First job	100	84	16	
Mill job	100	85	15	
Current job	100	81	19	

¹ Herbert O. Henneman, Jr., Harland Fox, and Dale Yoder, Minnesota Manpower Mobilization, Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Industrial Relations Center, 1956.

² See table 1, footnote 5.

³ See table 1, footnote 6.

⁴ See table 1, footnote 2.

⁵ Sample I consists of workers who quit before a shutdown in a textile mill in Nashua, N. H., in 1948. Sample II consists of workers who were laid off when the mill closed. Since not all of the members of each sample had found jobs when interviewed, the data on "current job" refer to 44 workers of Sample I and 79 workers of Sample II.

changes which typically may involve unemployment—economic pressure was manifest in the importance of involuntary job entries.

One more point ought to be noted. Reynolds asked a sample of workers to give the lowest wage for which they were willing to work. He found that this wage, which might be considered

TABLE 3.—*Proportion of molders and coremakers entering a new job involuntarily, by reason for leaving previous job*

Reason for leaving previous job	Percent of cases in which next job was taken involuntarily
To move to a different geographic area	45
Layoff, discharge, or health	53
Black work or short workweek	25
Miscellaneous voluntary reasons	32
Working conditions	24
Wages	7
To return to molding from other lines of work	7
To return to former employer	0
Influence or advice of family or friends	0

as their minimum supply price, varied in a strong inverse relationship to the duration of unemployment. For people unemployed less than 3 months, the median minimum wage was 90 percent of the last previous wage; for people unemployed 3 to 6 months, this figure dropped to 60 percent; and those without work 6 months or more would have taken jobs paying only 50 percent of their last wage.¹⁴ Thus, one can say that unemployed workers not only tend to take jobs without weighing and comparing; their wage "floor" drops steadily as they remain unemployed.

—ABRAHAM BLUESTONE

Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

¹⁴ Reynolds, op. cit. (pp. 109-110).

Hours of Work, Holidays, and Vacations in the Soviet Union¹

WORKTIME, holidays, and vacations are set by law in the Soviet Union. They are not subject to collective bargaining or voluntary action by employers, as they are in the United States. Various Soviet labor handbooks available in the United States give some information on these aspects of working conditions, although no figures are available on the actual hours of work in any Soviet industry.

Hours of Work and Holidays

The provisions of the law of June 26, 1940, establishing the 8-hour workday and the 48-hour workweek as a general rule for workers 16 years

of age and older are still in force. During the war an 11-hour day was obligatory, with 3 hours counted as overtime. In the summer of 1945, the legal 8-hour workday for most workers was restored; it was then sanctioned by constitutional amendment early in 1947.² (Up to that time, the Constitution had provided for a 7-hour workday.) In arduous or hazardous occupations, the legal workday may be 7 hours or less, depending on the nature of the work. In underground mining, metallurgy, and the oil industry, for example, certain groups of workers are not required to work more than 6 hours a day.³ Still in force is

¹ This is a revision of an article originally published in *Notes on Labor Abroad*, February 1949.

² The Constitution of the USSR, as amended in February 1947, established (Article 119) the 8-hour day as the maximum and provided for shorter workdays in arduous trades, but made no mention of the number of workdays per week or the number of work hours per month.

³ A detailed list of industrial occupations on the 6-hour day basis is given in *Spravochnik Profsoyuznogo Rabotnika* (Handbook for the Trade Union Official) Moscow, 1948 (pp. 176-182).

also the law of July 14, 1942, which set the 6-hour day as the limit for young industrial trainees between the ages of 14 (the minimum legal work age) and 16. In enterprises operating on a 3-shift basis, the night shift is limited to 7 hours, with pay equivalent to that for an 8-hour day shift. For purposes of average daily or hourly basic wage determination, there are normally 307 paid workdays per year (365 minus 52 Sundays and 6 holidays), or 25.5 days (204 hours) per month.⁴

Sunday is the usual day of rest, but in some localities or enterprises a different day may be fixed. In an emergency, workers may be required to work on their usual rest days.⁵ There are six legal holidays: January 1; May 1 and 2 (international workers' days); November 7 and 8 (days celebrating the Revolution); and December 5 (day of adoption of the USSR Constitution). If the holiday falls on Sunday, the workers are not entitled to another day off. Work on holidays is forbidden except in continuous-operation enterprises or in emergencies—in cases where a disruption of work is impossible for technical production reasons, in the operation of utilities (streetcars, telegraph, telephone, etc.), in connection with urgent repair work, and in connection with loading and unloading in railroad and water transport.

Compensation for Overtime and Holiday Work

Overtime work without the "permission" of trade union and public authorities is forbidden by law in the Soviet Union; however, frequent violations of the law have been reported.⁶ The law forbids overtime and nightwork by workers under 16 years of age and by expectant and nursing mothers, except that expectant mothers may work overtime during the first 4 months of pregnancy.⁷ When overtime work is required, a premium rate must be paid—usually time and a half for the 9th and 10th hours, and double time for the 11th and

⁴ N. G. Aleksandrov, *Sovetskoe Trudovoe Pravo* (Soviet Labor Law), Moscow, 1954 (pp. 233-234) and *Trud* (trade union daily), Aug. 14, 1948.

⁵ *Spravochnik Profsoyuznogo Rabotnika*, op. cit. (p. 171).

⁶ See *Trud*, Sept. 3, 1955.

⁷ *Zakonodatelstvo O Trude* (Labor Legislation), edited by I. T. Golikov, Moscow, 1947 (pp. 202-203).

⁸ Aleksandrov, loc. cit.

⁹ Op. cit. (p. 173).

¹⁰ *Sovetskije Profsoyuzy* (Soviet Trade Unions, a monthly) May 1955 (p. 56).

¹¹ *Spravochnik Profsoyuznogo Rabotnika*, 1953 (p. 302).

¹² *Spravochnik Profsoyuznogo Rabotnika*, 1949 (pp. 216-276).

¹³ Op. cit. (p. 200). Also *Spravochnik* of 1953 (pp. 3-8).

subsequent hours. In the construction industry, the comparable overtime rates are time and a quarter and time and a half, respectively.

Double time is paid to all workers for work required on the six legal holidays. Workers may not take time off, instead of overtime pay, as compensation for overtime work done on regular workdays; however, the holiday work may be compensated, at the worker's request, by equivalent time off on some other day.⁸ Work on Sunday or the regular rest day is, as a rule, compensated not in cash but by a day off in addition to the usual rest days, within 2 weeks. If this is not possible, double time must be paid (in the construction industry, only time and a half).

Vacations

The Soviet Labor Code of 1922 established the prevailing practice of a minimum annual vacation of 2 weeks (12 workdays) with pay for all workers 18 years of age and older. The Code guaranteed workers under age 18 a minimum of 1 month,⁹ but a current publication indicates that this guarantee is limited to workers under 16 years of age.¹⁰ If, for some reason beyond his control, a worker cannot take his full vacation in 1 year (for example, the management may find his services indispensable for continuous production), he may take a correspondingly longer vacation the next year, or he may be paid for his unused vacation. It is forbidden to accumulate vacations for more than 2 years.¹¹

In addition to the 2-week minimum vacation, certain workers get extra days of vacation with pay. The Handbook for the Trade Union Official published in 1949 carried 61 pages of lists of hazardous jobs entitling workers to additional vacation with pay (usually 6 or 12 days; in a few cases, 24 or 36).¹²

Continuous service is also rewarded by additional vacation. The decrees of December 15, 1930, and March 31, 1937, provide 3 days' extra annual vacation with pay to all production workers after 2 years of continuous employment in certain industries, such as mining, metallurgy, textiles, construction materials, and transportation.¹³

There are certain restrictions on the right to paid vacations. The decree of December 28, 1938, provides that before a worker can take his

vacation he must have been employed in an enterprise continuously, with absences only for valid reasons, for at least 11 months (formerly 5½ months).¹⁴ Workers sentenced to correctional labor at their usual place of work do not receive vacations and their service is not creditable for vacation purposes.¹⁵

The Soviet worker may postpone his vacation when he is certified by plant medical authorities as temporarily disabled, is performing compulsory state or public duties, is under arrest, and in certain other cases.¹⁶ In the event of such an occurrence during his vacation period, his vacation is automatically prolonged for the time involved. For the days lost during the vacation, the worker would be paid only if Soviet law or his contract so provides. If he prolongs his vacation because of sickness, he will receive only his regular vacation pay.¹⁷ A national holiday falling on a weekday during the vacation extends the worker's vacation by the length of the holiday.¹⁸

The continuity of service required to establish vacation rights is not affected by interruptions occasioned by involuntary unemployment through the employer's fault, or temporary disability for which he receives compensation benefits.¹⁹

The order in which workers may take their vacations during the year is fixed on January 1 each year. In case of an unexpected production stoppage, the factory or enterprise appraisement and disputes commission, made up of an equal number of representatives of management and workers, may require the workers to take their annual vacations.²⁰

The Soviet regime grants special vacation privileges to a limited number of workers, in the form of accommodations, either without charge or at reduced rates, at summer resorts

and sanatoria. The preferential nature of these privileges was indicated in the Soviet trade union daily, *Trud*, on January 24, 1947, as follows:

Passes for rest homes, sanatoria, and health resorts should be given by preference to basic cadres of laborers and workers—Stakhanovites—in heavy and hazardous work, fulfilling and overfulfilling work quotas; to laborers and workers with long, uninterrupted service in their establishments; to invalids of the Patriotic War; and to those demobilized. FZMK's (factory and local committees) may issue these passes only upon the recommendation of the shop social insurance commissions and at least 10 days before the worker's departure on his vacation. (Italics supplied.)

Such accommodations appear to be available to about 1 of every 10 wage and salary earners, according to an analysis of Soviet data. In 1949, for example, only 3.5 million out of a total of over 35 million wage and salary earners were affected;²¹ about the same number were to be taken care of in 1953,²² even though the total number of workers had risen to about 42 million by the beginning of that year. The 1955 reemphasis on production in heavy industry, with a concomitant restriction on the growth in consumer goods and service industries, augurs little improvement in this field for the vast majority of wage and salary earners, particularly since the number of workers has increased to 47 million.²³

—EDMUND NASH

Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

¹⁴ Golikov, op. cit. (p. 173).

¹⁵ Spravochnik of 1953 (p. 309).

¹⁶ Op. cit. (p. 306). Decree of Apr. 30, 1930, clause 18.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Op. cit. (p. 304), clause 7.

¹⁹ Op. cit. (p. 303), clause 4.

²⁰ Op. cit. (p. 305), clause 10.

²¹ Trud, Jan. 5, 1949.

²² Pravda, May 26, 1953.

²³ Op. cit. Nov. 7, 1954.

Wage Chronology No. 9: General Motors Corp.¹

Supplement No. 3

A NEW 3-year agreement between the General Motors Corp. and the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO), reached in June 1955, provided for a supplemental unemployment benefit plan similar to the one contained in the contract negotiated by the UAW and the Ford Motor Co. on June 6, 1955.

The former 5-year contract at General Motors was originally due to expire on May 29, 1955. However, on March 29, 1955, the union notified the company of its desire to modify the contract. This gave the union the opportunity to terminate the contract any time after May 29, 1955, so long as it gave at least 30 days' advance notice. On April 29, 1955, the union notified the company it was terminating the contract effective as of midnight June 7—6 days after its agreement with Ford was due to end. On June 7, General Motors and the union agreed to extend the contract to June 12 to allow more time for study of the supplemental unemployment benefit plan the union had negotiated with the Ford Motor Co. the day before.

The General Motors agreement was dated June 12; it incorporated essentially the same major changes that had been written into the Ford settlement.² Both agreements provided the same type of supplementary benefit plan, cost-of-living escalator formula, annual improvement factor increases, and liberalized pension and vacation clauses. Two additional half holidays annually (Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve), additional wage increases for skilled workers, and liberalized insurance are also provided in both agreements. The General Motors contract further provided time and a half for all Saturday work except on 7-day operations, an increase in the premium for the third or night shift, and jury duty pay. It established a fund to correct interplant and intraplant wage inequities.

The new agreement is to be in force for 3 years until May 29, 1958. It can be reopened only in regard to the supplemental unemployment plan, and then only in the event of failure to obtain favorable government rulings on the plan as stipulated in the agreement.

The following tables incorporate the changes negotiated in June 1955.

¹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1949 (p. 259), April 1951 (p. 405), and August 1953 (p. 845), or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 9.

² See *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1955 (p. 875), for a further discussion of these negotiations.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Sept. 1, 1953	1 cent an hour increase	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Dec. 7, 1953	2 cents an hour increase	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Mar. 1, 1954	1 cent an hour decrease	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
May 29, 1954	5 cents an hour increase	Annual-improvement-factor adjustment.
June 7, 1954	1 cent an hour decrease	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Sept. 6, 1954	1 cent an hour increase	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Dec. 6, 1954	1 cent an hour decrease	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Mar. 7, 1955	No change	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance.
May 29, 1955 (by agreement dated June 12, 1955)	6 cents an hour increase or 2½ percent ¹ of base rate, whichever was greater (estimated average of 6.1 cents).	New annual improvement factor. Similar adjustments to be effective May 29 of 1956 and 1957.
May 29, 1955 (by agreement dated June 12, 1955)		Additional increases: ² 8 cents an hour for all skilled occupations and additional increases for skilled workers in pattern and engineering departments. Establishment of a fund for adjustment of interplant or intraplant inequities in non-skilled trade classification rates. ³

See footnotes at end of table.

A—General Wage Changes—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
June 6, 1955 (by agreement dated June 12, 1955).	No change.	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance. The new agreement provided for quarterly adjustments of the cost-of-living allowance for each 0.5-point change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index above an index of 114.2 (the lower limit of the existing 6-cent allowance); changes below this level would take place at the rate the allowance accumulated under previous escalation provisions. If the CPI fell below 110.9, the cost-of-living allowance would be 0. ⁴
Sept. 5, 1955.	1 cent an hour increase.	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.

¹ The annual-improvement-factor increase was made in accordance with the following schedule:

	<i>Straight-time hourly wage rate</i>	<i>Annual-improvement-factor increase</i>
Less than \$2.00	6 cents an hour.	110.8 or less
\$2.00 but less than \$3.00	7 cents an hour.	110.9 to 111.5
\$3.00 but less than \$3.40	8 cents an hour.	111.6 to 112.1
\$3.40 but less than \$3.80	9 cents an hour.	112.2 to 112.8
\$3.80 but less than \$4.20	10 cents an hour.	112.9 to 113.5

² These amounted to an increase of about 3.1 cents averaged over all employees of the company represented by the union.

³ The fund was the equivalent of 2 cents per hour times the 325,000 non-skilled trades employees covered by the agreement.

⁴ The new agreement provided that future cost-of-living adjustments be determined in accordance with the following table:

<i>Consumer Price Index</i>	<i>Cost-of-living allowance</i>
None.	None.
110.9 to 111.5	1 cent an hour.
111.6 to 112.1	2 cents an hour.
112.2 to 112.8	3 cents an hour.
112.9 to 113.5	4 cents an hour.
113.6 to 114.1	5 cents an hour.
114.2 to 114.6	6 cents an hour.
114.7 to 115.1	7 cents an hour.
115.2 to 115.6	8 cents an hour.

and so forth, with a 1-cent change for each 0.5 point change in the index.

B—Hiring and Minimum Job Rates (Automobile Plants in Michigan)¹

Effective date	Hiring rate ²	Minimum job rate ²	Effective date	Hiring rate ²	Minimum job rate ²
Sept. 1, 1953	\$1.60	\$1.70	Sept. 6, 1954	\$1.66	\$1.76
Dec. 7, 1953	1.62	1.72	Dec. 6, 1954	1.65	1.75
Mar. 1, 1954	1.61	1.71	May 29, 1955	1.71	1.81
May 29, 1954	1.66	1.76	Sept. 5, 1955	1.72	1.82
June 7, 1954	1.65	1.75			

¹ Applicable to the lowest paid classification in all General Motors plants in Detroit and in the company's manufacturing plants elsewhere in Michigan.

² Includes cost-of-living allowance.

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
June 12, 1955	Increased to: 10 percent premium on third shifts regularly scheduled to start between 10 p. m. and 4:45 a. m.	Third-shift premium also applicable to specified hours worked on special shift or on certain two-shift operations (see basic chronology and supplements). Added: Third-shift premium paid for hours worked between 4:45 a. m. and 7 a. m. on shifts regularly scheduled to start after 4:45 a. m. and before 6 a. m.
<i>Premium Pay For Saturday and Sunday Work</i>		
June 12, 1955	Time and one-half for 6th day changed to time and one-half for Saturday work on noncontinuous operations.	Eliminated for all employees: Time lost for personal or other specified reasons during first 5 days of week made up on the sixth or seventh day at straight time.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
June 12, 1955-----	Added: 2 paid half holidays----- Changed to: Double time plus holiday pay for work on holidays.	Half holidays were: Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve. Not applicable to employees on continuous operations, who continued to receive double time for holidays worked.
<i>Pay in Lieu of Vacation</i>		
June 1, 1953 (by supplemental agreement May 28, 1953.)	-----	Added: Employee automatically retired received vacation pay proportionate to service during vacation year.
June 12, 1955-----	Added: 100 hours' straight-time pay for employees with 10 but less than 15 years' seniority.	Added: Employee retired within 2 months of his next vacation eligibility date received full vacation allowance for the vacation year.
<i>Jury Duty Pay</i>		
June 12, 1955-----	Employee with 1 or more years' seniority received \$5 a day for each day of jury duty performed on which he otherwise would have been scheduled to work.	Payment limited to 14 days in any calendar year.
<i>Group Insurance Plan</i>		
Oct. 1, 1955 (by agreement dated June 12, 1955).	Contributory insurance plan amended to provide, at no additional cost, to employees with hourly rates of less than \$2.38 additional \$500 in life insurance, \$10 a month in permanent total disability benefits, and increased weekly sickness and accident benefits; greater increases in benefits for employees with hourly rates of \$2.38 or more at increased cost to employees. Surgical benefits available through Michigan Blue Shield contract liberalized, with higher income limit of \$5,000 (was \$3,750) for family, which will provide service benefits for more individuals and larger allowances for others whose annual income exceeds limits. In-hospital medical fees for employees and dependents added to Michigan Blue Shield plan to provide \$12.50 for the first day; \$5 a day for the next 3 days; and \$4 a day for the fifth through a maximum of 120 days in a certificate year. In-hospital electrocardiographic service and expanded use of X-ray added to Michigan Blue Shield Plan. Corporation to provide coverage in other States as nearly equal as practicable with the "Michigan Standard."	To be effective as soon as possible but not later than October 1, 1955. In-hospital benefits dropped from group life, sickness and accident insurance plan and new schedule of benefits made available under new Blue Shield plan (see below). Eliminated: Provision limiting duration of weekly sickness benefits to 26 weeks in any 12 consecutive months for employees 60 or over. To be effective October 1, 1955, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Company to pay one-half the increased costs of benefits up to a maximum of one-half the Michigan Blue Shield and Blue Cross rates. When a \$6,000 family income limit contract becomes available under the Blue Shield plan, the corporation is to determine, with agreement by union, whether such contract should be substituted for the \$5,000 family income limit contract.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Pension Plan</i>		
June 1, 1955 (by agreement dated June 12, 1955).	<p>Revised to: Normal retirement benefits for employees age 65 or older with 10 or more years' credited service increased to \$2.25 a month for each year of credited service—to be supplemented by Federal social security benefits. Minimum monthly pension, including primary Federal benefits, remained at \$4 for each year to a maximum of 25.</p> <p>Early retirement benefits, to employees between ages 60 and 65 with 10 or more years' credited service retired at the option of the company, increased to \$4.50 (previously \$3) for each year of credited service payable to age 65 when normal retirement benefits begin.</p> <p>Total and permanent disability benefits increased to \$4.50 a month for each year of credited service, less any statutory benefits (up to \$2.25 for each year of service), for employees of any age prior to 65 with at least 15 years' service.</p> <p>Added: Vested rights. Employees terminated from active employment on or after June 1, 1955, at or after age 40 with at least 10 years' credited service received deferred monthly benefits at age 65 based on \$2.25 a month for each year of credited service between January 1 of year in which they reach age 30 and date of termination.</p>	<p>No limit on credited service up to age 68. New benefits applicable to workers already retired as well as future retirees.</p> <p>Employees retired at own option could continue to elect (a) deferred normal retirement benefits upon reaching age 65 or (b) an immediate annuity reduced by 0.6 percent for each month under age 65 at time of retirement.</p> <p>New benefits applicable to employees retired prior to June 1, 1955, who met previous age requirement (50 but under 65 years). Minimum age requirement eliminated for employees retiring on or after June 1, 1955.</p>
<i>Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plan</i>		
June 6, 1955.....	<p>Plan established to supplement benefits paid under State unemployment systems.</p> <p><i>Contributions:</i> Company to contribute 5 cents per man-hour compensated.</p> <p><i>Size of Benefits:</i> "Special" benefits—to be paid for the first 4 weeks of benefits¹—will, when added to State unemployment and other compensation, equal 65 percent of the employee's weekly straight-time wages after taxes or \$25, whichever amount is smaller.</p> <p>"Regular" benefits—paid for each subsequent week of benefits up to a maximum of 22 additional weeks—will, when added to unemployment and other compensation, equal 60 percent of the employee's weekly straight-time wage after taxes or \$25, whichever is smaller.</p> <p>In any situation in which the trust fund position is more than 4 but less than 13 percent, benefits will be reduced by 20 percent, but in no event to an amount less than \$5 by reason of such reduction. If such position is less than 4 percent, no benefits are payable.</p> <p>Benefits to be first payable on June 1, 1956, or when favorable rulings from State and Federal Governments obtained, whichever is later.</p>	<p>Company contributions will be paid into a fund eventually to be built up to a "maximum trust fund position" of \$400 per employee (including workers laid off but eligible for benefits)—or a total of \$150,000,000, assuming no change in employment from June 1955 levels.³</p> <p>Company contributions to the fund will cease when it reaches 100 percent (maximum trust fund position) and will be resumed only as necessary to restore this level.</p> <p>Plan contingent on obtaining rulings (1) that company contributions are deductible expenses for Federal income tax purposes; (2) that such contributions would be excluded in computation of overtime pay under the Fair Labor Standards Act; and (3) in States in which the company has two-thirds of its employees that simultaneous payment of benefits would not reduce or eliminate State unemployment benefits.⁴ If these rulings are not obtained by June 1, 1957, the plan terminates, except to pay benefits in States where supplementation is permitted (or substitute benefits where supplemental benefits not allowed) until funds have been exhausted. If the plan is terminated in this manner, the company and the union are to negotiate with respect to the use of the money which the company otherwise would</p>

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plan—Continued</i>		
June 6, 1955—Con....	<p>Eligibility: Laid-off employees with at least 1 year's seniority and with benefit credits will be eligible for benefits after a waiting period of 1 week within the benefit or calendar year.</p> <p>To obtain a week of benefits, employees will surrender credits varying from 1 to 10 units, depending on length of service and the amount of funds on hand to pay benefits.⁵</p> <p>Accrual of credit units: During the first 2 years of the plan employees with less than 10 years' seniority will accumulate 0.25 of a credit unit for each week in which they were employed 32 or more hours and employees with longer service will accumulate 0.50 of a credit unit for each such week of employment. Subsequently, all employees will receive 0.50 of one credit unit for each such week of employment. A maximum of 26 credit units can be accumulated by a worker at any one time.</p>	<p>contribute to the fund; if no agreement is reached within 60 days, there will be a general 5-cent-an-hour wage increase.</p>

¹ Revised schedule of benefits:

Base hourly rate	Benefits						Employee's contribution (weekly) ⁶
	Before age 65	Before age 60	Before retirement	Continuing life insurance after 65	From minimum plan	To maximum with 20 years in plan	
	Life insurance	Accidental death insurance	Monthly disability (up to 50 months)	Weekly sickness and accident (up to 36 weeks)*	From minimum plan	To maximum with 20 years in plan	
Under \$1.35	\$3,500	\$1,750	\$70	\$35	\$525	\$1,050	\$0.50
\$1.35 and under \$1.63	4,000	2,000	80	40	600	1,200	.60
\$1.63 and under \$1.85	4,500	2,250	90	45	675	1,350	.70
\$1.85 and under \$2.13	5,000	2,500	100	55	750	1,500	.80
\$2.13 and under \$2.28	5,500	2,750	110	60	825	1,650	.90
\$2.28 and under \$2.63	6,000	3,000	120	65	900	1,800	1.00
\$2.63 and under \$2.88	6,500	3,250	130	70	975	1,850	1.10
\$2.88 and under \$3.13	7,000	3,500	140	80	1,050	2,100	1.20
\$3.13 and over	7,500	3,750	150	85	1,125	2,250	1.30

*Sickness and accident benefits begin on 1st day of accident and 8th day of sickness except in hospital cases. Six weeks' maternity benefits allowed.

⁵Up to age 65. Company to pay balance of costs.

⁶Until the trust fund position reaches 49 percent for the first time, applicants will receive special benefits for a maximum of only 4 weeks in any calendar year, and after that, a maximum of 8 weeks.

⁷Beginning in June 1958, maximum funding will be revised downward according to the following scale in any year following one in which average weekly benefit payments from the fund fall below \$20:

The adjusted maximum funding shall be the following percentage of maximum funding—	
\$20 to \$25	100
\$15 to \$19.99	80
\$10 to \$14.99	60
\$5 to \$9.99	40
Less than \$5	20

⁴ In States where concurrent supplementation is not permitted, there is provision for eligible employees to receive "substitute" supplementary benefits for weeks in which State unemployment compensation benefits are not paid. However, these "substitute" benefits will go into effect only if other States, in which the company has two-thirds of its employees, allow supplementation.

⁵ The number of credits to be canceled for a week of benefits is summarized as follows:

If the trust fund position applicable to the week for which such benefit paid is:	And if the seniority of the person to whom such benefit is paid is:					
	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 25 years	25 years and over
The credit units canceled for such benefit shall be:						
85 percent or over	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
76 to 84.99 percent	1.11	1.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
67 to 75.99 percent	1.25	1.11	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
58 to 66.99 percent	1.43	1.25	1.11	1.00	1.00	1.00
49 to 57.99 percent	1.67	1.43	1.25	1.11	1.00	1.00
40 to 48.99 percent	2.00	1.67	1.43	1.25	1.11	1.00
31 to 39.99 percent	2.50	2.00	1.67	1.43	1.25	1.11
22 to 30.99 percent	3.33	2.50	2.00	1.67	1.43	1.25
13 to 21.99 percent	5.00	3.33	2.50	2.00	1.67	1.43
4 to 12.99 percent	10.00	5.00	3.33	2.50	2.00	1.67
Under 4 percent	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

⁶No benefit available.

Wage Chronology No. 14: Ford Motor Co.¹

Supplement No. 2

A NEW AND HISTORIC 3-year agreement, which provided, under certain conditions, for company-paid contributions to supplement State unemployment benefits for laid-off employees, was signed by the Ford Motor Co. and the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America on June 8, 1955.

Union preparations for the negotiations began over 4 years earlier, when a guaranteed annual wage or employment plan was designated as the major collective bargaining objective by the UAW convention in 1951 and again in 1953. A detailed guaranteed employment plan was developed by the union, although union officials made it clear that they would consider other plans.² Some of the union's demands for contract changes were outlined in preliminary discussions with the company on March 16 and 17, 1955, and formal negotiations began April 12, 1955. On May 27, the company made an offer providing for a company stock purchase plan, an employee income stabilization plan, separation pay, and a variety of other contract improvements. The union declined the offer and on May 28, when it became evident that settlement would not be reached by June 1, the union authorized a strike for June 2.

On May 31, the eve of the expiration of the old contract, the company offered to set up a trust fund to supplement State unemployment benefits to laid-off employees. The union agreed to this in principle. To allow more time to study the offer, the union postponed any strike action from June 2 to June 6. Bargaining continued, although sporadic unauthorized work stoppages occurred at various plants prior to the strike deadline and still others began in the early morning of June 6, when the deadline was passed without agreement. Settlement was reached by noon of that day, but the contract was actually signed on June 8.

In addition to supplemental unemployment benefits, the new agreement provided for an increase in the annual improvement factor, an additional wage increase for specified skilled workers, a revised cost-of-living escalator formula, higher pay for work on holidays, 2 additional paid half holidays, and liberalized vacation, insurance, and pension plans.

The new agreement is to be in force from June 1, 1955, through June 1, 1958. It can be reopened during this period only in regard to the supplemental unemployment plan and then only in the event of failure to obtain favorable government rulings on the plan as stipulated in the agreement.

The following tables bring the Ford chronology up through October 1, 1955.

¹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1951 (p. 400), and January 1954 (p. 56), or *Wage Chronology Series 4*, No. 14, or Serial No. R-2029-1.

² See *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1955 (p. 875) for a further discussion of these negotiations.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Dec. 7, 1953.....	2 cents an hour increase.....	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Mar. 1, 1954.....	1 cent an hour decrease.....	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
June 1, 1954.....	5 cents an hour increase.....	Annual-improvement-factor adjustment.
June 7, 1954.....	1 cent an hour decrease.....	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Sept. 6, 1954.....	1 cent an hour increase.....	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Dec. 6, 1954.....	1 cent an hour decrease.....	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Mar. 7, 1955.....	No change.....	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance.
June 1, 1955 (by agreement dated June 8, 1955).	6 cents an hour increase or 2½ percent of base rate, whichever was greater ¹ (estimated average of 6.1 cents).	New amount designated as annual improvement factor. Similar adjustments to be effective June 1 of 1956 and 1957.

See footnotes at end of table.

A—General Wage Changes—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
June 1, 1955 (by agreement dated June 8, 1955, and supplemental agreement of same date).		<p>Additional increases² of: 8 cents an hour to automobile mechanics, experimental parts painters, and all skilled classifications except apprentices in the tool and die, maintenance, construction, and powerhouse groups; 5 cents an hour to apprentices in the tool and die, maintenance, construction, and powerhouse groups; 10 cents an hour (added to the 8 cents an hour for all skilled classifications) to patternmakers (wood and metal); wood pattern and model makers; at Canton Forge Plant, upset operators and forge press operators; and contingent upon agreement on other issues, crane operators in designated transportation departments.</p> <p>Contingent upon agreement on other issues, adjustments of base rates at the Green Island, Cincinnati, and Buffalo Stamping Plants and a 10-cent-an-hour increase to specified transportation classifications.</p>
June 6, 1955 (by agreement dated June 8, 1955).	No change.	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance. The new agreement provided for quarterly adjustments in the cost-of-living allowance for each 0.5-point change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index above an index of 114.2 (the lower limit of the existing 6-cent allowance); changes below this level would take place at the rate the allowance accumulated under previous escalation provisions. If the CPI fell below 110.9, the cost-of-living allowance would be 0. ³
Sept. 5, 1955.	1 cent an hour increase.	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.

¹ The annual improvement factor and other increases were not included in the base rates used for calculating incentive pay at the Steel Division.

² These amounted to an estimated increase of about 1.3 cents averaged over all employees of the company represented by the union.

³ The new agreement provided that future cost-of-living adjustments be determined in accordance with the following table:

Consumer Price Index	Cost-of-living allowance
110.8 or less.....	None.
110.9 to 111.5.....	1 cent an hour.
111.6 to 112.1.....	2 cents an hour.
112.2 to 112.8.....	3 cents an hour.
112.9 to 113.5.....	4 cents an hour.
113.6 to 114.....	5 cents an hour.
114.2 to 114.6.....	6 cents an hour.
114.7 to 115.1.....	7 cents an hour.
115.2 to 115.6.....	8 cents an hour.

and so forth, with a 1-cent change for each 0.5-point change in the index.

B—Hiring and Minimum Job Rates (Detroit Plants)¹

Effective date	Hiring and minimum job rate ²	Effective date	Hiring and minimum job rate ²
Dec. 7, 1953.....	\$1.675	Sept. 6, 1954.....	\$1.715
Mar. 1, 1954.....	1.665	Dec. 6, 1954.....	1.705
June 1, 1954.....	1.715	June 1, 1955.....	1.765
June 7, 1954.....	1.705	Sept. 5, 1955.....	1.775

¹ Applicable to lowest paid classification.

² Includes cost-of-living allowance.

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
June 8, 1955.....	Added: 2 paid half holidays..... Changed to: Double time plus holiday pay for holidays worked.	Half holidays were: Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve. If employee could not be spared without impairing efficiency of operations or if agreed to locally, the company could designate in advance some other day as a 7th holiday. Not applicable to employees on 7-day continuous operations or in the Steel Division, who continued to receive double time for holidays worked.
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
June 1, 1953 (by agreement dated May 25, 1953).		Added: Employees automatically retired or retired because of disability prior to their next vacation eligibility date received one-twelfth of full vacation benefit for each full calendar month worked.
June 1, 1955 (by agreement dated June 8, 1955).	Added: 2½ weeks' or 100 hours' pay for employees with 10 but less than 15 years on the payroll and seniority status.	
<i>Insurance Benefits</i>		
Sept. 1, 1955 (by agreement dated June 8, 1955).	Group Insurance —Plan revised: Life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment benefits increased for employees with base hourly rates of \$2.30 and over; weekly accident and sickness benefits increased for all employees; in-hospital medical care extended to dependents, and benefits increased to \$5 a day for a maximum of 70 days. Added: Employee permanently and totally disabled prior to age 60 with 15 years under the plan could have his life insurance paid to him in 50 monthly installments. Upon death of disabled employee, beneficiary received a terminal payment of at least \$500 even though monthly payments had been exhausted.	Monthly cost increased for employees with base hourly rates of over \$2.30. Added: Employee to receive difference between workmen's compensation and weekly accident and sickness benefits. (Previously benefits not paid during periods of disability compensable under any workmen's compensation act.)
Oct. 1, 1955 (by agreement dated June 8, 1955)	Hospital and Surgical Insurance —Changed: Full payment of surgical service, under the Michigan Blue Shield plan made available where annual family income did not exceed \$5,000 (was \$3,750), or in the case of a single person \$3,750; benefits also increased for higher incomes; company to arrange for similar coverage in other States. Added: In-hospital electrocardiographic services and expanded use of X-ray.	Eliminated: Provisions limiting duration of weekly accident and sickness benefits to 26 weeks in any 12 consecutive months for employees age 60 or over. When arrangements can reasonably be made, annual family income limits for surgical coverage to be increased to \$6,000 (\$4,500 if single). In areas where level of hospital benefits was lower than provided by Michigan Blue Cross, company to encourage local Blue Cross or other plans to increase benefits to Michigan level, or to make other arrangements to raise benefits to Michigan level. Company to pay for one-half the increased benefits up to a maximum of one-half the increased Michigan Blue Shield and Blue Cross rates.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Retirement Benefits</i>		
Oct. 1, 1954 (by agreement of Sept. 20, 1954).	Changed to: Employees retired under "Alternative Plan B," providing \$125 a month including social security benefits, allowed full amount of statutory increases in primary social security benefits.	
June 1, 1955 (by agreement dated June 8, 1955).	Revised to: Normal retirement benefits for employees age 65 or older with 10 or more years' credited service increased to \$2.25 a month for each year of credited service—to be supplemented by Federal social security benefits.	No limit on credit service. ³ New pension benefits applicable to workers already retired as well as employees retiring in the future.
<p>Early retirement changed to: Employees between ages 60 and 65, with 10 or more years' credited service, permitted to retire at own option; could elect (1) deferred normal retirement benefits upon reaching 65 or (2) an immediate annuity reduced by five-eighths of 1 percent for each month under age 65 at time of retirement.</p> <p>Total and permanent disability benefits increased to \$4.50 a month for each year of credited service, less any statutory benefits (up to \$2.25 for each year of service), for employees of any age prior to 65 with at least 15 years' credited service.</p> <p>Added: Vested rights. Employees separated from active employment at or after age 40 with at least 10 years' credited service to receive deferred monthly benefits at age 65 based on \$2.25 a month for each year of credited service after end of year in which they reach age 30 and date of termination.</p>		
<i>Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plan</i>		
June 6, 1955 (by agreement dated June 8, 1955).	<p>Plan established to supplement benefits paid under State unemployment systems.</p> <p><i>Contributions:</i> Company to contribute 5 cents per man-hour compensated.</p> <p><i>Size of Benefits:</i> "Special" benefits—to be paid for the first 4 weeks of benefits—will, when added to State unemployment compensation, equal 65 percent of the employee's weekly straight-time wages after taxes or \$25, whichever amount is smaller.</p> <p>"Regular" benefits—paid for each subsequent week of benefits up to a maximum of 22 additional weeks—will, when added to unemployment compensation, equal 60 percent of the employee's weekly straight-time wage after taxes or \$25, whichever is smaller. Benefits will be reduced by 20 percent if the trust fund position falls below 13 percent, but in no event to an amount less than \$5 by reason of such reduction. If such position is less than 4 percent, no benefits are payable.</p> <p>Benefits to be first available June 1, 1956, or when favorable rulings from State and Federal Governments obtained, whichever later.</p>	<p>Company contributions will be paid into two funds—a general fund for production workers and a defense fund for those engaged in defense work. Both funds are eventually to be built up to a "maximum trust fund position" of about \$400 per employee (including workers laid off but eligible for benefits)—or a total of \$55 million for the two funds combined, assuming no change in employment from June 1955 levels.⁴</p> <p>Company contributions to the fund will cease when it reaches 100 percent (maximum trust fund position) and will be resumed only as necessary to restore this level.</p> <p>Plan contingent on obtaining rulings (1) that company contributions are deductible expenses for Federal income tax purposes; (2) that such contributions would be excluded in computation of overtime pay under the Fair Labor Standards Act; and, (3) in States in which the company has two-thirds of its employees, that simultaneous payment of benefits would not reduce or eliminate State unemployment benefits.⁵ If these rulings are not obtained by June 1, 1957, the plan terminates, except to pay benefits in States where supplementation is permitted (or substitute benefits where</p>

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
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Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plan—Continued

June 6, 1955 (by agreement dated June 8, 1955)—Continued	<p>Eligibility: Laid-off employees with at least 1 year's seniority¹ and with benefit credits will be eligible for benefits after a waiting period of 1 week within the benefit or calendar year. To obtain a week of benefits, employees will surrender credits varying from 1 to 10 units depending on length of service and amount of funds on hand to pay benefits.²</p> <p>Accrual of credit units: During the first 2 years of the plan employees with less than 10 years' seniority will accumulate 0.25 of a credit unit for each week in which they were employed 32 or more hours and employees with longer service will accumulate 0.50 of a credit unit for each such week of employment. Subsequently, all employees will receive 0.50 of one credit unit for each such week of employment. A maximum of 26 credit units can be accumulated by a worker at any one time.</p>	<p>supplemental benefits not allowed) until funds have been exhausted. If the plan is terminated in this manner, the company and union are to negotiate with respect to the use of the money which the company otherwise would contribute to the fund; if no agreement is reached within 60 days, there will be a general 5-cent-an-hour wage increase.</p>
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¹ This change should have been included in Supplement No. 1 published in *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1954 (p. 56).

² Plan provided:

Basic hourly rate	Benefits				Monthly cost to employee*
	Life insurance	Accidental death and dismemberment	Weekly accident and sickness disability (up to 26 weeks)	In-hospital medical expenses (maximum)	
Up to but less than \$1.70	\$3,200	\$1,600	\$26.40	\$350	\$2.76
\$1.70 but less than \$1.90	3,600	1,800	43.20	350	3.10
\$1.90 but less than \$2.10	4,000	2,000	46.00	350	3.44
\$2.10 but less than \$2.30	4,400	2,200	52.80	350	3.79
\$2.30 but less than \$2.50	4,800	2,400	57.60	350	4.13
\$2.50 but less than \$2.70	5,200	2,600	62.40	350	4.47
\$2.70 but less than \$2.90	5,600	2,800	67.20	350	4.80
\$2.90 but less than \$3.10	6,000	3,000	72.00	350	5.13
\$3.10 and over	6,400	3,200	76.80	350	5.50

*Up to age 65. Company to pay balance.

² Compulsory retirement at age 65 continued.

Until the trust fund position reaches 49 percent for the first time, applicants will receive 100 percent for a maximum of only 4 weeks in any calendar year, and after that, a maximum of 8 weeks.

Beginning in June 1958 maximum funding will be revised downward according to the following scale in any year following one in which average weekly benefit payments from the fund fall below \$20:

<i>If the average benefit is—</i>	<i>The adjusted maximum funding shall be the following percentage of maximum funding—</i>
\$20 to \$25	100
\$15 to \$19.99	80
\$10 to \$14.99	60
\$5 to \$9.99	40
Less than \$5	20

* In States where concurrent supplementation is not permitted, there is provision for eligible employees to receive "substitute" supplementary benefits for weeks in which State unemployment compensation benefits are not paid. However, these "substitute" benefits will go into effect only if other States, in which the company has two-thirds of its employees, allow supplementation.

² Employees to receive credit units retroactively upon attaining 1 year's seniority.

³ The number of credits to be canceled for a week of benefits is summarized as follows:

If the trust fund position applicable to the week for which such benefit paid is—	And if the seniority of the person to whom such benefit is paid is—					
	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 25 years	25 years and over
The credit units canceled for such benefit shall be—						
85 percent or over.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
76 to 84.99 percent.	1.11	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
67 to 75.99 percent.	1.25	1.11	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
58 to 66.99 percent.	1.43	1.25	1.11	1.00	1.00	1.00
49 to 57.99 percent.	1.67	1.43	1.25	1.11	1.00	1.00
40 to 48.99 percent.	2.00	1.67	1.43	1.25	1.11	1.00
31 to 39.99 percent.	2.50	2.00	1.67	1.43	1.25	1.11
22 to 30.99 percent.	3.33	2.50	2.00	1.67	1.43	1.25
13 to 21.99 percent.	5.00	3.33	2.50	2.00	1.67	1.43
4 to 12.99 percent.	10.00	5.00	3.33	2.50	2.00	1.67
Under 4 percent...	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

*No benefit payable.

Employee Welfare Fund Regulation in the State of Washington

A WASHINGTON STATE LAW requiring public disclosure of information on the operation of employee health, insurance, and pension funds went into effect on June 23, 1955.¹ Because this is the first State law with such provisions, it is reproduced below.

Sec. 1. As used in this act:

(1) "Commissioner" means the insurance commissioner of the State of Washington.

(2) "Employee welfare trust fund" means any fund established for employees of one or more employers for providing employees, their families or dependents medical or hospital care, disability benefits, death benefits, retirement benefits, annuity benefits, health care services or any insurance benefits whether such benefits or services are to be paid directly from such fund or interest therefrom, or paid under contracts entered into by the trustees of the fund with an insurer or health care service contractor.

(3) "Health care service contractor" means health care service contractor as defined in the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), 48.44.010.

(4) "Insurer" means insurer as defined in RCW 48.01.050.

(5) "Person" means any individual, company, insurer, association, organization, reciprocal or interinsurance exchange, partnership, business trust, or corporation.

Sec. 2. The commissioner may examine each employee welfare trust fund as often as he deems necessary, and the commissioner shall examine each employee welfare trust fund at least once every 5 years. The commissioner, for the purposes of this section, shall have the same powers and duties of examination as provided in chapter 48.03 RCW: Provided, that the costs and expenses of the commissioner and examiners shall be paid by the State.

Sec. 3. (1) The trustees of every employee welfare trust fund existing within this State shall be responsible for the maintenance of full and accurate records and accounts of the transactions and affairs of such employee welfare trust fund in conformance with generally accepted accounting practices and principles.

(2) Such trustees shall promptly file with the commissioner a copy of the trust instrument or other instrument by which the employee welfare trust fund is established, together with all amendments thereto. Upon request of

the commissioner the trustees shall file with the commissioner such regular and/or special reports concerning the transactions and affairs of such employee welfare trust fund as the commissioner may from time to time deem to be necessary or advisable for carrying out the purposes of this act. All such reports shall be open to inspection by the public in the commissioner's office, and when obsolete shall be subject to destruction by the commissioner as provided in RCW 48.02.120.

Sec. 4 (1) Each insurer and each health care service contractor that issues an insurance contract or health care services contract in consideration of money from any employee welfare trust fund shall promptly file with the commissioner a complete copy of every such contract together with all amendments or riders thereto.

(2) Each such insurer or health care service contractor shall promptly file with the commissioner a statement, on a form as prescribed and furnished by the commissioner, of the rate of all commissions and/or service fees or other similar fees or compensation paid or to be paid by such insurer or contractor in connection with every such insurance contract or health care service contract, and the name of each person receiving any such payment.

(3) Such contracts and statements shall be open to public inspection in the commissioner's office, and when obsolete shall be subject to destruction by the commissioner as provided in RCW 48.02.120.

Sec. 5. The commissioner shall enforce the provisions of this act as provided in RCW 48.02.080.

Sec. 6. Any person aggrieved by any act, threatened act, or failure of the commissioner to act shall have the right to a hearing and review thereof as provided in chapter 48.04 RCW.

Sec. 7. Sections 2 and 3 of this act shall not apply to such an employee welfare trust fund where the trustee, or all of the trustees are subject to examination by the supervisor of banking of the State of Washington or the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States or the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Sec. 8. Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this act, or lawful order of the commissioner made pursuant to this act, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 9. For the biennium ending June 30, 1957, there is appropriated from the general fund to the insurance commissioner the sum of \$46,250 or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

¹ H. 23, approved Apr. 4, 1955.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases¹

Labor Relations

No Duty to Reveal Financial Data in Bargaining. The United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit held that an employer did not fail to bargain in good faith by refusing to give information as to the company's general financial status, past dividends, and manufacturing costs to a union which represented its employees.²

The union and the employer had been bargaining about a wage increase for some time, though no agreement had been reached. A 10-cent-per-hour raise was demanded by the union, but the employer insisted he was paying the highest wages he could without placing himself at a competitive disadvantage in bidding for contracts in the area. He also asserted he had lost contract bids in the past because of his high wage scale. He did, however, offer a smaller increase which was subsequently put into effect. The company offered to show the union its records as to wages paid and to provide information on past bids for contracts. However, the union demanded information as to the company's general financial status, including records of dividends paid during the past 10 years, and a breakdown of manufacturing costs. This the company refused to do. The National Labor Relations Board found that the employer had thereby failed in its statutory duty to bargain in good faith.

The Board held that: "When an employer seeks to justify the refusal of a wage increase upon an economic basis, as did the respondent herein, good faith bargaining under the act requires that upon request the employer attempt to substantiate its economic position by reasonable proof."

The court apparently interpreted the Board's order to bargain as requiring the company to provide the union with the specific information it demanded. This the Board could not do, according to the court, which held that the Taft-

Hartley Act requirement of good-faith bargaining demanded the presence of a state of mind, that is, a sincere desire to reach an agreement. The court rejected the notion that an employer must give a union a look at its books if he pleads economic inability to grant a demand wage increase. In fact, the court held that bargaining in good faith "does not mean that the bargainor must substantiate by proof statements made by him in the course of the bargaining."

The court held that data such as dividend rates and production costs are matters which lie entirely within the province of management. Requiring management to reveal such information to a union was said to be the equivalent of giving the union a "club" which might well force an employer's compliance with wage demands in order to avoid revealing this confidential information. The court did not believe that the Congress had intended such a result since the act requires that the parties bargain, not that they agree. The court also distinguished prior cases enforcing Board orders to bargain even though they required the employers to give the unions economic information, because either the data required by the unions were connected with bargainable subjects,³ or there had been an outright refusal to bargain at all.⁴

The court, finding no basis for holding that the company had failed to bargain, accordingly refused to enforce the Board's order.

Secondary Boycott—Buying as Handling Goods or Performing a Service. The NLRB, with one member dissenting, held that a union which had a dispute with a meatpacker had conducted an unlawful secondary boycott by persuading meat market buyers who were members of the union not to purchase the products of the packer for their markets.⁵

¹ Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

² *NLRB v. Truitt Manufacturing Co.* (C. A. 4, July 26, 1955).

³ *NLRB v. WMW Machine Works*, 217 F. 2d 593 (C. A. 4, 1954); *NLRB v. Youman & Erbe Manufacturing Co.*, 187 F. 2d 947 (C. A. 2, 1951).

⁴ *NLRB v. Jacobs Manufacturing Co.*, 196 F. 2d 680 (C. A. 2, 1952).

⁵ *Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, AFL* (113 NLRB No. 31, July 26, 1955).

The union was attempting to organize the salesmen of a meatpacker. As one method of inducing the salesmen to join, union officials visited the retail meat markets where its members were employed as buyers and urged them not to purchase meat from the salesmen of the packing company. These buyers, who had authority to purchase the meat to be sold in the markets, generally refused to buy from the salesmen, and the packer's sales dropped noticeably. However, it appeared that if an employer ordered his buyer to disregard the union's request, the employee obeyed. On this record, the Board held that the union had been engaged in a secondary boycott in violation of section 8 (b) (4) of the National Labor Relations Act, which provides that a labor organization or its agents may not induce the employees of neutral employers to concertedly refuse to handle any goods or to perform any services in the course of their employment where an object is to force their employer to cease doing business with any other person. The Board held that at least some of the buyers who were induced to refuse to deal with the packer's salesmen were not supervisors or management representatives but employees covered by the act and that it was admitted that the meat markets had no dispute with the union. Therefore, the Board felt that the union intended to cause "an interruption" of the business dealings between the employee-buyers and the packing company, which would mean that the meat market employers would cease doing business with the packer. This union activity would thereby violate the act.

The union argued that the word "buy" was not among the forbidden objectives of secondary boycotts mentioned in the act and that it should not be impliedly included in the terms "otherwise handle" or "perform any services." However, the Board concluded that purchasing meat was a service which the employees had been hired to perform. Further, in performing the buying service, the employees were required to act for the best interests of their employers, not from private motives of their own. They had discretion as to

purCHASES, but the discretion was not absolute in the sense that they could refuse to buy from a producer because of a labor dispute unconnected with the quality or desirability of the producer's product.

The Board also refused to apply the "roving situs" doctrine even though the packer had obtained an injunction against picketing at his plant. The union had insisted that because of the injunction it could bring effective pressure against the packer in the retail markets only. However, the injunction was not regarded as justifying an invasion of the premises of the market employers in furtherance of the union's interests.

A dissenting Board member asserted that the buyers were in fact acting in the interests of their employers. Further, he believed that the buyers had absolute discretion about making purchases and so the employers were not injured. In its practical effect, the Board's decision was said to force the buyers to purchase the packer's meats. Finally, he argued that no concerted activity was involved since usually only one employee of each employer was authorized to buy for a market. The Supreme Court of the United States was said to have interpreted "concerted activity" to mean more than individual requests to employees to boycott a particular employer.⁶ In view of this, then, he found the act would not forbid the boycott in this case.

Organizational Activity on Company Property. The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit⁷ has joined the Fifth⁸ and Tenth⁹ Circuits in holding that an employer does not interfere with the exercise of organizational rights of employees by enforcing a rule prohibiting nonemployees from distributing union literature on company property.

The employer's rule forbade the distribution of any literature by any person or group on company property except by permission, and this permission was not usually granted. It had been denied to a high school group and an automobile dealer as well as to the union in this case. The court construed the NLRB opinion as meaning that it was "virtually impossible or unreasonably difficult" to reach the employees away from the plant itself.

The plant was located on a large tract of land several miles from the town where 67 percent of the employees lived. At least 85 percent of the

⁶ *NLRB v. International Rice Milling Co.*, 341 U. S. 665 (1951).

⁷ *NLRB v. Monsanto Chemical Co.* (C. A. 9, July 27, 1955).

⁸ *NLRB v. Babcock & Wilcox Co.* (C. A. 5, May 10, 1955). See *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1955 (p. 808).

⁹ *NLRB v. Seamprufe, Inc.* (C. A. 10, May 4, 1955). See *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1955 (p. 808).

employees lived within 12 miles of the plant. Apparently the union had made no attempt to contact the employees in the town despite the fact that they habitually wore jackets with the employer's name on them and could easily be recognized.

The court distinguished this case from prior ones involving isolated employees¹⁰ or employee attempts to distribute literature on company property.¹¹ The court seemed to feel that no situation was presented here which would justify ordering the employer to allow the union to distribute the literature on its property.

One judge, dissenting from the court's refusal to enforce the Board's order, argued that the majority implied that the order would have been enforced had employees been distributing the literature and that regardless of who was doing it, the objective was to organize the employees. Since the union's objective was lawful, the Board's order should have been enforced, the dissenter held.

Reinstatement of Employee Voluntarily Quitting. The NLRB ordered an employer to offer reinstatement without back pay to an employee who had voluntarily quit her employment after being subjected to a series of unfair labor practices even though they did not cause her to quit. It held that such action would effectuate the policies of the NLRA by serving "to dissipate the employer's coercive conduct toward its employees."¹²

The Board found that for 4 months prior to a representation election the employee had been questioned and threatened in connection with union activities on at least 8 separate occasions. In addition, she had been "unjustifiably ridiculed and criticized for her failure to keep up with her work." On the basis of these facts, the trial examiner had found that the separation was really a constructive discharge since the harassment was part of the employer's plan to make her quit. The fact that there had been no harassment from the day of the election to the time the employee quit 4 days later led the Board to hold that she had quit voluntarily. On the day the employee quit, she had had difficulty in getting the machine she operated to perform properly. This was not attributable to the employer and was, according to the Board, the thing which precipitated her quitting. On the other hand, the Board stated

that the prior unfair harassment probably was a psychological factor which entered into her decision to quit. But for the earlier treatment, the mechanical difficulties probably would not have seemed unbearable to the employee.

Though the Board recognized the novelty of its order, it insisted that such an order was within its power to "effectuate the policies" of the act. The fact that such a step had never before been taken did not mean it could not be done. It considered the question to be "whether reason and Board experience indicate that . . . the employee's reinstatement will serve to remedy . . . the employer's interference and coercion of its employees' protected activities," not whether the order was punitive.

One Board member dissented on two grounds. First, since no basis existed for the Board's order either in reason or experience, the order was an abuse of the Board's discretion and illegal. The order, in his estimation, was punitive and not remedial. Second, the act impliedly forbade the order since section 10(c) prohibited reinstatement orders if an employee had been "suspended or discharged for cause." This he regarded as a congressional expression of the policy that an employer should normally be free to employ only those persons he wants. Therefore, the Board should not be able to order an employer to reinstate an employee who had voluntarily quit and who had not been unlawfully discharged. In conclusion, he asserted that the Board either should have found a constructive discharge and ordered reinstatement or should have refused to order it. He preferred the latter.

Discharge During Grievance Presentation. Because the findings of the NLRB were not supported by the evidence, the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit refused to enforce a Board order of reinstatement with back pay for an employee who was discharged while presenting his grievance to his employer.¹³

The discharged employee had been transferred from his previous job to a similar, though less interesting, one at the same rate of pay. He and

¹⁰ *NLRB v. Lake Superior Lumber Corp.*, 167 F. 2d 147 (1948).

¹¹ *NLRB v. LeTourneau Co.*, 324 U. S. 793 (1945); *Marshall Field & Co. v. NLRB*, 200 F. 2d 375 (1953).

¹² *Coats & Clark, Inc.* (113 NLRB No. 29, July 22, 1955).

¹³ *NLRB v. Standard Coil Products* (C. A. 1, July 15, 1955).

another employee in the same circumstances protested the change to their foreman and were dissatisfied with the explanation they received. According to established procedure, they eventually discussed their grievance with the personnel manager who maintained there was no grievance involved. The latter became so angry with the employee while they were talking that he discharged him for his "uncooperative attitude." The other employee was not, however, discharged.

The Board adopted the trial examiner's ruling that the discharge constituted discrimination in violation of section 8 (a) (3) of the NLRA. It added that there had also been an unlawful interference with the employee's organizational rights guaranteed by section 7 of the act since it determined that the real reason for the discharge was the personnel manager's resentment toward the employee for resorting to the grievance procedure and for not agreeing that his grievance was in error.

In petitioning for enforcement of its order, the Board made two contentions: First, the presentation of grievances was a right protected by section 7 of the act. Second, it was essential to that right for the employee to be able to continue to believe in the justness of his grievance despite the employer's statements to the contrary.

However, because of its view of the facts in the case, the court found it unnecessary to consider to what extent section 7 might protect the right to present grievances. The evidence was said to show that the employee became sullen and resentful toward the personnel manager during the grievance interview and that this so enraged the latter that he thereupon discharged the employee. The Board, therefore, could not infer that the discharge was motivated by resentment toward the employee's resort to the grievance procedure.

The court went on to say that the Board could reasonably infer that the discharge was "on rather capricious grounds" and that the personnel manager's conduct "was quite likely ill advised and intemperate." Nevertheless, this alone would not be enough to make the discharge unlawful. It is well settled, so the court held, that an employer has the right to discharge for any reason,

so long as it is not prohibited by the act. Since the Board had not affirmatively shown that the discharge was based on a prohibited motive, the order of reinstatement could not be enforced.

Reinstatement—Computing Back Pay. The United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit held that workmen's compensation payments and what employees could reasonably have earned in other "suitable" employment should have been deducted from back pay awarded to employees who were discriminatorily discharged from jobs in a lumber mill.¹⁴

The two employees involved were held to have been unfairly discharged by an employer engaged in operating a lumber mill in North Carolina. At the time of the discharges, one employee had been physically injured by an officer of the employer. For these injuries, he received workmen's compensation payments, which the NLRB refused to deduct from the amount of back pay it awarded the employee. In doing so, it relied on *Gullett Gin Co. v. NLRB*.¹⁵ The United States Supreme Court had held in that case that State unemployment compensation need not be deducted in computing the amount of back pay due an employee. Unemployment compensation was held to be a collateral benefit which came to the employee from the State. It did not come from the employer in fulfillment of any liability or obligation to the employee. The Board ruled that workmen's compensation payments were in the same category as unemployment compensation.

The court could not go along with this. It regarded the *Gullett Gin* case as clearly distinguishable. Workmen's compensation payments, held the North Carolina Supreme Court, "compel industry to take care of its own wreckage." The payments came from the employer through its insurance agent and were in payment of the employer's liability. Therefore, the workmen's compensation payments should have been deducted from the back pay award. Otherwise, the employee would have been made "more than whole."

In the second problem in the case, the court again declined to follow the reasoning of the Board. Both employees had failed to seek farm work in the community. The economy of the section was based on tobacco and potato crops. Lumber mills comprised the sole industry. The Board had maintained that farming was not in

¹⁴ *NLRB v. Mass Planing Mill Co.* (C. A. 4, Aug. 1, 1955).

¹⁵ 340 U. S. 361 (1951).

the same line of business "that the employees had been pursuing when they were discriminatorily discharged." Such work was said to be unsuitable for these men and not equivalent to the positions they had had.

The court asserted that the record indicated these men were qualified for agricultural employment which would have been available to them had they sought it. Also, it felt the Board had been unreasonable in ruling that such work was unsuitable for the men and that they were not obliged to seek it. The court, therefore, set aside the back pay award and ordered the Board to determine the amount due the men by deducting what they could have earned had they used due diligence in securing other suitable employment, including agricultural employment.

Plant Rules As Interference And Discrimination—No. 1. The Board held that an employer interfered with its employees' rights and discouraged union membership by prohibiting the wearing of buttons bearing the legend, "Don't Be A Scab," during a union membership drive.¹⁶

A certified bargaining representative conducted a drive to recruit nonmember employees. As part of the campaign, the union distributed buttons to its members bearing one or another of the following legends: I'm Paying My Way, Are You?; Don't Be A Scab; Don't Be A Free Rider; and I Joined, Have You? The employer objected to having employees wear the "scab" button in the plant. When the union refused to withdraw these buttons, and after 2½ days had passed, the company issued a rule prohibiting the wearing of the buttons in the plant. Employees who wore the banned buttons were suspended. On the day the rule became effective, the union distributed handbills which defined "scab" as "a workman whose belief is contrary to the principles of trade unionism."

The Board reiterated the rule that the wearing of union insignia or emblems by employees at work is protected concerted activity. The right to engage in this activity cannot be curtailed by the employer unless he can justify his position by showing that "special circumstances" exist. The employer's motive in acting was said to be irrelevant. The employer contended that the word "scab" was such a shameful reproach in the labor

movement that violence or disruption of production could be expected to result from its use. The Board rejected this contention by saying that "scab" would only take on meaning from the circumstances in which it was used and, in the circumstances of the case, they saw no reason for the employer to expect a breach of discipline from the use of the word. Here, the usage would cause no more of an emotional reaction on the part of nonunion employees than any of the other button slogans to which the employer did not object. The Board pointed out that there had been no trouble during the time the buttons were worn. Also, it felt that anticipated disturbances could not be considered the required special circumstances disruptive of plant discipline which would have to occur before an employer could restrict the right of employees to engage in concerted activities. The Board then held that, though the employer actually may not have been motivated by a desire to affect union membership, such an intent could be inferred, since his rule and the employee suspensions would necessarily tend to discourage such membership.

A Board member dissented on the ground that "scab" was a vile, insulting term which was reasonably designed to incite nonunion employees. The employer was quite right in expecting trouble in the plant because of the buttons and therefore properly banned the wearing of them. He would not require the employer to wait until after a disturbance occurred before taking protective action.

Plant Rules as Interference and Discrimination—No. 2. In a somewhat similar situation, the Board again held that an employer had interfered with the protected concerted activities of his employees and unlawfully discriminated against them by issuing a rule banning the wearing of union buttons on company property at any time.¹⁷

Again, a union had been recognized as bargaining agent for some time. However, another union began a campaign to organize the employees. The members of this union started wearing union buttons in the plant since the members of the old union had customarily worn the buttons of that union. Despite a no-strike clause in the collective

¹⁶ *Caterpillar Tractor Co.* (113 NLRB No. 37, Aug. 11, 1955).

¹⁷ *Kimble Glass Co.* (113 NLRB No. 38, Aug. 11, 1955).

bargaining agreement and company rules against fighting, members of the old union threatened work stoppages and violence if the buttons of the new union continued to be worn in the plant. An official of the old union also complained to the plant management about the situation.

Very shortly thereafter, the company issued a rule prohibiting the wearing of any union buttons on company property at any time. Despite the new rule, a number of employees continued to wear the buttons of the new union and, therefore, they were discharged.

The Board stated that the issue was: "Whether all the facts and circumstances surrounding the promulgation of the no-button rule were such as to justify restricting the employees in the exercise of their statutory right to wear union buttons." The fact that work stoppages and violence had been threatened was not regarded as sufficient justification since the employer could have discouraged either by assuring the employees that no violations of the contract or the plant rules would be tolerated. No disturbance had in fact occurred, and the Board felt that the employer had taken the course of least resistance by giving in to the pressure of the old union, rather than taking the disciplinary action which the Board would ordinarily have expected in such a situation. The Board ordered that the rule be rescinded and the discharged employees be reinstated with back pay.

One member dissented on the ground that the employer's rule was both reasonable and justified because of the special circumstances in the case. He said the Board was simply substituting its judgment for that of the employer and that such a substitution was unwise.

Unemployment Compensation

Incompetence Not Willful Misconduct. Claimant was hired on a trial basis as a legal stenographer and later discharged for lack of qualifications to perform the work. Her employer contended that claimant should be disqualified from receipt of unemployment benefits because she was discharged for willful misconduct connected with

her work. The Board of Review, finding that claimant's discharge was due to incompetence rather than willful misconduct, awarded her benefits. In sustaining this decision, the Superior Court of Pennsylvania held¹⁸ that the Board's finding was supported by substantial competent evidence which justified the legal conclusion.

Quitting in Public Interest. An arthritic condition suffered by a claimant caused him to become too nervous to continue in employment in which he was required to drive intercity busses several times each day. On the advice of his physician that the condition would remain and that he "should take it easy," claimant quit. The Board of Review affirmed the referee's decision allowing unemployment benefits and his conclusion that claimant was compelled to leave his employment because his physical disability made him fearful for the safety of his passengers. In affirming the Board's decision, the Superior Court of Pennsylvania found¹⁹ that the quitting was for good cause and that claimant was, with respect to other employment, able to work and available for suitable work within the meaning of the State's unemployment compensation law.

Unemployment Due to Labor Dispute. For approximately 5 years before making his claim for unemployment compensation, claimant had worked intermittently at 2 occupations. Claimant was working in one of his occupations at the time a strike was called in the industry in which he was employed. He thereupon took employment in his other occupation but was laid off within a few days because of lack of work. The Commissioner and Appeal Examiner denied benefits on the ground that claimant's unemployment was due to a work stoppage, that the struck employer was the last employer of claimant, and that his other employment was temporary and therefore did not purge the disqualification. Reversing those administrative findings and awarding benefits, a Washington superior court held²⁰ that where a claimant has in fact two bona fide employments, he is not required by law to sever his connection with the struck employer to be entitled to unemployment benefits.

¹⁸ *Riehl v. Board of Review* (Pa. Super. Ct., July 21, 1955).

¹⁹ *McComb v. Board of Review* (Pa. Super. Ct., July 21, 1955).

²⁰ *Bitzler v. Employment Security Department* (Wash. Super. Ct. for Grays Harbor Co., June 24, 1955).

the same line of business "that the employees had been pursuing when they were discriminatorily discharged." Such work was said to be unsuitable for these men and not equivalent to the positions they had had.

The court asserted that the record indicated these men were qualified for agricultural employment which would have been available to them had they sought it. Also, it felt the Board had been unreasonable in ruling that such work was unsuitable for the men and that they were not obliged to seek it. The court, therefore, set aside the back pay award and ordered the Board to determine the amount due the men by deducting what they could have earned had they used due diligence in securing other suitable employment, including agricultural employment.

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Plant Rules as Interference and Discrimination—No. 2. In a somewhat similar situation, the Board again held that an employer had interfered with the protected concerted activities of his employees and unlawfully discriminated against them by issuing a rule banning the wearing of union buttons on company property at any time.¹⁷

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²¹ *Bister v. Employment Security Department* (Wash. Super. Ct. for Grays Harbor Co., June 24, 1955).

Veterans' Reemployment

Inconvenience No Excuse for Job Denial. A district court recently ruled¹¹ that an employer violated the reemployment statutes in refusing the veteran his preservice position of bookkeeper and checker, which was filled by the employer's daughter. The daughter had replaced the veteran during almost his whole absence in military service and the employer contended that this was a change in circumstances making it unreasonable to reinstate.

The court found that the former position was available, and that the veteran was still qualified to perform the duties required and should have been reinstated. Insubstantial reasons, the court said, such as the suggestion of possible inconvenience in reinstating the veteran, are not sufficient to establish the defense made.

The positions of wholesale or retail route driver, offered the veteran as temporary positions by the employer "to permit adjustment of his business," were held by the court not to be of like seniority, status, and pay, and the veteran was in no way penalized for not taking them. The court, however, awarded damages to begin 2 weeks from application, holding that in this case 2 weeks afforded the employer a reasonable opportunity to adjust his affairs.

Job on Later Shift Held Like Position. A United States court of appeals¹² recently affirmed the decision of a lower court,¹³ that a veteran had been properly restored to his position when he was reemployed on a different shift.

The bargaining agreement covering railroad telegraphers provided that no employee can use his seniority to displace an incumbent. Only 1 exception is permitted, i. e., a senior employee, when laid off, may displace any 1 of the 5 employees in his craft who are at the bottom of the seniority ladder.

After a telegrapher, Boone, was inducted, his position was filled as a vacancy by Massey, junior to Boone and 1 of the 5 junior telegraphers. Later, a senior telegrapher, Holloway, was laid off. He exercised his right under the special exception to displace Massey. (Since Boone was not 1 of the 5 junior telegraphers, Holloway could not have displaced Boone if Boone had not entered military service; and Massey could under

no circumstances have displaced Boone, except for the latter's military service.)

When Boone returned from military service, Holloway held Boone's position and the employer refused to reinstate Boone in it. Although the employer had no contract right to change an employee's shift, he offered Boone only the right to displace 1 of the 5 employees with least seniority. This was the method provided by the collective bargaining agreement for reinstating veterans. Boone's choice among the five positions so opened to him was the position which differed the least from his former position. He accepted under protest a position as telegrapher on a different shift or trick, with hours from 4 p. m. to midnight instead of from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

In testimony, Boone explained the differences he found between the two shifts. The District Court dismissed Boone's claim on three grounds: (1) The employer may comply with the law by assigning a veteran to a "like" position; (2) the position to which Boone was restored was of like status, seniority, and pay; and (3) Boone's claim is invalid because it is inconsistent with the contract.

In affirming, the court of appeals approved the rulings of the district court on the first two points only. The appellate court said that the veteran's right was to the position held at the time of induction or "a position of like seniority, status, and pay." However, the question raised here, said the court, was whether the position was of like "status", though on a different shift. Referring to the veteran's testimony, the court said: "We are unwilling to hold that a returning veteran has been given an inferior position or one of different status where the only difference in the former and latter positions was the hours worked. The deprivation of social life and convenience of working daylight hours are not such factors as affect the plaintiff's employment status."

Having so ruled, the court said that there was no place here to apply the doctrine that agreements depriving a veteran of his former position or one of like seniority, status, and pay are invalid, but stated that any such agreement must yield to statutory provisions.

¹¹ *Hood v. Lawrence* (U. S. Dist. Ct., N. H., No. 1472, June 29, 1955).

¹² *Boone v. Fort Worth & Denver Railway Co.* (C. A. 5, June 30, 1955).

¹³ *Boone v. Fort Worth & Denver Railway Co.*, letter opinion (U. S. Dist. Ct., E. D., Tex., Sept. 30, 1954).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

August 1, 1955

THE Presidential Emergency Board in the wage dispute between major railroads and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.) (see Chron. item for June 17, 1955, MLR, August 1955) recommended for the 30,000 yard-service engine employees shifting to a 40-hour week a 20-percent hourly wage adjustment over the basic rates in effect in September 1948, minus the 14½-cent hourly raise the employees received in 1952 (see Chron. item for May 23, 1952, MLR, July 1952). The Board said carrier proposals for major rules changes should be subject to further negotiations between the two parties, and failing agreement, should be submitted to arbitration. (See also p. 1172 of this issue.)

THE Attorney General of Massachusetts ruled that receipt of supplemental unemployment benefits, under a Ford-type plan, would not affect workers' eligibility for unemployment compensation in that State since the laid-off workers would claim such benefits not as employees but as beneficiaries under a trust. (See Chron. item for July 13, 1955, MLR, Sept. 1955 for earlier State rulings.)

THE Phelps Dodge Corp. and the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers (Ind.) were the first to reach agreement in the month-long strike by the 35,000 employees of 3 major copper producers, settling on the same terms agreed to earlier by Anaconda Co. (See Chron. item for July 8, 1955, MLR, Sept. 1955.)

On August 12, the MMSW and certain railway and AFL unions, represented by a joint council, reached an agreement with the Kennecott Copper Corp. on daily wage increases of from 80 cents to \$1.28 and higher monthly pensions, ranging from \$151 to \$200, including social security benefits. However, the workers did not return to work until August 17, 1 day after the settlement of a union representation dispute at one location.

August 2

THE United States Senate confirmed Newell Brown, former New Hampshire employment security director, as Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the Department of Labor.

August 3

THE CIO Auto Workers reached a settlement with John Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., covering 12,000 workers and featuring a Ford-type supplemental jobless pay plan and, should that be invalidated by the States of Illinois and

Iowa, an alternative plan allowing laid-off workers to receive State unemployment compensation for the first 2 weeks of eligibility and in the 3d week, a check for 3 weeks' accumulated benefits from the fund, with the process to be repeated if unemployment continues. Other provisions include wage increases of over 18 cents an hour spread over 3 years; a revised incentive pay system; and larger pension, hospitalization, and disability benefits.

THE AFL Meat Cutters and the CIO United Packinghouse Workers, following joint bargaining strategy, and the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers (Ind.) reached agreements under wage reopening clauses with Swift & Co., providing for wage increases of 14 cents an hour—the largest increase ever negotiated in the industry—for 33,000 employees in the firm's 55 plants.

August 8

THE AFL Executive Council began a 3-day meeting at Chicago at which it postponed final decision on the merger of the AFL Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen and the Fur and Leather Workers Union (see Chron. item for Feb. 22, 1955, MLR, Apr. 1955) to allow the Meat Cutters additional time to eliminate Communist influence in the Fur Workers; appointed Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to succeed the late J. Scott Milne (see Chron. item for July 29, 1955, MLR, Sept. 1955) as an AFL vice president; and recommended a legislative program to stop the "pirating" of industrial plants, with resultant blight and unemployment.

August 9

THE Acting Wage and Hour Administrator established higher minimum wage rates, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, for the electrical, instrument, and related industries in Puerto Rico. Effective September 12, 1955, the new rates for the general, the resistance-type household appliance, and the lens and thermometer divisions of the industry will be 70, 65, and 60 cents an hour, respectively.

August 11

A SPECIAL CONVENTION of the American Federation of Labor in Chicago adopted an amendment to the AFL constitution, postponing the regular 1955 AFL convention to December 1, in order that it might be held concurrently in New York City with the CIO convention to act upon labor merger thus permitting the merged organization to meet immediately thereafter. (See Chron. item for May 2, 1955, MLR, July 1955.)

THE National Labor Relations Board ruled, in *Caterpillar Tractor Co., Joliet, Ill., and District No. 55, International Association of Machinists, AFL*, that the employer violated the Taft-Hartley Act by suspending 247 employees for disobeying an employer ban on wearing a union button reading "Don't Be A Scab," considered by him to be so offensive to nonunion employees that it might cause violence and disruption of production. (See also p. 1162 of this issue.)

THE CIO Electrical Workers and the General Electric Co. reached agreement on a 5-year contract, effective August 15, providing for annual wage increases averaging approximately 3 percent a year. Other provisions included a new health program for prolonged illness, a new cost-of-living escalator clause, and an improved pension program. (See also p. 1170 of this issue.)

August 12

THE PRESIDENT approved the following public laws enacted by the 84th Congress:

1. No. 381, raising the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act to \$1 an hour, effective March 1, 1956. The law provides no increases in the minimum wages for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

2. No. 383, increasing the maximum benefit for wives under the Railroad Retirement Act to the maximum payable under the Social Security Act, and barring any deductions from a survivor's annuity because of receipt of social security benefits.

August 13

THE CIO United Steelworkers signed 2-year contracts, effective October 1, 1955, with the American Can Co. and the Continental Can Co., providing hourly wage increases averaging 13 cents for 35,000 workers, improvements in pensions, layoff pay plans which, with unemployment compensation, will provide benefits of 65 percent of take-home pay for 52 weeks, and other benefits.

THE PRESIDENT created an Emergency Board to investigate a dispute over operating rules between the New York Central Railroad and the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen (Ind.), thus averting a threatened strike.

THE CIO Communications Workers and Western Electric Co. signed a new 1-year contract—the union's first with the Bell System in 1955—for around 6,300 warehouse workers throughout the country in the sales bargaining unit. (See p. 1174 of this issue.)

August 14

THE PRESIDENT signed Public Law 389 (84th Cong.) which cancels the franchise of the Capital Transit Co. of Washington after 1 year and permits the District of Columbia Commissioners to contract for service in the interim, with the District liable for any losses caused by additional labor costs which are not covered by higher fares.

On August 19, the AFL Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees agreed to end its 7-week strike against the company by accepting the Commissioners' proposal for an immediate 10 cent-an-hour wage increase and an additional 5 cents on July 1, 1956, improved health and pension programs with provision for continuity of benefits under union direction when the company ceases to exist, liberalized sick leave, and other changes.

August 15

THE NLRB ruled, in *National Electronic Manufacturing Corp. and Mylsher Realty Corp.*, Manchester, N. H., and *International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO*, that it was unlawful for an employer who had relocated his plant in another State, transferring to the new location only a few of his former employees, to continue recognizing a union which had a union-shop contract at the old location; to require his newly hired employees to join that union; and to get from them checkoff authorizations as a basis for renewing the contract.

August 17

THE Superior Court of Indiana refused to enjoin the General Motors Corp. from implementing the union-shop provision of its new contract with the CIO Auto Workers (see Chron. item for June 6, 1955, MLR, Aug. 1955), citing three defeats of right-to-work bills in the Indiana legislature. A nonunion worker sought the injunction, contending that the union-shop clause would violate his constitutional rights.

THE Screen Actors Guild ended a 12-day strike against the Alliance of Television Film Producers and the Association of Motion Picture Producers, by voting 735 to 307 to accept a new contract providing for specified increases in minimum pay rates for actors and craft and technical production workers, and payment to actors amounting to 35 percent of their minimum pay on second runs of TV films.

August 20

THE United Mine Workers (Ind.) signed a new 1-year contract with the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, representing the soft-coal industry in northern States and in Alabama and Virginia, which provides for a wage increase of \$1.20 a day effective September 1, 1955, and 80 cents on April 1, 1956, and other improvements. (See p. 1168 of this issue.)

On August 26, the union signed a similar 1-year contract with the southern coal producers.

August 25

THE NLRB held it did not have authority in a jurisdictional dispute, in *Local Union No. 9, Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers International Union, AFL*, Arlington, Va., and *A. W. Lee, Inc.*, because the parties to the dispute had agreed upon voluntary adjustment of the dispute by the National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the Building and Construction Industry. One of the contending unions had refused to recognize the joint board.

THE NLRB, in *Westinghouse Electric Corp.*, Pittsburgh, Pa., and *Association of Westinghouse Salaried Employees . . .*, ruled (3-2) that the Taft-Hartley Act was not violated by an employer who refused to permit union representatives to make an on-the-job analysis of an

aggrieved employee's duties. In separate opinions, the majority members held that this type of issue should be resolved through the grievance procedure of the bargaining agreement, that the employer's refusal did not impede the union in the exercise of its bargaining rights, nor did it deprive the union of necessary data relative to the processing of the alleged grievance.

THE Federal court of appeals in San Francisco ruled, in *Mitchell, et al. v. Anderson et al., d. b. a. H. S. Anderson Co.*, that the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, applied to an independent contractor providing lodging and eating facilities for the employees of a copper mine located in a desert, since his employees were engaged in an occupation "directly essential" to the operation of the mine, even though the mine could somehow operate without such services.

August 26

THE NLRB, reaffirming (3-2) its policy, refused a request of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers for a representation election among employees of certain Miami Beach, Fla., hotels. A strike against the hotels started in April 1955.

THE NLRB ruled, in *Wooster Division of Borg-Warner Corp.*, Wooster, Ohio, and *International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO*, that the employer violated the Taft-Hartley Act by insisting that the bargaining contract contain clauses naming the local union, not the certified international, as the exclusive representative of his employees, and requiring the latter to vote by secret ballot on the acceptability of the employer's last offer before a strike is called and on whether to amend, modify, or terminate the contract. The Board held that the employer's proposals were not required bargainable issues and were contrary to the exclusive representation concept of the act.

On the same day, the Board also declared, in *Darlington Veneer Co., Inc.*, Darlington, S. C., and *Plywood and Veneer Workers Local Union No. 5043, AFL, et al.*, that an employer had violated his bargaining duty by insisting on contract clauses requiring that the contract become effective only upon ratification by a majority of the employees by secret ballot and that it become null and void when the checkoff authorizations fall below 50 percent of the employees in the bargaining unit.

THE Federal court of appeals in St. Louis, in *NLRB v. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, et al.*, upheld the Board finding that a contract provision giving the union the right to settle seniority disputes was illegal (see Chron. item for Jan. 14, 1954, MLR, Mar. 1954); but it found the parties not violative of the Taft-Hartley Act since the provision had been consistent with a previous Board ruling (see Chron. item for Mar. 27, 1951, MLR, May 1951). The court found that the union had set up a discriminatory seniority list based on union membership.

The court also ruled that the 6-month statutory limitation on filing unfair labor practice charges began when the illegal seniority list was applied in a reduction in force, not when the list was established.

THE NLRB ruled (3-2), in *International News Service Division of the Hearst Corp., et al.*, New York, N. Y., and *American Newspaper Guild, CIO*, that the employer had not violated the Taft-Hartley Act by refusing, during the term of an existing contract, to furnish certain salary information to the union because the union had abandoned its demand for such information during contract negotiations and had not demonstrated its need for the data. The dissenting members held the decision deprived the union of information essential to intelligent representation of employees.

THE NLRB ruled, in *Local 1976, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners . . . AFL, et al.*, Los Angeles, Calif., and *Sand Door and Plywood Co.*, that the "hot cargo" provision of a bargaining contract could be given effect only by the employer upon request from the union, and that the union's direct attempt to induce employees not to handle boycotted goods violates the Taft-Hartley Act's provision against secondary boycotts. The legality of such agreements was upheld by 4 Board members, but 2 of them, Murdock and Peterson, contended that the union could take a direct action. Member Rodgers held such agreements to be illegal.

August 27

PHILIP RAY RODGERS, an NLRB member for the past 2 years, became Acting Chairman of the Board by Presidential designation, on the expiration of Chairman Guy Farmer's term.

THE NLRB ruled, in *W. L. Mead, Inc.*, Boston, Mass., and *Local No. 25, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, AFL*, that the Taft-Hartley Act did not protect employees who went on strike instead of submitting their grievance to arbitration according to a contract provision, even though the contract did not contain a no-strike clause. The Board upheld the employer's discharge of 20 strikers.

August 28

THE NLRB, in *Oregon Teamsters' Security Plan Office and William C. Earhart . . . et al.*, Portland, Oreg., and *International Brotherhood of Teamsters . . . AFL, et al.*, dismissed (3-2) the charge of unfair labor practices brought against the Teamsters in Portland, Oreg., by its own office employees, on the ground that the Board does not assert jurisdiction over nonprofit organizations unless they are engaged in purely commercial activities. Dissenting opinions stated the belief that Congress had intended the NLRB to apply the law to unions in their capacity as employers.

Developments in Industrial Relations¹

BARGAINING during August was characterized by the volume of wage settlements and the comparative rapidity with which some important agreements were concluded. Agreements by the Steelworkers (CIO) with the American and Continental Can Cos. and by the CIO Electrical Workers with the General Electric Co. were reached weeks in advance of the contract deadlines. In other instances, however, as in agricultural implements, strikes occurred as negotiations failed to yield a settlement ahead of agreement expiration dates. This situation also prevailed in the United Auto Workers (CIO)—Chrysler bargaining, where agreement was concluded on the morning of September 1, several hours after the expiration of the former 5-year contract on August 31.

Most settlements continued to improve fringe benefits in addition to increasing pay rates. A small but nonetheless significant number, including the can settlements, and two others in the farm equipment industry provided for supplemental unemployment pay. Even more common were provisions for extra increases in wage rates for skilled workers intended to compensate in part for previous narrowing of percentage wage differentials.

Many of the agreements, including the General Electric-IUE settlement, extend for more than a year and provide for deferred wage increases in subsequent years. The first wage increases for soft coal mines in 3 years were negotiated by the United Mine Workers (Ind.). The stoppage which began on July 1 in the nonferrous industry was settled during August. The rise in the July Consumer Price Index resulted in cost-of-living increases, effective in September, for at least 850,000 workers whose pay scales are tied to the July CPI.

On August 12, President Eisenhower signed the bill establishing a new \$1 an hour minimum wage, effective March 1, 1956, for workers covered by

the Fair Labor Standards Act.² Provision for lower rates for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands was continued.

Wage and Collective Bargaining Developments

Coal Mining. A \$2-a-day wage increase was negotiated on August 20 by the United Mine Workers (Ind.) and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, which represents most northern commercial producers as well as "captive" mines. Later, the Southern Coal Producers Association, and smaller groups of independent operators, signed identical agreements, completing coverage for practically all the 200,000 bituminous miners. A 15-cent hourly increase will become effective September 1, and a 10-cent increase next April 1, boosting the basic daily rate to \$20.25. In addition, the miners will receive time-and-a-half for Saturday work and double time for Sunday, whereas these premiums formerly applied only after the 5th and 6th consecutive days of work. The annual vacation was also increased from 10 calendar days with \$100 pay to 12 calendar days with \$140. The new contracts run for a year from September 1, 1955, but will automatically continue until either party serves the required 60 days' notice of termination.

Earlier in August, the first minimum wage order for soft coal mined on Government supply contracts in excess of \$10,000 was issued by Secretary of Labor Mitchell under the Walsh-Healey (Public Contracts) Act. The order set rates on a regional basis, with the rates in virtually all areas conforming to those in the then existing United Mine Workers' contracts. A rate of \$2.245 an hour applies to districts accounting for about four-fifths of United States bituminous-coal production.

Farm Equipment, Autos, and Aircraft. Supplemental layoff pay plans, in addition to a full union shop and increases in wage rates and other benefits, were negotiated by the Auto Workers (CIO) with two major farm equipment producers—Caterpillar Tractor Co. and John Deere & Co.³ Both of these agreements followed relatively brief work stoppages. A longer strike occurred during contract negotiations of the Auto Workers with Interna-

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

² See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1955 (p. 1036).

³ See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1955 (p. 1033).

tional Harvester Co., and bargaining with Allis-Chalmers was accompanied by local stoppages. Stoppages in these two companies were still in effect at the month's end.

The Caterpillar 3-year contract, signed on August 1 after a 3-day work stoppage, provides, in addition to the supplemental layoff pay plan which is generally similar to the major automobile agreements, for an immediate 8-cent hourly basic wage increase, plus further 4- to 8-cent advances for employees in the higher wage classifications. In August 1956 and again in August 1957, workers earning less than \$2.60 an hour will receive an additional 6-cent hourly wage increase and those earning above this will receive 7 cents. The contract also added a seventh paid holiday and liberalized pension and welfare benefits.

The Deere & Co. settlement, ending an 8-day strike, was approved on August 8, when UAW-CIO members ratified a 3-year contract providing a supplemental layoff pay plan and other changes generally similar to the major automobile agreements.⁴ The contract continues the 3-percent annual improvement factor of the previous agreement. (The auto contracts have a 2½-percent factor, with a minimum of 6 cents.) Additional skilled trades and inequity increases ranging from 2 to 8 cents an hour are also included. The incentive system was revised; vacations, pensions, and welfare benefits were liberalized; and a seventh paid holiday was added.

To finance supplemental layoff payments, Deere & Co. will begin paying 5 cents a man-hour into a trust fund after Ford Motor Co. obtains approval for its plan from the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act. If Illinois and Iowa, where most of the company's workers are employed, rule against payment of State unemployment compensation to those receiving company layoff pay, the contract provides for a substitute plan whereby workers would accept State unemployment compensation for the first 2 of each 3 weeks of layoff and cumulative supplemental benefits from Deere & Co. during the third week.

About 40,000 employees of the International Harvester Co. stopped work at 18 plants in 6 States. Nine of the plants were shut down by unauthorized strikes between August 19 and

August 22 before an authorized strike began at all 18 plants on August 23. One of the major issues in the contract negotiations was the union's proposed revision of seniority rules. Other union demands reportedly included a revision of grievance procedures; an additional holiday; triple pay for work on holidays; elimination of wage differentials between plants; a union shop; and increased pensions and hospitalization insurance benefits. An employer offer consisting of a 10-cent basic hourly wage increase and a 6-cent annual improvement factor, along with a 26-week supplemental layoff pay plan, was neither rejected nor accepted by the union pending further negotiations on other issues.

Several local stoppages occurred during the month involving UAW-CIO members employed by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. Meanwhile, negotiations between the company and the union continued over a master contract including provisions governing seniority, job classification, wage inequities between plants, and an arbitration clause. The company and the union were reportedly agreed on wages, supplementary layoff pay, and other benefits.

As the month neared a close, the United Auto Workers continued to bargain also at Chrysler Corp. and American Motors Corp. An agreement was reached at Chrysler, early September 1, ending a brief strike ordered at midnight.⁵ It provides for a layoff pay plan; larger productivity increases; additional wage adjustments for skilled workers; a revised cost-of-living escalator formula; a higher shift differential; and liberalized pensions, insurance, vacations, and holiday pay. Unlike the Ford-General Motors settlements, however, unionized office workers, as well as hourly rated employees, will be covered by a supplemental unemployment benefit plan. The annual improvement factor wage increase—boosted from 5 to 6 cents an hour, or 2½ percent, whichever is greater—will be made effective September 1 of this year, next April 1, and June 1, 1957. Other new features include elimination of wage differentials between Detroit and out-of-town plants and establishment of automatic wage progressions for salaried workers. Among improvements in the working agreement were a full union shop, the right to strike in disputes over production standards, and promotions by seniority and ability to do the work. A walkout at American Motors,

⁴ See *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1955 (p. 814) and August 1955 (p. 931).

⁵ See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1955 (p. 1082).

over work standards and company proposals for modifying the Ford-GM economic provisions, was averted earlier in the month when its contract was extended until September 1.*

Late in July, Ford Motor Co. announced a major medical plan for 46,000 salaried employees to take care of medical, surgical, and hospital expenses not covered by Blue Cross and Blue Shield or other existing insurance. Under the plan, deductible amounts range from \$100 to \$200 with additional expenses being met 80 percent by the insurance and 20 percent by the employee. Life and disability insurance were also liberalized.

A package settlement, reportedly approximating 20 cents a man-hour, between the Budd Co. and the UAW late in July ended a week-old strike of 7,500 workers at 2 Philadelphia plants. A supplemental unemployment pay plan was included.

Another 3-year contract patterned after the Ford-General Motors settlements, and reported to cost 22 cents an hour, was signed by the Dana Corp. of Toledo, Ohio, and the UAW (CIO). The terms, affecting 5,000 office and factory employees, provided for a 5-cent hourly company contribution toward a fund for supplemental unemployment pay, the precise levels of which will be studied by a joint committee. The fund will be held in escrow until September 1, 1956. This was the first master contract covering the firm's five plants which manufacture automotive and aircraft parts.

After having rejected a settlement negotiated 2 months earlier by Thompson Products, Inc., members of the Aircraft Workers Alliance (Ind.) ratified a new 3-year contract in late August. The new pact provided for annual wage increases of 6 cents an hour for 12,000 hourly rated employees in the Cleveland area plants. Night-shift premiums were also boosted, and holiday, pension, and company-paid insurance benefits were liberalized. Corresponding pay increases and other benefits will be put into effect for 4,000 salaried workers in the same locations.

About 19,000 employees of Bendix Aviation Corp. stopped work on August 29 at 5 plants in North Hollywood, Calif.; South Bend, Ind.; Detroit, Mich.; Teterboro, N. J.; and Elmira, N. Y., when the company and the Automobile Workers failed to agree on a new contract. The union was reportedly asking for a Ford-General Motors type package.

The rise of the Consumer Price Index in July resulted in wage increases for over three-quarters of a million workers. The largest group affected consisted of about 680,000 Ford and General Motors and Chrysler wage earners covered by UAW-CIO contracts, whose pay was increased by 1 cent an hour, effective in September 1955. This increase (which brings the total cost-of-living allowance in the contracts to 7 cents an hour) stems from the revised contract provisions which call for adjustments based on a change in the CPI of a half, rather than three-fifths, of an index point; had the terms of the old contracts been continued, no escalator increase would have occurred for these workers. About 100,000 General Motors salaried workers, 9,000 Chrysler, and about 40,000 salaried workers at Ford will receive an equivalent boost in their cost-of-living allowance. Most other workers who have been covered by escalator clauses tied to the July index were not affected, either because their contracts were in the process of renegotiation or because their escalator formulas did not provide for any change, with an index of 114.7.

Electrical Equipment. The 5-year contract negotiated by the Electrical Workers (CIO) and the General Electric Co., a month prior to the expiration date of the previous contract, will provide about 100,000 GE workers with an annual raise of 3 percent for each of the first 3 years, with a 4½-cent minimum; and 3 percent plus 1 cent, with a minimum of 5 cents an hour, in the fourth and fifth years. Special increases were accorded skilled workers. A quarterly cost-of-living escalator plan with a September 1955 base was incorporated for the first time. Other major contract changes include an improved pension program, an expanded health and sick benefit plan with "catastrophe" coverage, and increased life and accident insurance, while still other provisions relate to holidays, vacations, overtime, and tightening of union security. The contract can be reopened on the issue of supplementary unemployment pay—one of the union's principal demands⁷—at the end of its third year. This is the first time the two parties have negotiated on a 5-year wage period. The new contract became effective August 15.

* *Ibid.*

⁷ See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1955 (p. 1033).

A general wage increase of 11 cents an hour, with widened job differentials causing an additional 9-cent increase in top rates, took effect early in August for over 5,000 employees of Westinghouse Air Brake Co. and its Union Switch and Signal Div. in Pennsylvania. The United Electrical Workers (Ind.) negotiated these increases under a wage reopeners.

About 10,000 workers at the Westinghouse Electric Corp.'s East Pittsburgh, Pa., plant were idled by a strike that began August 8. About 2,000 elevator operators, material handlers, cranesmen, and storeroom attendants represented by the CIO Electrical Workers stopped work in a dispute over a company time-study of their jobs, protesting that the workers involved are not paid on an incentive basis.

Nonferrous Metals. The prolonged strike at 3 major nonferrous mining, smelting, and refining companies that began July 1 was settled in August, and the price of domestic copper subsequently rose to an 83-year peak.⁸ The first strike settlement occurred on August 1 when the Phelps Dodge Corp. and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) agreed on wage increases of 11½ to 17½ cents an hour and expanded health and welfare benefits, including hospitalization and surgical care for employees and their dependents, and an increased weekly allowance for employees out of work because of an injury not covered by workmen's compensation.

The union and the American Smelting and Refining Co., on August 10 concluded a 2-year contract providing for a package reportedly valued at 14½ cents an hour. It included an 11½-cent hourly basic wage increase, about 2 cents for job reclassifications, and ¼ of a cent an hour for an extra holiday on workers' birthdays.

The last settlement in the 47-day strike came on August 12, when the Kennecott Copper Corp. reached agreement with the same union as well as 7 other AFL and independent unions. However, the workers did not return to their jobs until August 18 because of a union representation dispute involving 300 workers at the company's Ray, Ariz., operations. The agreement provided for a 15½-cent package, including a 10-cent hourly

basic wage increase, a ½-cent hourly rise in the increment between job classifications, and increased pensions.

Another prolonged strike in the copper industry, involving the Calumet Division of Calumet and Hecla, Inc., and the CIO Steelworkers, also ended in August.⁹ This 112-day strike was settled on August 21 with an agreement on a 2-year contract providing for a 15-cent hourly wage increase in the first year, improved insurance benefits, and the union shop. The contract can be reopened for wage negotiations in the second year.

Metalworking. A full year of supplementary jobless payments was provided in the settlement concluded by the Steelworkers (CIO) with the American and Continental Can Cos. The layoff pay plan provides for the same 5-cent a man-hour contribution to the fund as the auto agreements and is otherwise similar to the auto plans, except for extension of the benefit period from 26 to 52 weeks, maintenance of maximum benefits at 65 percent of take-home pay throughout the year instead of reduction to 60 percent after 4 weeks, and an eligibility requirement of 3 years instead of 1 year of seniority.

The 2-year Steelworkers' contracts also provided for increases ranging from 10 to 40 or 45 cents an hour and averaging about 13 cents for approximately 35,000 workers at the companies' 62 plants. The total package, including improved pensions and other benefits, was valued at 21½ cents an hour. Continental Can Co. agreed to set aside 4 cents an hour for increases in increments between jobs and correction of inequities. A similar program was agreed to earlier by the union and American Can with the job evaluation scheduled for completion by October 1, 1956. The pact, which goes into effect on October 1, but was reached 6 weeks earlier, contains a wage-reopening clause.

Following their settlements with the Aluminum Co.¹⁰ of America, the CIO Steelworkers and the AFL Aluminum Workers reached agreements with Reynolds Metals Co. The Steelworkers negotiated 11½-cent across-the-board increases for about 9,000 Reynolds employees in addition to an average of 3½ cents a man-hour for widening the spread between the lowest and highest rates. Extension of a wage study program was also provided, with the equivalent of 3 cents an hour set

⁸ See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1955 (p. 1032).

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1955 (p. 1031).

aside for future correction of inequities. Under the AFL contract, 5,000 workers in 4 plants will receive increases ranging from 11½ cents to 18 cents an hour.

The CIO Steelworkers' agreement with Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Co., announced in mid-August, increased basic pay 11½ cents an hour with additional ½-cent increments among job classifications, effective September 1, thus following the basic pattern. A new pension agreement also was negotiated, providing for increased retirement and disability benefits.

The same union agreed to the Timken Roller Co.'s offer of a flat percentage pay raise for its 11,000 hourly workers after previously proposing a flat cents-per-hour raise.¹¹ The 1-year contract provided a 7½-percent raise, ranging from 11½ to 30 cents, and averaging 15 cents an hour.

In line with the recent wage increases at Bethlehem Steel Co.'s Shipbuilding Div.,¹² locals of the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers signed a 1-year agreement, effective August 1, with Todd Shipyards Corp., providing wage increases for about 4,200 employees of the company's Brooklyn, N. Y., and Hoboken, N. J., divisions. First class mechanics, comprising 80 percent of the workers covered, received a 15-cent hourly raise, while increases in other labor categories ranged from 12 to 16 cents. The company also agreed to open its pension plan for possible revision.

The Electric Boat Div. of General Dynamics Corp. agreed to a 12-cent hourly across-the-board increase after around 4,000 members of the AFL Metal Trades Council rejected a previous wage offer of half that amount. Additionally, the settlement included adjustments of inequities, pension plan revision, a "modified union shop," and seniority improvements. The 2-year contract, effective July 1, contains a wage-reopening clause.

About 25,000 employees of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Div. of the United States Steel Corp., in Birmingham, Ala., were idled in a 13-day strike of fewer than 100 conductors in the rail transportation department. The conductors, members of the CIO Steelworkers, voted on August 11 to return to their jobs pending further negotiations on wage increases.

Railroads. An Emergency Board appointed in August by the President under the Railway Labor Act conducted factfinding hearings to avert a strike threatened by the independent Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen against the New York Central's eastern system. At issue was the union's demand for changes in operating rules that would affect pay for 600 conductors in short turnaround passenger service.

The National Mediation Board in August reentered the wage dispute between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.) and the Nation's railroads¹³ after a deadlock developed in direct negotiations over application of a Presidential Emergency Board's recommendations for varying increases to establish parity between yard-service engine employees shifting to a shorter workweek and nonoperating employees on a 40-hour week. The Emergency Board recommended withdrawal of the union's demand for guarantees of minimum earnings for road-service employees. It also proposed negotiation or arbitration of the carriers' demands for rules changes.

Another Emergency Board in August recommended an increase of 11 cents an hour for Railway Express employees represented by the AFL Teamsters in metropolitan New York. For such employees at other locations it proposed an equivalent package, with 3 cents diverted to establishment of a health and welfare plan similar to that operated by the New York locals.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen also is participating in national negotiations for an across-the-board increase of \$2.50 a day. Meanwhile, another unaffiliated union, the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, served notice on the country's railroads requesting a daily wage increase of \$3 for passenger and \$2 for freight conductors and brakemen, effective September 15, 1955, and higher minimums for certain assignments. Heading toward mediation was the movement by 11 nonoperating unions for full payment by the carriers of health and welfare premiums. At the same time, these unions, which represent over

¹¹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1955 (p. 1032).

¹² See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1955 (p. 1031).

¹³ See *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1955 (p. 688).

800,000 workers, launched a drive for a 25-cent hourly wage raise.

The threatened strike against the Long Island Railroad by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) was postponed, pending mediation proceedings. The union, representing about 1,500 employees, demanded revisions affecting earnings and adjustment of a large number of grievances.

At the month's end some of the nonoperating employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad, represented by the CIO Transport Workers, were threatening to strike, as were mechanics and ground-service personnel of Pan-American World Airways, represented by the same union.

Amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act were approved, providing increased pensions to over 80,000 wives of retired railroad workers and raising benefits for over 7,000 widows and surviving children, starting in September.

Local Transit. A 52-day strike by about 3,000 employees of Capital Transit Co. in Washington, D. C., ended on August 21.¹⁴ The agreement provided for an immediate 10-cent hourly wage increase with an additional 5 cents an hour on July 1, 1956, plus increased pensions, a seventh paid holiday, and liberalized sick leave, vacations, and health and welfare benefits. The pension and health and welfare funds will continue under the control of the AFL Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees after the company goes out of business. The company will lose its franchise to operate in the District of Columbia on August 15, 1956, in accordance with a law passed by Congress early in the month and approved by the President on August 14, 1955.

Local transit difficulties were also eased by the settlement between the Transport Workers (CIO) and the Philadelphia Transportation Co. just prior to the strike deadline of midnight July 29. The number of maintenance workers scheduled for dismissal was reduced to less than half and the remainder were to be pensioned or, where possible, employed elsewhere with the company.

In New York City, the same union was rebuked by the Transit Authority for the refusal of Brooklyn bus drivers to work extra rides in protest against proposed elimination of some 200 runs. Shortly afterwards, an arbitrator ruled in favor of the new schedules. Meanwhile, wage negotiations were stalemated after the union rejected a 5.3-cent hourly pay rise proposal.

Textiles and Apparel. General wage increases were announced during August for about 60,000 unorganized southern cotton textile workers. A major firm, Burlington Industries, Inc., whose operations are predominantly in the South, announced increases averaging 5 cents an hour for more than 35,000 production workers. This was followed by similar increases at several other large cotton and rayon mills.

The Textile Workers (CIO) signed a 2-year contract with Industrial Rayon Corp., thus heading off a strike by 4,800 employees in 5 mills at Cleveland and Painesville, Ohio, and Covington, Va. The workers received a general raise of 6 cents an hour, with an additional 5-cent hourly boost to take effect after January 1, 1956.

A supplementary layoff pay plan, believed to be the first in the hat industry, was agreed to by the Hat Workers (AFL) and Men's Hats, Inc., of Baltimore. The company reportedly will contribute the equivalent of 4 percent of payrolls for vacation benefits and 6 percent for unemployment benefits.

Other Settlements. Early in August, a few days after conclusion of the Armour agreement providing for a 14-cent hourly wage increase,¹⁵ Swift and Co. negotiated an identical increase with 3 unions—AFL Meat Cutters, CIO Packinghouse Workers, and the independent National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers—which together represent the company's 33,000 workers, in 55 plants. Subsequently, Cudahy Packing Co. and Wilson & Co., Inc., also concluded similar settlements with the CIO union, as did Oscar Mayer and Co. with the AFL.

The AFL American Flint Glass Workers won a general wage increase of 12½ cents an hour and additional fringe benefits for 10,000 automatic machine operators and maintenance employees in the pressed and blown glass industry.

¹⁴ See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1955 (p. 1035).

¹⁵ See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1955 (p. 1091).

The same union also negotiated wage increases for about 2,000 employees in 35 plants of the glass container industry. The new contract, reached shortly after the midnight August 31 deadline, provided for hourly wage increases of 15 cents for nearly 2,000 moldmakers, except 1st and 2d year apprentices, whose pay was increased by 12½ cents.

Pay raises of \$2 a week, retroactive to February 1, 1955, were provided by an arbitration award for 8,000 members of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union (CIO) at R. H. Macy and Co. in New York City. The award also granted a \$1 increase in the store's minimum wage (to \$39), but denied the union's demand for a reduction in the workweek from 40 to 35 hours.

Among the first contracts calling for wage increases when the higher minimum wage law becomes effective were those negotiated by the CIO Communications Workers with the United Telephone Co. of Kansas and Missouri. The contracts, covering about 1,000 workers, provided for immediate wage rises averaging about 4 cents an hour and further boosts varying from 5 to 12 cents on March 1, 1956. The new pacts also improved pensions and other fringe benefits.

A 30-cent hourly wage increase for 1,000 tank-truck drivers, retroactive to August 1, 1955, in addition to modification of work assignment and grievance procedures, ended a milk strike threat affecting the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut area. The new contract between AFL Teamsters and milk hauling firms runs for 2 years.

The Western Electric Co. and the CIO Communications Workers on August 13 signed a new 1-year contract providing for general wage increases ranging from 7 to 12 cents an hour and averaging about 9½ cents an hour for nearly 6,500 warehouse sales and distribution workers in 29 cities. A few days later, similar wage increases, averaging about 10 cents an hour, were included in new contracts for certain manufacturing employees of the company and approximately 15,000 installers.

Union Developments

Early in August, AFL leaders gathered in Chicago for a series of meetings. An early session endorsed recent labor unity actions, including a draft of the proposed constitution of the merged organizations. A 1-day special convention was

held on August 11 to approve an amendment to the AFL's constitution which would permit this year's annual convention to be changed from September 15 in Chicago to December 1 in New York City, in order to facilitate final action on AFL-CIO unity.¹⁶ An Executive Council session held at the same time indicated its concern over unfair inducements to encourage industry to migrate,¹⁷ and the persistence of high unemployment in certain areas despite industrial recovery. Suggestions of an exchange of union delegates with Russia aroused opposition. The council also called for an intensive political campaign by the united labor movement in 1956 to correct what it characterized as the "generally disappointing" record of Congress and State legislatures. The council postponed decision on merger of the Fur Workers with the AFL Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen until its next meeting, pending the outcome of further efforts to eliminate suspected Communist influence from the fur locals.

A number of AFL affiliates held conventions during the month. The International Typographical Union filed objection with the Executive Council that the proposed constitution would centralize too much authority in the new federation. The convention voted to continue Unityo—union-sponsored newspapers operated during newspaper strikes—as the most effective strike defense in single-paper communities. It also approved reduction of the apprenticeship period from 6 to 4 years for journeymen printers. The American Federation of Teachers adopted a policy of providing help in defense of teachers dismissed solely for invoking the fifth amendment, provided they take a non-Communist oath.

Two unions took actions during the month on strike funds. To build up a \$1.5 million fund, the

¹⁶ See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1955 (p. 1036).

¹⁷ The federation issued a report during the month dealing with industrial migration, while the House of Representatives Anti-Trust Subcommittee (Judiciary Committee) reported on the effects of industrial mergers. The legislative study noted a number of recent textile mergers, followed by mill closings with widespread unemployment, principally in New England. The union report urged government curbs on the "pirating" of plants from established locations by means of special financial inducements, anti-union restrictions, low wages, and inferior working conditions. Meantime, Wilson and Co., Inc., announced plans to transfer its meatpacking operations from Chicago to other midwestern areas because of outmoded facilities and high expenses. Philadelphia will lose another hosiery plant when No Mend Hosiery, Inc., discontinues its finishing operations there. A number of that city's full-fashioned knitting mills closed last year. An example of a reversal of the movement of industry to the South was the shift of Steralon Products, Inc., from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Philadelphia. The company signed a contract with the Textile Workers (CIO) after the transfer.

Packinghouse Workers (CIO) authorized a \$5 monthly assessment for 4 months. The fund is to support the strike by sugar workers in several southern States and next year's negotiations with the meatpacking industry for a shorter workweek and employment stabilization. On the other hand, the UAW, after the Ford and General Motors settlements, ordered cutbacks of monthly dues to \$2.50, starting in September; dues had been raised to \$7.50 last March to create a \$25 million strike fund.¹⁸

¹⁸ See *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1955 (p. 829).

The Teachers and another AFL affiliate, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, urged that the proposed constitution of the new merged federation ban unions practicing racial and other discrimination, while the CIO Transport Workers announced refusal to join the combined organization if similar demands were not met. The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (CIO) signed a nondiscrimination agreement with Shell Oil Co., covering 3,000 employees in Texas. Several days later, President Eisenhower approved calling a conference of contractors on October 25, to discuss the problem of ending job bias on Government-contract work.

Book Reviews and Notes

Special Reviews

Wage and Salary Administration. By David W. Belcher. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1955. 503 pp., charts, forms. \$9.

This substantial and well-documented volume represents, in essence, a survey of the literature of wage and salary administration. As such, it assembles a valuable fund of information bearing on the range of wage problems found in American industry, and it should provide many useful insights on issues of wage policy and administration that arise in the individual firm.

The determination of the general wage level of the firm is given unusually full treatment, and five chapters are devoted to the problem of wage structure, largely in terms of job evaluation. Such questions as the setting of pay rates for individuals within the general structure of rates, methods of wage payment, employee benefits, and the need for careful and continuous control of the level and structures of wages are also dealt with.

The common problem that confronts all writers in the general field of wage administration is to avoid the oppressive detail that can result from attention to the great variety of procedures (incentive plans, job evaluation techniques, merit-rating devices, and the like) that have been developed for dealing with one or another aspect of wage setting. The problem is one of selection, balance, and emphasis. While Professor Belcher has not entirely solved this problem, he has contributed, on the whole, a clear discussion of approaches to a bundle of complex issues of major importance to both management and labor in modern industry.

—H. M. DOUTY
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Yankee Reformers in the Urban Age. By Arthur Mann. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1954. 314 pp., bibliographical footnotes. \$5.

American liberalism owes quite as large a debt to the city as to the farm, according to the author. The progressive movement and the specific social reforms of the 20th century had their roots in urban liberalism as well as in prairie progressivism. The decades of the eighties and the nineties witnessed the onrush of a stream of reform movements which flowed through the metropolises of the industrial north. It was Mr. Mann's purpose to study the strands of this reform as it threaded through one city—Boston.

With its heterogeneous population and long tradition of protest, Boston was a major center of social crusading in this era of New England's renaissance. Labor leaders, feminists, social workers, professors, clergymen, editors, and ex-abolitionists contributed to the reform movements surveyed in the book.

Among labor leaders, Ira Steward, Boston machinist and originator of the 8-hour-day philosophy, and George McNeill, shoemaker and leader in organizing the Knights of Labor, were self-taught theoreticians and reformers of the era. Frank Foster, the printer, joined with Gompers in forming the American Federation of Labor and played a leading role at the philosophical turning point of the Federation at its convention of 1894, in defeating the crucial "plank ten," which called for the people's ownership of all means of production and distribution. Wendell Phillips, with the abolitionist victory sound ringing in his ears, now turned to new causes—the workers, the women, and the poor.

In the Boston of the late 19th century, not everyone was a reformer. There were professors who touted for rampant laissez-faire, and clergymen who counseled the underprivileged to accept his lot meekly. Some labor leaders gave allegiance to Daniel DeLeon, who aimed to supplant Gompers and the middle philosophy of pure and simple unionism. In the universities, only a handful of professors lent their voices to the cry for the amelioration of social evils, while their associates were indifferent or even hostile to reform.

Mr. Mann calls attention to the blights which racism, slums, and brutal working environments had cast upon Boston. This Yankee community in the eighties and nineties certainly suffered from a malaise of racism. Slums were places to avoid but not to change, and labor-management relations improved only by painful gradual steps. Espousers of unpopular causes were sorely needed in this milieu.

Boston's vociferous minority of reformers—many of them transplanted from other parts of the United States and from Europe—laid foundation stones upon which was built much of the progressivism of the 20th century. This is the author's thesis. The eighties and the nineties were indeed the seminal decades, and Boston was the seedbed of many economic and social reforms which have since been attained. This book provides a scholarly account of Yankee pioneers in the business of protesting during the "urban age."

—WENDELL D. MACDONALD
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Industrial Recreation—A Guide to Its Organization and Administration. By Jackson M. Anderson. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1955. 304 pp., bibliographies, forms, illus. \$5.

This book has a dual aim. It is intended as a practical guide to company personnel responsible for the administration of employee recreation programs and also as a textbook. Objects designed to serve two purposes seldom are equally successful in both roles: The sport shirt meant to double as a business shirt looks dispiritingly like a sport shirt with the collar buttoned. Similarly, the broad academic approach in *Industrial Recreation* is appropriate for the book's function as a text but it does not always appear to be the most helpful for officials concerned with specific operating problems.

The first of the book's three parts, which furnishes general background information, is particularly directed toward classroom use. The industrial recreation movement is traced from its beginnings in a library and Sunday School established by Peacedale Manufacturing Co. in Rhode Island in 1854. Present-day industrial recreation

is defined as activities voluntarily chosen by employees for enjoyment and opportunity for wholesome, enriching experience. Such activities fill workers' social and psychological needs left unsatisfied by our industrial, urban society. Their value in helping older workers to learn absorbing and sometimes profitable hobbies with which to occupy themselves after retirement is emphasized. The author also indicates that recreation programs organized and administered by employees within the framework of company policy are useful to management in developing high morale, improving employee-employer relations, and building community goodwill.

Methods of planning and initiating a program to achieve these advantages are outlined in the next section of the book. The various types of activities—cultural, social, outing, and physical—which should be included in a balanced program are considered.

Practical problems of administration are taken up in part three. Paramount importance is attached to trained, paid leadership of professional caliber. The form of organization of both single-company employee recreation associations and intercompany groups is discussed. Tables of organization for different types of associations, and model constitutions and bylaws, are appended. Joint employee-employer financing is urged and average cost figures for various activities are presented. Other matters considered include facilities and equipment, public relations, and recordkeeping. The book concludes with proposals for evaluating achievements of a program and determining future needs.

In this entire final section devoted to the operation of an employee recreation program, no mention is made of the union's role in an organized plant. In fact, aside from a few historical references to the development of union-sponsored recreation, unions are recognized only in an intimation that labor organization may prove an obstacle to the successful operation of an employee recreation association, and in a suggestion that a union representative serve as a nonvoting member of the association's board.

The volume is organized in clear, logical fashion. Chapter bibliographies in which a

variety of scattered sources have been brought together for the reader's guidance in further study make it a valuable reference work.

—THEODORE ALLISON

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Minds and Machines. By W. Sluckin. Baltimore, Md., Penguin Books, Inc., 1954. 223 pp., bibliographies. 50 cents.

The author describes modern electronic computing equipment and gives a short but fairly good history of the development of modern machines and systems. Numerous illustrations and analogies contribute to a very clear exposition of the fundamental components of these systems, especially "feedback" and "servomechanisms."

In presenting many modern ideas on the functioning of the human anatomy and mind, the author particularly emphasizes how regulatory functions are brought into play to control and modify the functioning of the body so that it restores itself to normality. These human regulatory or control activities are described in terms of "feedback" devices and "servomechanisms." The parallelism between the workings of electronic equipment and the functioning of the human is then brought out.

Some of the current controversies in the theory of learning are also discussed.

—ABE ROTHMAN

Bureau of Labor Statistics

All-India Rural Credit Survey—Report of the Committee of Direction: Vol. II, The General Report.® Bombay, Reserve Bank of India, 1954. 578 pp., map. 5 rs.

All-India Rural Credit Survey. By Sir Malcolm Darling. (In Review of International Cooperation, London, June 1955, pp. 146-151.)

The general report of the committee appointed by the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India in 1951 to survey rural credit presents the committee's recommendations and voluminous information on conditions of the rural Indian population and of its agricultural and nonagricultural activities. The committee's proposals would place government in partnership with cooperatives at all organizational levels, providing a central State-financed bank for cooperatives and regional warehousing corporations, a broad-scale program of

training in cooperative principles and business practices, and detailed supervision of local societies' operations. The first and third volumes contain statistical and technical data, respectively, on rural credit and existing cooperatives.

In his critical analysis of the general report, Sir Malcolm Darling, specialist on Indian finance and cooperatives, while praising its comprehensive scope, questions the effect on the cooperatives of extensive state aid and its efficacy in removing long-standing obstacles to village progress. These obstacles include the attitudes and motivations of the peasantry, the moneylenders' dominant position, and the fact that over half the money borrowed by small cultivators is spent for traditional consumption rather than for production.

—JEAN A. FLEXNER

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Cooperative Movement

Handbook on Major Regional Farm Supply Cooperatives, 1953 and 1954. By J. Warren Mather and Jane L. Seearce. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmer Cooperative Service, 1955. 69 pp., charts, map. (General Report 18.)

Statistics of Farmer Cooperatives, 1952-53. By Anne L. Gessner. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmer Cooperative Service, 1955. 73 pp., charts. (General Report 15.)

Agricultural Cooperation in Western Europe: Section B, England, France, Italy, and Switzerland. By John H. Heckman and Anna E. Wheeler. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmer Cooperative Service, 1955. 122 pp., bibliographies, illus. (General Report 4.)

Aspects of International Cooperative Trade. By André Raynauld. (In Review of International Cooperation, London, February 1955, pp. 39-41; May 1955, pp. 121-125.)

Discusses the difficulties, both theoretical and practical, attending the organization of trade between cooperatives in different countries; shows advantages and disadvantages of international cooperative organizations, imports by national cooperative organizations, exports of cooperative-owned factory products, and international exchanges between consumer and producer cooperatives.

Beretning for 1954 til Norges Kooperative Landsforenings Representantskap. Oslo, Norges Kooperative Landsforening, 1955. 82 pp.

Report on activities of the Norwegian Cooperative Federation in 1954, covering its production, bank, and insurance company operations, educational activities, and publications.

Education and Guidance

120 Readings in Guidance. By Dean C. Andrew and Lester N. Downing. Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1955. 341 pp., bibliography. \$3.50.

A Guide to Free Occupational and Vocational Guidance Literature. New York, Federation Employment and Guidance Service, June 1955. 50 pp. \$1.

Organization and Administration of Guidance Services. By Edward C. Roeber, Glenn E. Smith, Clifford E. Erickson. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1955. 294 pp., bibliographies, forms. 2d ed. \$4.75.

Contract Administration for Supervisors. San Francisco, Federated Employers of San Francisco, Department of Research and Analysis, 1955. 38 pp.

Part I reports on programs of a number of firms in the San Francisco Bay area for training supervisors in labor agreement administration; Part II is a general guide to the development and presentation of such programs.

Industrial Relations

Changing NLRB [National Labor Relations Board] Policies: 1953-1954. By Fred Witney. (In Southern Economic Journal, Chapel Hill, N. C., July 1955, pp. 89-103. \$1.50.)

Strategy and Tactics in Labor Negotiations. By Edward Peters. New London, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, 1955. 223 pp. \$4.50.

Practical problems of contract negotiation are examined by a labor conciliator.

Collective Bargaining in the Pacific Coast Fisheries: The Economic Issues. By James A. Crutchfield. (In Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., July 1955, pp. 541-556. \$1.50.)

Merchant Marine Policies, Practices, and Problems of Labor, Management, and Government. Washington, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Maritime Committee 1955. 91 pp. Free.

Statement of CIO Maritime Committee presented before Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, House of Representatives, United States Congress, by Joseph Curran, July 13, 1955.

Review of Labor-Management Relationships in the Maritime Industry and the Subsidization of Seamen Wages. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Maritime Administration, 1955. 80 pp., charts. \$1.

Work Stoppages in New York State, 1954. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1955. 25 pp. (Publication B-81.)

Work Stoppages in the Basic Steel Industry. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 9 pp. (BLS Report 92.) Free.

La Participation des Travailleurs à la Gestion des Entreprises Privées dans les Principaux Pays d'Europe Occidentale. Strasbourg, Faculté de Droit et des Sciences Politiques de Strasbourg, Institut de Droit et d'Économie Comparés, 1954. 249 pp., bibliographies. (Travaux et Enquêtes, 1.)

Analysis of findings of a survey of worker participation in management in Belgium, France, Italy, West Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, and Norway.

International Labor Organization

Constitution of the International Labor Organization and Standing Orders of the International Labor Conference. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1955. 81 pp. In English and French. \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Summary of Reports on Ratified Conventions (Articles 22 and 35 of the [International Labor Organization] Constitution). Geneva, International Labor Office, 1955. 442 pp. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report III, Part I (\$4.50), prepared for 38th session of International Labor Conference, 1955. The three other parts of this report were issued separately. Parts II (\$1) and III (10 cents) contain summary data on unratified conventions and recommendations; Part IV (\$2) deals with the application of conventions and recommendations.

The First European Regional Conference [of the International Labor Organization]. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, April 1955, pp. 325-346. 60 cents. Distributed in the United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Outlines the work and results of the conference. A more detailed account was published by the ILO in Industry and Labor for April 15, 1955.

Forced Labor. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1955. 33 pp. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report VI (1) prepared for 39th session of International Labor Conference, 1956, outlining events and discussions leading to the inclusion of forced labor on the agenda.

Living and Working Conditions of Indigenous Populations in Independent Countries. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1955. 189 pp. \$1.50. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report VIII (1) prepared for 39th session of International Labor Conference, 1956.

Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1955. 82 pp. 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report VII (1) prepared for 39th session of International Labor Conference, 1956.

Labor Organizations

Bricklayers' Century of Craftsmanship: A History of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America. By Harry C. Bates. Washington, the Union, 1955. 309 pp. illus. \$3.

The Laborers' Story, 1903-1953: The First 50 Years of the International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America (AFL). By Arch A. Mercey. Washington, the Union, 1954. xxiii, 315 pp., bibliography, charts, maps, illus. \$5.

Control of Communist Unions: A New Approach. (In Northwestern University Law Review, Chicago, July-August 1955, pp. 396-409.)

Union Labor in California, 1954. San Francisco, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1955. 37 pp., map.

A report on union membership and provisions of collective bargaining agreements.

Fifty-Eighth Annual Report of the Scottish Trades Union Congress, Rothesay, April 20-23, 1955. Glasgow, Scottish Trades Union Congress, 1955. 423 pp. 3s.

Pension and Welfare Plans

Welfare and Pension Plans Investigation. Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate, 84th Congress, 1st session, pursuant to S. Res. 40. Washington, 1955. 2 Parts, 836 pp. Part 1 (hearings, March 21-23), 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington; Part 2 (hearings, March 24-30 and April 4), \$1.75.

Welfare and Pension Plans Investigation. Interim report . . . submitted to Committee on Labor and Public Welfare by its Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds, pursuant to S. Res. 40 (84th Cong., 1st sess.). Washington, 1955. 59 pp. (Committee print.) Free, from Committee.

A previous interim report was summarized in the April 1955 Monthly Labor Review (p. 424).

Pension and Welfare Fund Problems. By Jay V. Strong. (In American Economic Security, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, March-April 1955, pp. 9-17; May-June 1955, pp. 34-47.)

Pensions in Our Economy. By Stephen Raushenbush. Washington, Public Affairs Institute, 1955. 113 pp., charts. \$1.

A study of old-age pension problems and proposals in relation to the general economy.

Key Questions in Pension Fund Investment. By Willis D. Grady, Jr. (In Harvard Business Review, Boston, July-August 1955, pp. 84-90. \$2.)

Based on "an intensive field survey of the investment of pension funds."

Report on Advisability of Coordinating Social Security Coverage and Benefits Provided by Public Employee Pensions in New York State, 1955. Albany, State Commission on Pensions, 1955. 58 pp. (Legislative Doc., 1955, No. 26.)

Number of Workers Covered by Pension Plans in Canada. (In Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, July 1955, pp. 784-787. 25 cents in Canada, 50 cents elsewhere.)

Personnel Management

Case Problems in Personnel Management. By Roger M. Bellows. Dubuque, Iowa, Wm. C. Brown Co., 1955. 154 pp., forms. \$3.

Presents case studies of 57 companies for use of students or beginning trainees.

New Developments in Personnel Administration: Proceedings of 7th Personnel Management Conference at University of Illinois, Urbana, January 11-12, 1955. Urbana, University of Illinois, College of Commerce and Business Administration, Bureau of Business Management, 1955. 88 pp. (PMC-7.) \$1.50.

Promoting the Will to Work: Guide to Sound Management-Employee Relations. Washington, U. S. Department of the Army, 1955. 78 pp. (Civilian Personnel Pamphlet 50.) 50 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Selecting Supervisors for the Public Service. By John M. Pfiffner, Joseph W. Hawthorne, Harold Fields. Chicago, Civil Service Assembly, [1955?]. 25 pp. (Personnel Report 551.) \$2 (\$1.50 to CSA members).

Social Security (General)

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Report of the Ministry of Labor and National Service, [Great Britain], for the Year 1954. London, 1955. 162 pp., charts, illus. (Cmd. 9522.) 5s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

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Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

1185 Table A-1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
1186 Table A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹
1190 Table A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹
1193 Table A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries¹
1193 Table A-5: Federal personnel, civilian and military¹
Table A-6: Employment in nonagricultural establishments for selected States²
Table A-7: Employment in manufacturing industries, by State²
1194 Table A-8: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs, by geographic division and State

B.—Labor Turnover

1195 Table B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover
1196 Table B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries

C.—Earnings and Hours

1198 Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹
1214 Table C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹
1214 Table C-3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹
1215 Table C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries¹
1215 Table C-5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity¹
Table C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas²

¹ Beginning with the June 1955 issue, data shown in tables A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, and C-5 have been revised because of adjustment to more recent benchmark levels. These data cannot be used with those appearing in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

1216 Table D-1: Consumer Price Index—United States average, all items and commodity groups
1217 Table D-2: Consumer Price Index—United States average, food and its subgroups
1217 Table D-3: Consumer Price Index—United States average, apparel and its subgroups
1218 Table D-4: Consumer Price Index—United States average, all items and food
1218 Table D-5: Consumer Price Index—All items indexes for selected dates, by city
1219 Table D-6: Consumer Price Index—All items and commodity groups, except food, by city
1221 Table D-7: Consumer Price Index—Food and its subgroups, by city
1222 Table D-8: Average retail prices of selected foods
1223 Table D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities
1224 Table D-10: Special wholesale price indexes

E.—Work Stoppages

1225 Table E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes

F.—Building and Construction

1226 Table F-1: Expenditures for new construction
1227 Table F-2: Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction
1228 Table F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building
1228 Table F-4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region
1229 Table F-5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State
1230 Table F-6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

[In thousands]

Labor force status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over												
	1955							1954					
	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force	70,695	70,429	69,662	68,256	67,784	66,840	66,550	66,700	66,811	67,909	68,190	68,565	68,856
Civilian labor force	67,726	67,465	66,696	65,192	64,647	63,654	63,321	63,497	63,526	64,624	64,882	65,243	65,522
Unemployment	2,237	2,471	2,679	2,489	2,982	3,176	3,383	3,347	2,838	2,893	3,741	3,069	3,245
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	1,060	1,160	1,433	996	938	964	1,138	1,329	1,164	1,274	1,129	1,284	1,260
Unemployed 5-10 weeks	528	600	464	453	538	705	863	881	726	705	635	642	847
Unemployed 11-14 weeks	189	116	135	161	355	356	377	263	241	183	181	341	280
Unemployed 15-26 weeks	195	280	337	470	664	615	524	415	331	379	406	451	458
Unemployed over 26 weeks	265	306	311	409	447	447	450	459	376	352	391	383	400
Employment	65,488	64,994	64,016	62,703	61,685	60,477	59,938	60,150	60,688	61,731	62,141	62,144	62,276
Nonagricultural	57,952	57,291	56,335	55,740	55,470	54,785	54,854	55,363	55,577	54,902	54,618	55,349	
Worked 35 hours or more	44,910	43,955	45,830	45,831	43,721	45,248	44,741	44,074	45,958	46,506	45,666	23,999	42,514
Worked 15-34 hours	5,173	5,201	5,080	5,617	7,478	5,618	5,935	6,606	5,891	11,195	7,144	25,559	8,727
Worked 1-14 hours	1,924	1,913	2,194	2,440	2,361	2,241	2,265	2,170	2,079	2,322	2,194	1,984	1,753
With a job but not at work *	5,945	6,221	2,731	1,852	1,911	1,678	1,914	2,004	1,435	1,554	1,890	3,076	5,355
Agricultural	7,536	7,704	7,681	6,963	6,215	5,692	5,084	5,297	5,325	6,154	7,230	7,527	6,928
Worked 35 hours or more	5,572	5,625	5,637	5,175	4,332	4,273	3,519	3,551	3,788	4,508	5,353	5,684	5,164
Worked 15-34 hours	1,347	1,505	1,579	1,372	1,441	976	1,004	1,167	977	1,126	1,464	1,327	1,214
Worked 1-14 hours	328	330	334	263	257	249	292	305	302	259	295	219	327
With a job but not at work *	290	244	132	153	186	194	269	274	259	171	126	97	221
Males													
Total labor force	49,180	49,323	48,848	47,801	47,500	47,226	46,922	47,044	47,005	47,420	47,586	48,007	48,964
Civilian labor force	46,245	46,393	45,888	44,773	44,493	44,078	43,731	43,879	43,759	44,180	44,317	44,724	45,669
Unemployment	1,387	1,603	1,753	1,624	2,093	2,283	2,431	2,305	1,596	1,875	1,796	1,993	2,152
Employment	44,858	44,790	44,135	43,149	42,409	41,795	41,301	41,485	41,762	42,426	42,522	42,792	43,818
Nonagricultural	38,878	38,715	38,503	37,527	37,113	36,772	36,690	36,792	36,654	37,184	36,992	36,605	37,712
Worked 35 hours or more	32,054	31,638	32,905	32,626	31,211	31,041	31,481	31,041	32,071	28,566	30,769	17,978	30,669
Worked 15-34 hours	2,633	2,620	2,848	2,674	3,698	2,786	3,036	3,454	2,972	3,292	16,118	3,156	
Worked 1-14 hours	764	825	978	1,072	1,049	981	972	900	917	964	814	727	
With a job but not at work *	3,427	3,635	1,522	1,156	1,163	1,079	1,190	1,265	1,011	1,026	1,366	1,994	3,129
Agricultural	5,980	6,075	5,982	5,622	5,267	5,023	4,621	4,753	4,808	5,171	5,730	5,225	5,806
Worked 35 hours or more	4,803	4,912	4,800	4,492	4,052	4,065	3,338	3,378	3,600	4,155	4,579	4,750	4,578
Worked 15-34 hours	704	726	845	810	862	620	757	864	711	659	822	841	745
Worked 1-14 hours	228	228	222	185	201	212	269	296	256	206	201	144	270
With a job but not at work *	244	209	115	135	172	186	256	245	241	181	128	91	213
Females													
Total labor force	21,515	21,106	20,844	20,456	20,191	19,814	19,628	19,655	19,806	20,484	20,604	20,559	19,892
Civilian labor force	21,481	21,072	20,808	20,420	20,154	19,576	19,590	19,617	19,767	20,445	20,565	20,520	19,853
Unemployment	850	868	926	865	869	903	952	952	841	1,018	945	1,106	1,069
Employment	20,631	20,204	19,882	19,555	19,284	18,683	18,638	18,666	18,925	19,427	19,619	19,413	18,760
Nonagricultural	19,075	18,575	18,182	18,213	18,357	18,014	18,174	18,122	18,408	18,444	18,110	17,712	17,638
Worked 35 hours or more	12,856	12,320	13,025	13,205	12,510	13,302	13,263	13,034	13,887	11,550	12,885	6,020	11,816
Worked 15-34 hours	2,541	2,581	2,731	2,943	3,790	2,852	2,898	3,151	2,919	4,960	3,362	9,441	2,571
Worked 1-14 hours	1,169	1,088	1,216	1,368	1,311	1,259	1,293	1,198	1,178	1,408	1,330	1,169	1,025
With a job but not at work *	2,518	2,587	1,209	696	745	600	720	739	424	526	533	1,081	2,226
Agricultural	1,556	1,629	1,700	1,342	927	669	464	544	517	983	1,509	1,701	1,122
Worked 35 hours or more	766	714	837	683	260	269	181	173	188	443	775	933	588
Worked 15-34 hours	643	779	734	563	579	356	247	303	266	467	642	686	470
Worked 1-14 hours	100	102	112	78	55	37	22	39	46	53	94	76	56
With a job but not at work *	46	34	17	18	14	8	14	29	17	20	0	6	7

* Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. Prior to July 1955, data refer to the week including the 8th of the month; subsequent data refer to the week including the 12th of the month. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

† Data beginning January 1954 are based upon a new Census sample in 230 areas and are not entirely comparable with previously published estimates for earlier months. Revised monthly data for 1953 were published in the

Census Bureau's "Annual Report on the Labor Force: 1954."

‡ Census survey week contained legal holiday.

§ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also includes persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹

[In thousands]

Industry	1955											1954					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1954	1953			
												1955	1954	1953	1954	1953		
Total employees	49,789	49,433	49,508	48,918	48,643	48,212	47,753	47,741	49,463	48,808	48,580	48,490	48,123	48,285	49,681			
Mining	753	747	760	742	739	739	737	741	747	749	743	744	763	779	852			
Metal	92,6	87,4	98,6	97,1	96,5	94,8	94,3	94,1	92,5	93,5	90,5	90,0	99,1	98,1	106,0			
Iron	36,2	34,5	33,8	32,0	30,5	30,2	30,3	29,8	31,4	32,9	34,4	35,1	35,2	40,1				
Copper	14,9	27,9	27,5	28,8	28,7	28,6	28,3	27,6	26,9	24,8	22,6	28,3	27,4	28,6				
Lead and zinc	16,2	16,3	16,2	16,4	16,3	16,2	16,2	15,9	16,0	14,6	14,8	16,3	16,2	17,8				
Anthracite	34,4	37,0	23,6	37,4	39,2	39,8	42,6	43,3	43,6	43,4	33,9	34,5	41,1	54,6				
Bituminous coal	209,2	207,9	211,0	208,1	204,8	209,4	209,9	210,5	211,7	212,0	211,0	212,5	215,2	226,7	228,9			
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production	310,1	308,3	297,3	295,3	295,6	293,2	293,6	295,6	293,9	292,3	290,1	290,3	298,8	297,4				
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	107,7	107,6	107,2	106,1	105,1	102,3	99,8	100,1	104,0	105,6	106,2	107,2	107,6	104,7	105,9			
Contract construction	2,729	2,791	2,615	2,626	2,799	2,255	2,169	2,237	2,426	2,386	2,652	2,698	2,735	2,527	2,622			
Nonbuilding construction	567	548	513	494	411	389	308	451	524	533	569	584	598	613				
Highway and street	272,4	262,3	234,7	196,4	161,9	147,4	182,6	186,0	231,2	252,6	262,1	268,4	217,4	214,6				
Other nonbuilding construction	294,1	286,1	278,6	267,3	249,0	241,2	244,9	265,2	292,6	300,7	315,5	298,0	297,8					
Building construction	2,134	2,067	2,013	1,935	1,844	1,780	1,839	1,973	2,074	2,090	2,129	2,151	2,021	2,100				
General contractors	858,7	819,7	789,9	759,8	723,9	694,6	733,3	801,9	862,6	877,2	897,6	915,2	848,8	934,0				
Special-trade contractors	1,275,7	1,247,2	1,222,8	1,174,8	1,119,9	1,085,6	1,106,1	1,173,4	1,211,7	1,221,9	1,231,1	1,236,2	1,172,7	1,175,1				
Plumbing and heating	288,5	284,0	279,3	272,5	266,3	264,7	270,6	283,1	291,4	291,4	293,1	293,4	288,9					
Painting and decorating	161,0	153,5	147,8	140,2	129,2	121,7	121,6	135,5	144,2	148,4	157,0	160,2	141,4	148,1				
Electrical work	150,0	148,5	145,6	143,8	144,6	144,8	153,7	153,4	155,5	155,0	158,6	156,5	159,7					
Other special-trade contractors	676,2	651,2	650,1	618,3	580,8	554,6	665,4	601,1	624,0	626,9	627,7	624,3	591,6	578,4				
Manufacturing	16,772	16,491	16,377	16,334	16,255	16,291	16,060	15,925	16,050	16,067	15,977	15,922	15,893	17,238				
Durable goods ²	9,570	9,525	9,624	9,501	9,418	9,323	9,220	9,113	9,144	9,121	9,032	8,887	8,820	9,120	10,105			
Nondurable goods ²	7,202	6,966	6,953	6,834	6,837	6,878	6,840	6,812	6,908	6,936	7,005	7,085	7,002	6,870	7,133			
Ordnance and accessories	130,1	132,1	132,3	133,2	134,5	137,0	137,2	139,9	141,2	142,1	143,9	145,8	145,0	160,8	234,3			
Food and kindred products	1,702,9	1,605,4	1,530,4	1,499,5	1,440,4	1,418,5	1,409,7	1,430,2	1,490,2	1,528,4	1,612,1	1,703,4	1,677,7	1,730,1	1,557,9			
Meat products	328,3	324,3	320,3	316,0	318,9	318,1	324,9	334,3	331,4	326,7	321,2	321,8	321,5					
Dairy products	132,8	130,6	123,8	117,8	113,8	112,4	111,0	112,6	114,5	116,8	120,8	126,3	118,2					
Canning and preserving	265,5	213,7	179,0	171,7	175,7	154,4	164,0	180,6	208,6	274,1	379,1	351,3	224,2	238,2				
Grain-mill products	123,2	121,4	119,1	117,1	117,1	117,6	117,7	119,2	120,0	122,6	125,4	125,3	121,3	119,9				
Bakery products	289,8	288,0	284,0	280,5	279,7	280,0	278,6	283,3	285,3	286,7	285,1	286,5	287,3					
Sugar	27,9	26,0	20,3	27,8	27,1	27,6	29,8	43,6	50	47,3	32,1	31,4	33,9	34,2				
Confectionery and related products	72,9	73,7	73,6	74,5	77,7	78,1	81,5	85,2	88,4	89,7	85,7	79,2	80,9	84,6				
Beverages	224,2	212,9	207,2	203,0	194,1	189,6	181,8	206,7	204,9	207,7	211,7	216,6	208,7	214,9				
Miscellaneous food products	140,7	138,8	136,5	134,7	132,8	131,8	130,4	131,7	134,6	136,3	136,8	138,4	137,2	140,6				
Tobacco manufacture	115,6	89,7	89,4	87,9	87,7	91,0	97,1	99,8	100,4	111,5	121,2	119,5	110,4	102,4	103,6			
Cigarettes	32,5	33,0	32,3	32,0	32,3	32,1	32,4	32,9	33,0	32,9	32,4	31,9	32,1	31,4				
Cigars	36,6	36,6	37,9	37,9	38,7	39,4	35,6	40,3	40,9	40,7	40,7	39,9	39,6	40,6				
Tobacco and snuff	7,1	7,5	7,6	7,4	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,7	7,7	7,7	7,7	7,7	7,7	8,0				
Tobacco stemming and redrying	10,2	10,3	10,2	10,4	12,5	18,1	24,1	28,5	29,9	38,7	38,7	30,9	23,7					
Textile-mill products	1,068,0	1,046,3	1,066,9	1,057,7	1,075,1	1,078,3	1,078,2	1,068,8	1,078,0	1,078,4	1,072,6	1,071,5	1,066,4	1,065,8				
Scouring and combing plants	6,4	6,5	6,5	6,4	6,9	6,7	6,4	6,4	6,4	6,0	6,3	6,9	7,6	6,5	6,7			
Yarn and thread mills	127,9	130,7	130,9	131,5	131,4	131,1	130,0	129,2	129,2	127,9	127,3	126,9	127,6	145,8				
Broad-woven fabric mills	454,5	460,9	458,0	473,1	473,1	474,3	472,0	470,9	468,3	467,8	468,0	468,2	472,1	530,4				
Narrow fabrics and small wares	30,8	31,2	31,4	31,7	31,7	31,2	31,3	31,1	30,8	30,4	30,2	29,9	30,1	31,6				
Knitting mills	216,7	223,2	217,3	217,1	218,1	216,9	212,9	221,1	225,8	225,5	225,3	222,4	218,0	236,1				
Dyeing and finishing textiles	86,0	84,4	84,4	83,9	86,3	86,3	86,0	90,2	86,5	88,3	87,6	86,5	87,9	93,4				
Carpet, rug, other floor coverings	48,8	49,3	49,3	50,4	50,5	50,5	50,3	50,1	50,7	51,2	51,2	50,2	51,4	57,6				
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	11,8	12,9	12,4	12,1	12,3	12,5	12,8	13,1	12,9	12,9	13,6	13,6	13,2	16,3				
Miscellaneous textile goods	63,7	64,7	64,2	64,5	64,7	64,4	62,6	63,9	63,2	62,3	61,6	61,5	62,6	67,7				
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,211,0	1,150,9	1,188,2	1,168,3	1,185,9	1,204,3	1,230,8	1,190,3	1,202,7	1,188,7	1,184,4	1,185,8	1,180,9	1,172,5	1,231,7			
Men's and boys' suits and coats	107,8	119,6	116,5	116,6	122,4	121,9	120,1	119,7	113,2	118,6	122,8	124,0	121,3	133,0				
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	309,8	316,9	313,7	311,8	314,3	309,2	300,1	300,3	304,7	304,2	301,6	296,5	295,3	311,4				
Women's outerwear	337,0	343,8	335,8	354,6	385,2	385,0	378,4	374,1	355,1	345,4	352,2	356,9	355,3	363,1				
Women's, children's undergarments	112,2	116,6	116,2	118,2	118,3	115,8	112,9	114,6	117,6	117,7	113,9	110,5	112,1	115,5				
Millinery	18,1	18,5	16,0	19,7	27,4	27,0	23,7	21,2	19,5	21,6	22,3	21,8	20,9	21,9				
Children's outerwear	70,9	72,5	68,8	65,9	73,0	74,1	71,1	69,5	69,9	71,1	71,2	72,1	70,1	71,2				
Fur goods	11,3	11,9	10,7	7,4	8,2	8,6	10,3	12,3	13,1	11,6	12,1	11,7	11,3	12,1				
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	56,1	63,6	61,0	61,2	62,1	61,7	59,8	63,1	65,4	65,1	63,9	62,2	60,8	64,3				
Other fabricated textile products	126,8	128,1	129,6	129,6	129,4	127,8	134,9	127,9	130,8	130,1	125,4	125,2	125,4	130,1				

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1965										1954					Annual average		
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1954	1953			
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	801.9	792.0	795.1	750.5	718.2	700.9	705.8	697.3	727.5	751.3	758.0	738.0	658.2	705.8	707.6			
Logging camps and contractors	129.1	124.0	99.9	82.3	73.2	84.0	80.3	80.6	109.5	110.0	94.8	81.0	89.6	96.9				
Sawmills and planing mills	417.1	418.0	401.1	389.3	384.4	381.9	377.7	380.0	398.1	403.1	390.3	353.9	378.7	415.9				
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	139.4	140.6	137.5	135.2	132.1	130.6	130.9	132.8	134.7	135.6	134.3	117.3	126.0	130.8				
Wooden containers	52.3	54.0	53.4	52.8	53.5	52.3	53.7	53.9	53.8	55.0	54.4	52.7	55.6	64.4				
Miscellaneous wood products	57.1	58.5	58.6	58.6	57.7	56.1	55.0	55.2	55.2	55.3	55.2	55.3	55.0	59.5				
Furniture and fixtures	366.1	353.9	356.5	353.6	353.4	354.5	352.5	347.8	351.8	356.3	355.7	352.8	344.4	345.2	374.6			
Household furniture	249.5	251.5	249.2	252.5	250.8	247.2	251.2	254.5	254.2	251.1	243.4	243.7	267.0					
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	41.0	41.4	41.8	41.8	41.6	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.7	41.5	40.8	42.7				
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	36.6	36.1	35.3	34.6	34.6	34.2	33.5	33.3	34.3	34.3	34.0	33.4	33.8	35.7				
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	26.8	27.5	27.3	26.0	26.0	26.3	26.0	26.3	26.4	26.2	26.0	26.1	26.9	26.2				
Paper and allied products	455.2	546.9	547.5	540.0	536.7	534.6	531.9	531.9	536.3	537.7	536.4	536.6	532.0	530.6	530.4			
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	271.2	269.1	266.3	265.4	264.5	263.9	263.9	264.7	263.6	264.7	263.9	264.7	263.3	261.9	258.8			
Paperboard containers and boxes	148.4	150.3	146.8	145.5	144.7	143.7	144.3	147.7	149.9	149.7	148.6	145.1	145.1	148.2				
Other paper and allied products	127.3	128.1	126.9	125.8	125.4	124.5	123.7	123.9	124.2	123.7	123.3	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.9			
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	806.1	807.6	808.4	802.8	803.3	802.0	798.8	798.9	808.8	807.8	806.6	802.9	793.8	800.1	791.9			
Newspapers	297.6	297.6	295.4	295.1	293.4	293.2	291.8	295.5	294.7	294.0	292.9	291.4	292.3	289.1				
Periodicals	60.6	60.9	61.0	61.6	62.0	62.3	63.0	64.0	64.2	62.9	62.1	60.6	62.6	62.8				
Books	48.5	48.1	47.8	48.1	48.1	47.6	47.5	48.2	48.7	49.3	49.2	48.6	48.6	49.9				
Commercial printing	213.0	212.8	210.7	210.8	211.0	209.5	210.3	211.3	209.2	209.7	208.5	205.5	208.0	205.1				
Lithographing	58.9	59.7	59.3	59.7	59.4	59.2	58.6	60.6	61.1	61.0	60.4	59.6	60.0	67.7				
Greeting cards	18.9	19.0	18.0	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.7	19.2	20.3	19.8	19.5	19.3	18.8	19.8				
Bookbinding and related industries	43.2	43.6	43.1	43.8	42.4	42.1	42.1	42.5	43.7	43.1	43.1	42.9	44.1	42.9	44.1			
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	66.9	66.7	67.5	67.6	68.2	68.3	67.9	67.5	66.9	66.8	66.2	65.4	66.7	64.1				
Chemicals and allied products	813.7	809.0	808.6	811.5	811.9	808.4	794.7	792.8	793.7	793.6	793.1	788.9	779.9	791.0	807.0			
Industrial inorganic chemicals	108.0	109.2	107.9	104.5	103.9	102.9	105.0	104.5	103.9	103.3	102.7	102.3	101.2	94.1				
Industrial organic chemicals	312.2	310.2	307.0	307.9	303.7	301.0	299.0	298.7	297.7	295.5	295.4	295.8	299.1	317.2				
Drugs and medicines	92.8	92.5	92.5	92.4	92.9	93.0	93.7	92.4	92.8	92.7	92.5	92.0	92.0	91.5				
Soaps, cleaning and polishing preparations	50.3	49.8	49.9	50.2	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.4	49.9	50.1	50.4	50.6	50.5	51.1				
Paints, pigments, and fillers	73.3	72.5	71.2	70.9	70.2	69.7	69.7	69.8	69.5	70.1	70.5	70.4	74.2					
Gum and wood chemicals	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.2	7.7	7.9				
Fertilizers	29.4	33.5	42.7	47.8	46.7	45.8	38.2	35.9	34.8	34.8	35.1	33.9	31.7	36.8	37.2			
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	38.1	38.0	38.1	39.4	39.0	41.4	42.5	44.5	46.2	47.0	43.8	38.5	42.4	43.1				
Miscellaneous chemicals	95.8	95.1	94.3	93.5	92.0	90.7	89.9	91.4	91.4	91.9	92.0	91.4	91.0	96.6				
Products of petroleum and coal	256.5	256.1	253.9	251.0	249.8	248.9	247.4	248.3	249.5	251.3	251.9	254.2	255.8	253.0	260.4			
Petroleum refining	204.1	202.6	200.5	200.2	200.2	199.7	201.6	201.2	202.4	202.9	204.5	206.0	203.6	206.3				
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	52.0	51.3	50.5	49.6	48.7	47.7	46.7	48.3	48.9	49.0	49.7	49.8	49.5	51.1				
Rubber products	276.8	274.3	276.3	273.4	268.5	269.3	267.3	265.9	264.5	269.0	267.5	252.4	226.9	260.2	278.0			
Tires and inner tubes	118.5	118.0	116.9	115.8	114.7	114.1	112.9	112.4	108.5	111.1	110.0	89.2	106.0	110.5				
Rubber footwear	27.3	26.8	26.6	26.5	26.8	27.8	27.4	27.6	27.5	27.0	26.1	25.8	26.0	29.3				
Other rubber products	128.5	131.5	129.9	126.2	127.8	126.8	125.6	123.0	119.4	116.3	111.9	118.2	129.2					
Leather and leather products	394.3	383.0	382.9	371.0	377.4	386.7	384.4	376.7	374.5	371.7	369.2	370.4	377.5	370.1	386.2			
Leather—tanned, curried, and finished	43.2	44.1	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.5	43.2	43.3	42.7	42.7	42.5	42.9	43.4	47.1				
Industrial leather belting and packing	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.7	5.4				
Boot and shoe except stock and findings	16.5	16.9	16.0	16.7	17.6	17.6	17.3	16.4	15.9	15.1	14.4	15.8	16.0	17.0				
Footwear (except rubber)	250.2	249.8	242.6	246.2	251.7	252.3	249.7	245.8	240.5	237.6	249.4	243.4	249.9					
Luggage	18.5	18.5	18.1	17.7	17.2	16.1	15.4	16.2	17.0	17.9	17.9	17.3	16.2	17.5				
Handbags and small leather goods	30.6	30.2	28.7	31.5	34.9	34.7	32.4	31.9	33.2	33.0	32.0	31.1	30.2	31.4				
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	19.1	18.5	17.4	17.1	17.1	15.6	14.0	16.3	17.8	18.3	18.2	17.6	16.2	18.0				
Stone, clay, and glass products	555.0	547.9	553.6	543.4	535.7	527.2	519.0	514.1	520.3	521.9	521.4	520.4	516.6	514.2	543.2			
Flat glass	32.2	33.0	31.8	31.9	32.0	32.2	32.4	32.2	31.7	32.0	32.9	32.7	32.3	31.6				
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	89.3	94.4	92.8	91.0	90.0	88.7	87.5	87.8	88.6	89.1	88.0	88.4	89.7	97.8				
Glass products made of purchased glass	16.3	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.0	16.9	16.7	16.9	16.7	16.7	16.5	16.2	15.9	16.1	18.2			
Cement, hydraulic	44.3	43.9	43.1	42.7	42.4	42.2	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.9	42.9	42.8	41.7	41.8			
Structural clay products	82.7	81.8	79.7	78.3	76.6	74.2	74.4	76.1	76.6	77.1	77.5	77.5	76.1	76.1				
Pottery and related products	51.3	53.5	53.8	54.2	54.2	53.5	52.3	53.0	53.6	52.9	52.6	52.6	50.8	51.9	55.8			
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	116.3	115.1	112.8	109.3	105.4	103.3	102.6	104.6	106.2	106.2	107.0	107.4	103.6	105.1				
Cut-stone and stone products	20.2	20.3	19.7	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.2	20.2	20.1	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.1	19.7	18.7			
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	95.3	94.5	92.6	91.1	89.8	88.4	86.6	87.0	85.9	86.2	86.0	84.8	86.0	95.0				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1955										1954					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1954	1953		
Manufacturing—Continued																	
Primary metal industries	1,315.1	1,301.4	1,316.4	1,294.5	1,273.6	1,251.6	1,224.9	1,202.5	1,191.7	1,177.8	1,161.1	1,156.0	1,160.7	1,185.0	1,332.7		
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	652.9	647.6	632.9	620.8	608.4	594.1	581.5	577.2	571.3	567.4	570.0	570.0	581.0	653.3			
Iron and steel foundries	240.0	239.9	238.9	233.8	229.1	221.6	216.2	212.0	209.1	207.2	206.9	206.9	213.0	247.6			
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	56.7	67.6	66.2	65.9	65.4	65.2	65.0	64.6	64.4	61.5	61.3	63.7	62.9	61.0			
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	11.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.0	12.0	12.3	12.4	13.5		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	109.4	113.4	111.6	110.6	109.3	107.1	106.0	104.8	103.4	98.7	100.7	102.1	112.9	92.2			
Nonferrous foundries	83.1	85.7	85.3	85.7	84.2	82.3	80.8	81.1	77.0	75.1	71.3	77.6					
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	147.8	149.7	147.1	144.8	142.7	141.1	139.6	138.5	135.8	132.4	132.0	132.6	136.0	152.3			
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,096.3	1,080.2	1,096.5	1,067.8	1,077.5	1,067.5	1,051.5	1,043.0	1,050.3	1,050.8	1,035.7	1,028.7	1,026.6	1,045.2	1,139.3		
Tin cans and other tinware	62.6	61.2	58.7	56.8	54.3	54.0	54.4	54.6	55.2	57.2	62.3	63.2	58.5	55.4			
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	145.5	149.4	150.6	150.3	150.2	148.3	145.8	145.9	143.6	140.4	137.6	143.8	160.0				
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	128.5	134.5	132.0	130.7	130.2	128.0	125.4	127.6	130.6	130.3	130.1	128.7	124.7	136.4			
Fabricated structural metal products	284.2	281.4	274.7	268.8	264.3	262.2	262.8	268.6	273.2	277.0	280.2	279.7	274.8	273.7			
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	213.0	220.6	222.8	222.3	220.7	215.6	213.4	212.9	212.0	201.7	195.8	196.8	212.0	254.2			
Lighting fixtures	45.1	47.5	48.0	48.2	48.4	47.7	46.2	46.4	45.6	43.6	41.8	41.1	43.9	50.0			
Fabricated wire products	63.2	64.2	64.2	64.4	64.1	62.9	62.8	62.6	60.6	57.6	55.8	55.8	58.4	65.7			
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	138.1	137.7	136.8	136.0	135.3	132.8	132.2	131.7	130.0	127.9	125.1	125.9	129.5	144.1			
Machinery (except electrical)	1,571.5	1,575.9	1,593.6	1,580.1	1,588.0	1,544.7	1,523.4	1,505.6	1,502.1	1,487.9	1,485.2	1,498.6	1,497.2	1,551.1	1,707.9		
Engines and turbines	81.1	80.9	80.4	78.7	76.7	77.0	76.1	75.3	72.2	74.1	71.8	72.2	76.0	88.5			
Agricultural machinery and tractors	163.9	165.0	164.7	164.4	161.8	157.6	151.7	145.3	140.8	138.6	140.5	140.3	148.7	167.9			
Construction and mining machinery	130.9	129.8	129.6	125.1	123.0	120.8	119.6	119.3	116.9	121.1	122.4	123.9	123.7	133.9			
Metalworking machinery	258.5	259.9	256.2	253.8	251.5	249.8	249.0	251.5	252.1	253.3	257.5	258.6	270.8	306.0			
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	179.5	180.6	179.2	178.4	176.3	174.6	173.2	173.2	172.9	173.8	175.8	176.6	178.8	189.3			
General industrial machinery	233.4	232.0	230.6	229.1	227.4	224.2	224.0	225.3	226.4	227.1	229.7	227.5	232.9	245.5			
Office and store machines and devices	105.5	106.2	105.4	105.8	106.0	105.0	104.2	108.1	103.9	104.9	103.7	101.9	104.7	109.3			
Service-industry and household machines	175.3	186.8	187.3	185.1	180.2	173.4	168.5	169.0	165.5	165.5	166.7	164.0	178.6	202.8			
Miscellaneous machinery parts	247.8	253.2	249.8	247.6	244.5	241.0	238.8	238.1	233.5	238.8	230.5	234.2	240.4	264.8			
Electrical machinery	1,131.6	1,113.0	1,118.6	1,108.9	1,101.8	1,068.3	1,096.3	1,093.2	1,103.2	1,104.7	1,091.6	1,077.5	1,060.5	1,088.6	1,219.8		
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	370.9	375.0	373.7	370.7	367.8	365.9	364.8	365.3	360.5	360.1	354.7	355.7	367.8	402.8			
Electrical appliances	65.6	66.0	65.6	64.5	64.7	63.5	62.6	64.9	65.6	65.2	64.8	61.8	64.6	70.8			
Insulated wire and cable	25.5	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.5	25.3	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.2	24.4	23.4	24.1	31.5			
Electrical equipment for vehicles	76.2	78.3	78.9	78.9	78.8	78.0	76.4	73.9	71.6	64.9	67.3	64.6	70.8	81.6			
Electric lamps	26.1	26.1	25.9	25.7	25.5	25.3	25.2	24.9	24.8	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5	27.6			
Communication equipment	502.0	499.7	492.4	491.3	491.1	494.4	495.0	504.1	511.0	505.3	495.5	493.7	490.1	556.0			
Miscellaneous electrical products	46.7	47.4	46.3	45.6	44.9	44.2	43.7	44.6	46.1	46.3	46.8	45.8	49.5				
Transportation equipment	1,809.1	1,858.0	1,876.5	1,860.6	1,883.7	1,855.1	1,844.6	1,815.7	1,788.6	1,741.9	1,715.9	1,590.7	1,549.3	1,744.9	1,952.6		
Automobiles	925.0	942.4	947.7	946.8	929.4	905.4	886.3	854.8	819.5	730.1	653.5	713.7	790.6	928.9			
Aircraft and parts	741.4	738.7	740.9	749.1	752.0	753.2	752.6	753.5	751.5	741.4	748.0	756.7	754.4	779.1			
Aircraft	481.5	476.3	478.8	478.0	477.0	477.1	477.0	472.8	470.8	469.8	471.2	474.9	473.4	472.4			
Aircraft engines and parts	140.8	142.1	143.1	146.6	148.8	146.6	149.0	150.0	149.1	151.6	153.3	145.5	158.9	174.7			
Aircraft propellers and parts	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.3	15.3	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.5	15.9	17.7			
Other aircraft parts and equipment	105.9	107.0	107.6	110.9	112.2	112.5	115.6	117.3	117.6	114.1	115.8	116.5	119.9	114.2			
Shipbuilding and repairing	124.5	130.1	126.3	123.6	124.3	122.3	120.3	120.8	118.8	120.3	119.0	119.9	129.3	153.6			
Shipbuilding and repairing	101.7	105.6	101.4	99.1	100.3	98.8	98.2	100.4	98.8	102.1	100.9	100.6	108.4	131.2			
Boatbuilding and repairing	22.8	24.5	24.9	24.5	24.0	23.5	22.1	20.4	19.2	18.2	18.1	19.3	20.9	22.4			
Railroad equipment	57.4	55.8	56.6	55.6	54.0	55.1	51.9	51.2	49.9	48.9	50.7	50.8	57.4	79.7			
Other transportation equipment	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.6	8.8	8.6	7.3	8.3	9.7	10.6	10.8	10.5	9.3	11.3			
Instruments and related products	316.6	313.5	315.1	310.6	310.4	311.0	308.9	308.7	309.6	309.0	308.9	308.8	305.1	315.7	334.8		
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	50.2	49.7	41.8	49.8	49.7	49.3	49.5	49.4	49.2	48.7	48.3	47.9	51.7	55.5			
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	86.0	86.9	86.4	85.5	84.9	83.9	83.9	83.6	83.2	83.0	82.1	80.6	82.6	82.1			
Optical instruments and lenses	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.5	13.3	13.7	14.9			
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	40.8	40.2	40.1	38.3	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.6	39.5	39.5	39.8	39.6	40.1	43.3			
Ophthalmic goods	24.1	24.4	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.3	23.2	23.2	23.1	22.9	22.7	24.0	26.9			
Photographic apparatus	66.6	67.2	66.3	66.4	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.7	66.6	66.7	67.5	66.7	67.0	67.9			
Watches and clocks	33.0	33.9	33.7	34.0	34.2	33.8	33.4	34.2	34.3	34.6	34.7	34.3	37.3	44.3			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	476.6	457.4	469.9	463.1	461.2	462.0	456.3	444.6	457.4	474.5	478.0	470.1	456.3	493.3	498.5		
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	48.5	51.7	50.8	51.4	53.2	52.9	53.3	54.9	56.2	56.3	54.3	51.7	53.7	53.6			
Musical instruments and parts	17.4	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.4	17.6	17.6	17.5	17.1	16.6	17.4			
Toys and sporting goods	86.4	90.1	87.4	84.0	79.4	75.9	70.6	74.5	85.5	90.4	88.7	84.9	82.8	94.3			
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	29.2	29.7	29.7	29.5	29.0	28.5	28.4	29.6	30.0	29.8	29.7	29.2	29.5	29.5			
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	62.9	64.4	62.1	62.0	65.3	67.1	65.6	65.2	67.2	67.7	66.2	64.6	63.6	67.0			
Fabricated plastics products	73.1	76.8	72.2	73.5	73.1	73.1	71.8	72.9	72.9	71.1	69.9	68.0	71.2	77.2			
Other manufacturing industries	137.9	139.4	136.3	141.5	142.4	141.1	137.5	142.7	145.1	145.3	144.2	145.1	145.7	159.5			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1955								1956						Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1954	1955	
Transportation and public utilities	4,122	4,101	4,081	3,997	3,939	3,966	3,937	3,927	3,996	3,986	4,005	4,023	4,018	4,008	4,221	
Transportation	2,756	2,736	2,735	2,701	2,653	2,648	2,625	2,617	2,683	2,672	2,690	2,701	2,686	2,658	2,899	
Interstate railroads	1,239	1,214	1,224	1,196	2,1,158	1,156	1,152	1,152	1,196	1,185	1,202	9,212	0,220	2,215	4,1,376	
Class I railroads	1,090	8	1,075	8	1,049	8	1,012	4	1,010	6	1,008	7	1,009	4	1,029	2
Local railways and bus lines	115	0	118	4	119	7	120	5	121	7	122	6	123	0	124	0
Trucking and warehousing	750	5	760	4	754	5	747	9	743	9	732	3	724	3	748	0
Other transportation and services	630	6	628	0	630	9	627	0	626	8	617	7	625	9	622	0
Bus lines, except local	45	8	43	9	43	1	43	4	43	2	43	3	44	1	44	5
Air transportation (common carrier)	114	7	115	7	112	7	110	1	109	4	107	2	105	5	104	4
Communication	772	771	758	716	709	741	737	730	736	730	738	744	741	741	747	
Telephone	728	0	715	2	673	6	666	9	699	7	693	4	694	2	698	3
Television	42	0	41	6	41	5	41	6	40	6	41	1	41	5	41	0
Other public utilities	594	584	580	577	577	576	575	575	575	575	578	579	584	584	579	576
Gas and electric utilities	570	2	564	6	557	1	554	2	554	4	553	3	553	1	554	7
Electric light and power utilities	254	4	252	0	249	1	248	3	248	3	247	6	247	2	247	6
Gas utilities	143	9	142	5	140	1	138	4	138	6	138	2	139	5	140	1
Electric light and gas utilities combined	171	9	170	1	167	9	167	6	167	5	167	4	168	1	168	3
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	23	3	23	0	22	7	22	5	22	0	22	2	22	5	22	1
Wholesale and retail trade	10,641	10,642	10,643	10,534	10,549	10,498	10,309	10,419	11,354	10,745	10,548	10,447	10,321	10,498	10,527	
Wholesale trade	2,854	2,855	2,826	2,801	2,804	2,813	2,806	2,817	2,860	2,849	2,819	2,789	2,784	2,796	2,784	
Retail trade	7,777	7,787	7,817	7,733	7,745	7,595	7,593	7,602	8,494	7,896	7,729	7,638	7,537	7,702	7,744	
General merchandise stores	1,308	4	1,315	0	1,348	7	1,341	8	1,371	7	1,304	8	1,269	2	1,326	6
Food and liquor stores	1,501	3	1,506	0	1,502	7	1,496	7	1,471	4	1,467	3	1,462	3	1,493	6
Automotive and accessories dealers	787	0	785	8	776	6	767	8	762	5	755	4	749	4	749	3
Apparel and accessories stores	541	8	555	4	566	1	552	5	612	3	578	3	555	3	579	0
Other retail trade	3,638	9	3,624	3	3,592	8	3,542	9	3,520	7	3,485	2	3,461	6	3,485	1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,233	2,236	2,206	2,171	2,161	2,150	2,132	2,132	2,136	2,136	2,141	2,151	2,114	2,038		
Banks and trust companies	560	1	549	0	540	8	539	9	538	2	531	8	532	6	530	3
Security dealers and exchanges	79	4	77	9	76	9	76	5	75	5	74	2	74	2	69	2
Insurance carriers and agents	798	7	788	1	781	1	782	5	781	5	778	3	775	7	775	8
Other finance agencies and real estate	798	1	790	6	771	7	762	2	754	7	744	1	743	3	756	6
Service and miscellaneous	5,821	5,819	5,775	5,733	5,674	5,571	5,536	5,533	5,588	5,622	5,560	5,719	5,750	5,629	5,538	
Hotels and lodging places	576	7	513	9	498	3	479	7	462	9	461	5	456	3	474	4
Personal services																
Laundries	338	8	337	7	333	1	328	5	324	0	326	2	327	1	328	3
Cleaning and dyeing plants	155	9	160	8	160	4	157	1	154	1	150	3	152	7	158	4
Motion pictures	240	2	239	3	238	7	228	9	224	4	224	4	225	2	229	7
Government	6,718	6,696	6,851	6,681	6,927	6,922	6,873	6,836	7,166	6,917	6,829	6,746	6,563	6,751	6,645	
Federal	2,191	2,187	2,183	2,159	2,153	2,148	2,142	2,139	2,457	2,165	2,147	2,142	2,157	2,188	2,305	
State and local ⁴	4,527	4,509	4,668	4,722	4,774	4,774	4,731	4,695	4,709	4,752	4,682	4,604	4,400	4,563	4,340	

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics series on employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Because of this, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first-quarter 1954 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social-insurance programs.

Data for the 2 most recent months are subject to revision without notice; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1, civilian labor force), which are obtained by household interviews. This MRLF series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. It includes all persons (14 years and over) with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

² Durable goods include: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Non durable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁴ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units, and paid volunteer firemen.

See footnote 1, p. 1183.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Industrial Employment, which appeared in the September 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹

[In thousands]

Industry	1955										1954					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1954	1953		
Mining:																	
Metal:	72.9	84.3	82.9	82.3	81.1	80.7	80.3	78.6	79.9	76.7	76.0	84.9	83.9	91.6			
Iron	31.5	29.9	29.4	27.5	26.2	26.0	25.8	25.3	27.0	28.4	29.7	30.4	30.5	35.4			
Copper	10.7	23.7	22.2	24.5	24.6	24.4	24.2	23.8	22.8	20.7	18.6	24.2	23.3	24.5			
Lead and zinc	13.8	13.9	13.8	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.5	13.6	12.2	12.3	13.8	13.7	15.1			
Anthracite	30.6	33.6	30.4	33.8	34.8	35.2	35.5	33.3	30.5	30.7	29.1	29.4	30.7	30.3	30.3		
Bituminous coal	189.9	198.5	191.1	187.4	191.1	192.5	192.4	192.9	193.1	192.4	193.8	196.5	207.3	207.5			
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:																	
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	129.2	127.9	122.7	122.4	123.2	123.9	124.9	125.2	126.1	127.4	131.5	135.7	130.0	131.4			
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying:																	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	92.2	91.6	91.0	90.6	87.2	85.0	85.2	88.8	90.1	91.2	92.0	92.1	89.6	91.3			
Manufacturing:																	
Durable goods ²	13,249	12,988	13,086	12,882	12,816	12,778	12,649	12,523	12,645	12,637	12,612	12,577	12,418	12,588	13,833		
Durable goods ³	7,556	7,623	7,630	7,530	7,457	7,375	7,282	7,182	7,218	7,198	7,081	6,965	7,184	8,148			
Nondurable goods ⁴	5,693	5,465	5,454	5,352	5,359	5,403	5,367	5,341	5,427	5,459	5,531	5,612	5,528	5,404	5,685		
Ordnance and accessories	88.1	80.4	89.3	90.4	91.2	93.5	93.9	94.0	97.4	98.0	99.9	101.8	100.8	115.5	179.9		
Food and kindred products	1,252.5	1,155.1	1,089.0	1,011.0	991.1	985.1	977.0	1,061.9	1,110.1	1,100.4	1,126.5	1,238.1	1,100.4	1,136.2			
Meat products	207.8	204.8	201.0	204.3	201.0	204.3	204.0	206.0	204.2	206.3	207.0	250.7	251.9	254.9			
Dairy products	80.9	88.9	78.7	78.1	74.2	72.0	72.0	72.0	75.3	76.3	79.9	84.7	78.9	80.4			
Canning and preserving	233.5	182.9	148.8	141.8	128.0	125.0	124.0	151.3	179.3	244.2	347.2	319.6	194.4	207.0			
Grain-mill products	6.87	8.87	8.44	8.42	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	9.5	9.2	8.7	8.7		
Bakery products	174.1	171.9	171.2	169.0	168.6	168.6	168.6	168.6	174.6	175.6	172.4	174.2	173.9	180.1			
Sugar	22.5	20.7	21.1	22.7	21.1	22.3	24.5	26.0	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	28.4	28.6		
Confectionery and related products	86.4	59.7	80.3	80.3	83.6	63.7	65.6	70.6	74.4	78.3	71.5	65.0	65.6	70.4			
Beverages	129.4	121.6	118.0	113.7	108.6	105.1	106.1	113.7	117.5	118.6	122.1	126.8	120.0	129.2			
Miscellaneous food products	99.3	98.8	98.0	94.8	93.3	92.8	92.5	93.1	95.7	98.2	97.8	98.9	97.7	100.9			
Tobacco manufactures	107.8	79.0	81.5	78.8	79.6	82.8	88.7	91.1	100.1	102.7	111.6	110.3	102.0	93.9	95.1		
Cigarettes	30.0	30.1	29.2	28.9	29.2	29.2	29.5	29.6	30.0	29.7	29.4	29.2	29.1	28.4			
Cigars	34.9	36.7	36.1	36.1	36.9	37.5	38.7	38.4	38.9	38.7	38.7	37.9	37.9	38.5			
Tobacco and snuff	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8			
Tobacco stemming and redrying	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.3	10.3	15.5	21.5	25.6	27.2	36.6	35.6	38.2	38.2	20.2	21.4		
Textile-mill products	977.7	956.0	974.4	965.4	982.6	985.6	984.5	976.6	982.4	982.6	979.4	978.4	978.4	975.7	1,060.2		
Scouring and combing plants	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.3	7.0	5.9	6.2		
Yarn and thread mills	118.5	121.3	121.2	121.6	121.8	121.4	120.6	119.6	119.6	118.4	117.9	117.4	118.0	135.8			
Broad-woven fabric mills	428.8	433.4	430.7	445.5	445.1	444.3	443.1	440.3	439.8	430.8	439.7	443.6	443.6	500.6			
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	28.5	27.1	27.4	27.1	27.7	27.7	27.3	27.3	26.8	26.5	26.1	26.1	26.1	28.1			
Knitting mills	196.1	201.7	196.5	196.1	197.0	195.8	192.3	200.1	204.4	204.2	204.4	201.7	197.0	215.2			
Dyeing and finishing textiles	74.6	77.1	76.6	77.4	78.6	79.2	78.7	79.2	78.5	77.5	76.9	75.6	77.2	82.5			
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	41.0	41.5	41.4	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.3	42.2	42.7	42.9	42.8	41.7	42.8	48.6			
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	10.3	11.5	11.0	10.7	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.7	11.5	11.4	12.1	12.1	11.8	14.8			
Miscellaneous textile goods	54.2	54.9	54.7	55.2	55.5	54.9	54.2	54.4	53.8	53.0	51.8	52.3	53.2	55.4	57.1		
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,082.0	1,024.1	1,057.5	1,041.1	1,056.8	1,110.2	1,100.7	1,068.9	1,073.0	1,060.4	1,058.6	1,058.7	1,054.2	1,046.2	1,102.9		
Men's and boys' suits and coats	96.7	107.4	104.5	104.3	110.2	110.1	107.6	106.0	107.6	106.4	110.6	111.5	108.7	119.8			
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	295.0	292.2	287.2	289.8	284.8	275.7	276.9	281.7	281.4	277.9	273.4	272.5	278.5				
Women's outerwear ⁴	297.9	302.4	291.2	314.0	343.1	334.5	332.2	314.3	374.7	303.1	312.1	317.0	315.7	322.7			
Women's, children's undergarments	99.8	103.9	103.6	105.5	105.5	103.0	103.0	101.7	104.3	103.5	101.3	97.5	99.4	102.9			
Military	6.8	13.2	13.7	17.2	24.7	24.3	21.1	18.9	17.2	19.2	19.5	19.9	19.4	18.6	19.4		
Children's outerwear	64.2	65.7	62.1	60.2	66.5	67.2	64.3	62.7	63.7	64.6	64.9	65.8	63.8	64.7			
Fur goods	8.8	9.3	8.3	5.1	6.1	6.3	7.5	9.3	10.0	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.4	9.3			
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	50.0	56.9	54.7	54.6	55.5	54.9	53.0	56.4	55.6	56.3	57.2	55.8	54.1	57.1			
Other fabricated textile products	106.1	106.5	108.8	108.7	108.7	107.0	104.5	107.3	109.9	108.4	105.8	104.9	105.1	118.6			
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	732.9	724.6	726.8	683.3	650.9	633.8	639.3	631.3	601.4	684.6	691.6	671.7	591.5	639.3	658.0		
Logging camps and contractors	118.9	116.8	98.7	76.0	66.9	77.6	73.2	90.0	103.0	103.6	88.3	74.7	83.3	90.0			
Sawmills and planing mills	382.0	389.3	372.5	360.0	355.3	353.1	349.5	360.4	360.0	374.2	371.1	325.4	350.1	385.0			
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	117.6	119.0	115.9	114.3	111.5	110.0	110.5	112.6	114.4	114.5	113.5	96.3	105.5	110.5			
Wooden containers	48.2	49.8	49.2	48.6	49.3	49.2	49.7	49.7	49.7	49.7	50.8	50.2	48.4	51.5	59.7		
Miscellaneous wood products	56.7	51.9	52.0	52.0	51.1	49.4	48.4	48.7	48.5	48.5	48.6	46.7	48.9	52.8			
Furniture and fixtures	310.6	297.8	300.2	297.6	297.2	298.4	296.4	292.6	296.9	301.4	301.3	298.4	290.1	290.5	318.9		
Household furniture	216.1	218.3	215.9	217.5	218.0	217.0	214.1	218.4	221.7	221.8	218.8	211.3	211.0	233.9			
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	33.0	33.2	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.3	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	32.9	33.5	33.4	32.9	35.0		
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	28.3	27.7	27.1	26.4	26.2	26.2	25.6	25.3	26.1	26.1	26.2	25.9	25.3	27.8			
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	30.4	21.0	21.0	19.6	19.7	19.9	19.8	20.1	20.5	20.4	20.2	20.1	21.0	23.3			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1955									1954						Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1954	1953		
Manufacturing—Continued																	
Paper and allied products	455.9	449.2	450.5	443.7	441.2	439.4	437.2	437.1	441.8	444.0	443.9	444.6	439.3	439.3	441.8		
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	226.7	225.8	223.4	222.9	221.9	221.6	221.2	222.6	221.6	221.5	221.5	223.7	222.2	221.4	219.6		
Paperboard containers and boxes	121.5	123.5	119.8	118.7	118.2	117.3	118.1	121.7	124.1	124.0	122.9	119.1	119.5	122.2			
Other paper and allied products	101.0	101.5	100.5	99.6	98.3	97.8	97.8	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	519.1	519.4	521.1	516.3	516.2	515.6	512.0	512.1	519.4	518.1	519.5	518.3	509.1	514.0	512.8		
Newspapers	147.9	148.8	147.7	146.9	145.8	145.3	145.6	147.7	146.8	147.3	146.1	144.0	145.3	145.1			
Periodicals	25.3	25.3	25.4	26.1	26.2	26.0	25.9	25.5	26.0	26.1	25.8	25.0	25.8	26.0			
Books	20.5	20.3	20.7	20.1	20.9	20.5	20.5	20.4	20.7	20.1	20.2	20.5	20.4	20.3			
Commercial printing	172.8	172.6	170.5	170.7	171.2	169.5	170.4	171.6	169.2	169.6	170.4	166.7	168.7	167.5			
Lithography	44.2	45.3	44.7	45.2	45.2	44.7	43.9	46.1	46.7	46.7	46.3	45.6	46.0	44.6			
Greeting cards	14.1	14.1	13.2	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.7	14.1	15.1	14.7	14.7	14.3	13.9	14.8			
Bookbinding and related industries	34.6	35.0	34.4	34.0	33.5	33.1	33.2	33.5	33.7	34.1	34.2	34.4	33.8	34.8			
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	51.0	50.7	51.7	51.4	52.1	52.1	51.9	51.5	50.9	50.9	50.6	49.6	51.2	50.1			
Chemicals and allied products	546.7	543.0	544.8	550.3	551.1	548.2	535.3	534.4	534.2	533.3	533.9	529.4	520.0	531.7	532.5		
Industrial inorganic chemicals	76.1	77.7	76.6	75.3	72.7	72.1	74.3	73.8	73.3	72.2	72.2	71.8	67.2				
Industrial organic chemicals	218.8	216.8	214.7	213.9	211.9	209.7	207.0	206.3	204.6	202.0	200.9	201.1	203.8	222.0			
Drugs and medicines	56.5	56.4	56.6	56.7	57.4	56.9	56.8	56.8	57.6	57.5	56.5	57.0	56.9				
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	30.3	29.9	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.8	30.2	30.4	30.8	31.2	30.7	31.0	31.9			
Paints, pigments, and fillers	46.7	46.2	45.2	44.7	44.1	43.7	44.1	44.2	44.1	43.9	44.3	44.4	44.3	46.9			
Gum and wood chemicals	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.8			
Fertilizers	20.6	24.6	33.7	35.9	37.6	29.3	27.1	25.9	25.0	26.3	25.5	23.2	28.3	29.0			
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	25.4	25.5	25.9	26.6	28.3	28.6	29.9	31.7	33.0	34.0	31.5	30.8	30.3	31.6			
Miscellaneous chemicals	61.7	61.1	60.6	60.0	59.0	57.9	57.7	58.8	59.4	59.8	59.0	58.8	58.8	60.3			
Products of petroleum and coal	178.5	178.5	176.1	174.5	172.6	171.7	169.7	168.6	171.6	173.3	174.5	177.1	179.3	177.1	186.5		
Petroleum refining	136.5	134.7	133.6	132.3	132.5	131.6	131.8	132.8	134.0	135.1	137.2	139.1	137.3	142.4			
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	42.0	41.4	40.9	40.3	39.2	38.1	36.8	38.7	39.3	39.4	39.9	40.2	39.8	44.1			
Rubber products	219.0	216.9	219.0	215.7	210.9	211.6	209.4	208.5	206.8	202.1	201.6	198.3	174.9	194.7	220.5		
Tire and inner tubes	91.5	91.0	89.8	88.6	87.4	86.5	85.3	84.5	81.2	83.9	82.6	85.9	79.7	92.8			
Rubber footwear	21.8	21.6	21.3	21.3	21.5	21.5	22.1	22.1	22.3	22.3	21.9	21.0	20.5	23.7			
Other rubber products	103.6	106.4	104.6	101.0	102.7	101.4	101.1	100.0	98.6	95.8	92.7	88.5	94.3	104.1			
Leather and leather products	354.2	343.0	342.2	330.9	337.1	346.7	344.5	335.3	334.9	332.1	329.6	330.9	337.9	330.6	346.8		
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	38.9	39.7	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.1	38.8	39.0	38.4	38.4	38.1	38.5	39.0	42.4			
Industrial leather: belting and packing	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	4.4			
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	14.8	15.1	14.3	14.9	15.8	15.8	15.4	14.7	14.2	13.3	12.8	14.1	14.2	15.1			
Footwear (except rubber)	229.2	225.2	219.1	221.1	227.3	227.8	224.9	221.5	218.5	213.1	216.6	223.8	219.0	225.8			
Luggage	15.9	15.9	15.6	15.1	14.7	13.6	12.8	13.6	14.5	15.5	15.4	14.9	13.8	15.3			
Handbags and small leather goods	26.8	26.6	25.1	28.1	31.5	31.2	29.0	28.6	29.9	29.9	28.8	27.9	27.1	28.1			
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	16.7	16.1	15.0	14.7	14.8	13.4	11.8	14.0	15.4	15.0	15.7	15.3	13.9	15.6			
Stone, clay, and glass products	465.9	459.6	465.7	456.4	450.0	442.2	434.2	430.1	436.6	438.3	437.6	437.1	433.5	431.0	460.1		
Flat glass	29.0	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.8	29.0	28.9	28.6	28.6	27.1	25.7	24.7	26.1	28.2			
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	75.5	80.3	78.9	77.4	76.4	75.2	74.1	74.7	75.5	75.9	75.7	78.2	76.6	84.8			
Glass products made of purchased glass	13.8	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.2	13.9	13.7	13.9	15.8			
Cement, hydraulic	37.2	38.6	36.1	35.8	35.5	35.3	35.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	36.1	36.0	34.9	35.2			
Structural clay products	74.0	73.4	71.3	69.8	68.3	66.1	66.1	67.7	68.4	68.6	69.1	68.8	67.6	70.8			
Pottery and related products	45.2	43.2	47.7	48.1	48.2	47.3	46.3	47.1	47.5	46.9	46.7	45.0	45.8	49.5			
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	65.3	94.3	92.1	89.3	88.8	83.6	83.1	85.4	86.7	86.8	87.7	88.2	84.6	86.4			
Cut-stone and stone products	17.7	17.8	17.1	17.6	17.3	17.2	16.7	17.8	17.6	17.8	17.9	17.8	17.3	15.8			
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	71.9	71.7	69.9	68.5	67.3	65.9	64.6	64.8	63.8	64.3	63.1	64.2	72.9				
Primary metal industries	1,111.5	1,101.5	1,115.3	1,095.3	1,075.6	1,056.6	1,031.7	1,012.7	1,002.2	988.0	989.4	985.3	987.3	986.6	1,131.0		
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	562.3	556.5	545.8	531.0	520.3	508.8	497.8	493.0	486.7	481.2	485.0	483.5	492.7	559.6			
Iron and steel foundries	210.9	210.9	209.9	205.3	200.7	193.8	188.4	181.4	179.2	178.6	181.3	185.0	217.9				
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	45.1	55.2	54.0	53.8	53.4	53.0	52.9	52.8	52.5	49.4	49.6	52.3	51.4	50.5			
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	8.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.8	9.	9.1	10.0			
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	87.0	91.2	89.5	88.2	87.6	86.5	85.7	84.6	83.6	82.5	77.7	79.7	81.1	91.7			
Nonferrous foundries	68.8	71.2	71.0	71.4	70.4	69.0	66.6	66.8	65.7	62.7	60.6	66.3	62.7	77.0			
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	118.9	120.9	118.7	116.5	114.8	113.2	112.1	111.3	108.9	105.4	105.0	105.1	108.7	124.3			
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	881.2	855.3	863.9	876.7	866.1	860.1	843.9	834.4	842.7	844.1	829.4	821.0	820.0	837.5	930.4		
Tea cans and other tinware	55.3	53.9	51.4	49.6	47.2	46.8	47.2	47.5	48.0	50.0	54.8	55.8	51.3	48.6			
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	118.4	122.7	123.9	123.5	123.4	122.2	119.3	119.2	116.9	113.5	111.0	111.0	116.6	132.1			
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	100.6	106.2	103.7	102.9	102.6	100.3	97.4	96.9	103.1	102.8	102.3	99.5	97.2	108.9			
Fabricated structural metal products	213.7	211.9	205.7	200.8	197.6	194.8	195.2	200.9	201.0	212.5	212.4	208.5	211.1				
Metal stamping, casting, and engraving	176.8	184.9	187.8	187.3	186.1	180.7	178.4	178.2	177.3	167.2	161.1	162.2	176.3	214.5			
Lighting fixtures	25.9	28.3	28.7	29.0	29.3	28.7	27.2	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.3	27.3	27.4			
Fabricated wire products	82.6	83.6	83.8	84.2	83.8	82.5	82.3	82.4	80.4	84.5	84.5	82.8	82.8	84.9	40.9		
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	112.0	112.4	111.7	110.9	110.1	107.9	107.4	107.2	106.9	103.7	106.9	101.3	104.7	110.1			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1955								1954						Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1954	1953	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Machinery (except electrical)	1,184.9	1,163.7	1,181.7	1,174.2	1,164.0	1,144.2	1,125.0	1,109.3	1,105.9	1,092.0	1,092.5	1,097.0	1,094.5	1,147.8	1,303.1	
Engines and turbines	58.1	57.6	56.1	54.5	54.2	53.6	50.5	52.3	50.2	50.4	53.6	54.7	54.7	54.7	54.7	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	121.4	123.2	123.6	123.3	121.4	117.6	112.3	106.0	101.6	99.6	100.2	99.8	105.8	126.2	126.2	
Construction and mining machinery	95.3	94.5	91.9	90.1	88.5	86.6	85.6	85.0	85.2	86.7	85.0	88.4	89.4	99.6	99.6	
Metalworking machinery	197.6	197.9	195.9	193.9	192.0	190.1	189.6	191.5	192.5	193.3	196.4	197.0	208.5	242.6	242.6	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	127.0	128.3	127.6	127.3	125.1	123.5	122.4	123.2	122.7	123.5	124.7	124.8	127.8	138.9	138.9	
General industrial machinery	157.7	156.3	155.9	155.1	150.7	150.7	151.4	151.1	152.4	152.7	154.7	152.2	158.3	173.1	173.1	
Office and store machines and devices	81.6	82.8	82.1	82.8	83.3	82.6	82.3	82.1	82.1	83.0	82.1	80.4	82.8	88.5	88.5	
Service-industry and household machines	123.8	143.3	144.5	142.5	138.6	131.9	126.8	127.1	124.6	123.5	123.8	120.3	134.5	157.8	157.8	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	192.2	197.2	195.1	192.9	190.1	187.3	185.9	185.2	180.4	177.9	176.9	181.2	187.1	211.9	211.9	
Electrical machinery	823.8	806.5	815.7	808.8	804.2	803.2	803.4	799.5	800.1	810.7	799.9	785.4	766.3	794.6	795.1	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	259.8	264.0	263.6	261.1	260.0	256.4	255.0	256.0	250.9	250.6	244.6	244.5	257.1	260.7	260.7	
Electrical appliances	52.0	52.3	52.7	51.5	51.7	50.5	49.5	51.9	52.8	52.7	52.3	49.3	52.2	59.0	59.0	
Insulated wire and cable	20.1	20.7	20.8	20.7	20.4	20.4	20.6	20.7	20.4	19.6	18.5	19.4	26.1	26.1		
Electrical equipment for vehicles	61.5	64.0	64.6	64.6	64.5	63.7	62.2	59.7	57.4	56.6	53.3	50.3	56.6	67.1	67.1	
Electric lamps	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.3	22.0	22.0	21.9	21.6	21.4	21.3	21.2	22.1	22.1	24.2	24.2	
Communication equipment	355.6	356.5	350.0	350.2	352.3	355.1	358.3	366.6	373.5	370.1	359.9	347.7	353.1	419.9	419.9	
Miscellaneous electrical products	34.8	35.8	34.5	33.9	33.2	32.4	32.0	32.6	34.8	34.2	34.5	34.8	34.8	38.1	38.1	
Transportation equipment	1,375.9	1,424.7	1,447.1	1,456.3	1,462.0	1,446.8	1,426.1	1,399.8	1,374.7	1,333.8	1,349.0	1,382.9	1,238.4	1,334.9	1,542.9	
Automobiles	764.6	782.3	788.6	789.1	772.7	750.1	729.5	701.8	665.1	579.6	504.2	562.0	628.4	767.1	767.1	
Aircraft and parts	502.2	502.5	508.9	517.5	519.7	523.2	525.1	522.1	520.6	521.1	514.1	514.3	568.7	568.7		
Aircraft engines and parts	326.0	323.4	328.0	329.8	325.2	329.6	325.8	325.9	324.0	323.8	328.4	332.9	333.8	343.0	343.0	
Aircraft propellers and parts	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	124.7	124.7	
Other aircraft parts and equipment	77.3	77.9	78.6	81.9	82.8	84.1	87.5	88.2	88.2	85.2	87.2	87.1	90.5	88.0	88.0	
Ship and boat building and repairing	107.6	113.2	109.4	107.2	107.6	103.6	103.7	104.2	101.4	103.8	102.7	103.3	112.3	133.1	133.1	
Shipbuilding and repairing	87.8	91.8	87.5	85.7	86.5	85.1	84.3	85.6	85.6	88.4	87.2	86.8	94.1	115.1	115.1	
Boatbuilding and repairing	19.8	21.4	21.9	21.5	21.1	20.5	19.4	17.6	16.4	15.4	15.5	16.5	18.3	20.0	20.0	
Railroad equipment	42.4	41.4	42.1	41.3	39.7	40.8	37.8	37.0	35.7	34.7	36.4	36.2	42.3	62.4	62.4	
Other transportation equipment	7.9	7.7	7.3	6.9	7.1	6.7	5.7	6.6	8.0	8.8	9.0	8.8	7.6	9.6	9.6	
Instruments and related products	223.1	217.8	210.9	211.3	217.8	218.9	216.4	216.5	217.7	217.6	217.5	217.7	213.8	223.3	243.7	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	29.4	29.4	21.7	30.1	30.1	29.7	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.0	28.7	27.9	31.0	34.8	34.8	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	60.0	61.7	61.6	61.2	60.5	56.6	58.6	59.4	59.1	58.7	58.2	56.6	57.5	59.1	59.1	
Optical instruments and lenses	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.7	11.7	11.7	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	28.4	27.6	27.6	26.4	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.1	27.2	27.5	27.3	27.9	31.0	31.0	
Ophthalmic goods	19.1	19.4	19.1	18.6	18.7	18.5	18.4	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.1	18.0	19.0	21.6	21.6	
Photographic apparatus	44.3	44.6	43.9	44.0	44.4	43.9	44.1	45.0	45.1	45.4	46.0	45.0	45.7	47.4	47.4	
Watches and clocks	26.7	27.5	27.7	27.8	28.2	27.7	27.3	28.0	28.2	28.5	28.6	28.4	31.1	38.2	38.2	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	390.4	372.0	384.7	378.6	376.3	377.1	370.9	366.0	373.0	389.8	393.0	386.4	373.3	379.0	413.4	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	36.7	41.3	40.4	41.0	42.5	42.3	43.2	44.6	46.0	45.7	44.4	41.8	43.6	43.8	43.8	
Musical instruments and parts	14.8	15.2	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.1	14.6	14.2	14.4	15.1	15.1		
Toys and sporting goods	74.4	76.4	74.0	70.2	65.7	62.2	57.1	61.0	71.9	76.3	74.8	71.2	69.2	81.1	81.1	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	21.5	22.1	22.2	22.0	21.5	21.1	20.9	22.1	22.6	22.4	22.4	21.9	22.2	22.3	22.3	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	52.1	53.8	51.5	51.5	55.0	56.5	55.0	54.6	54.6	56.9	55.7	54.2	53.2	56.2	56.2	
Fabricated plastics products	54.2	62.8	62.0	61.6	61.6	59.6	58.3	59.3	59.2	58.0	56.8	55.0	58.2	64.6	64.6	
Other manufacturing industries	111.3	113.1	113.5	115.1	115.8	114.2	110.6	116.3	118.7	118.6	117.7	115.0	118.4	130.4	130.4	

¹ See footnote 1, table A-2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁴ Figures for June 1954 shown previously as 266.6 should be corrected to 263.6.

See footnote 1 on p. 1183.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries¹

[1947-49=100]

Period	Employ- ment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employ- ment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employ- ment	Weekly payrolls
1939: Average	66.2	29.9	1949: Average	93.8	97.2	1954: November	102.3	142.2
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1950: Average	99.6	111.7	December	102.2	143.1
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1951: Average	106.4	129.8			
1942: Average	108.9	72.2	1952: Average	106.3	136.6	1955: January	101.2	141.8
1943: Average	121.4	99.0	1953: Average	111.8	151.4	February	102.3	144.4
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1954: Average	101.8	137.7	March	103.3	146.6
1945: Average	104.0	87.8				April	113.6	116.7
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	1954: August	100.4	134.8	May	104.1	150.1
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	September	101.7	138.0	June	105.8	152.1
1948: Average	102.8	105.1	October	102.0	139.1	July	105.0	151.5
						August	107.1	

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3. See footnote 1 on p. 1183.

TABLE A-5: Federal personnel, civilian and military

[In thousands]

Branch and agency	1955						1954						Annual average		
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1954	1953
Total Federal civilian employment ¹	2,187	2,183	2,159	2,153	2,148	2,142	2,130	2,457	2,165	2,147	2,142	2,157	2,161	2,188	2,305
Executive ²	2,161.4	2,157.4	2,132.9	2,127.4	2,122.1	2,116.4	2,113.2	2,431.1	2,138.7	2,121.3	2,115.9	2,130.9	2,135.4	2,161.6	2,278.8
Department of Defense	1,036.4	1,033.2	1,023.7	1,020.9	1,019.9	1,016.8	1,014.6	1,011.9	1,011.7	1,011.1	1,012.6	1,020.6	1,022.1	1,027.3	1,130.6
Post Office Department	510.6	509.3	503.8	504.6	502.1	503.7	504.8	508.4	506.2	501.8	503.3	505.7	507.4	529.3	526.5
Other agencies	614.3	614.9	605.3	602.0	600.1	595.8	593.7	610.8	608.3	599.9	604.6	606.0	605.1	621.7	
Legislative	21.6	21.7	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.7	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.0	22.0	22.0	21.9	22.2
Judicial	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
District of Columbia ³	232.4	231.9	228.2	227.9	228.2	227.6	226.7	230.7	226.9	226.4	225.7	227.3	228.3	227.5	240.9
Executive ⁴	211.9	211.3	207.7	207.3	207.5	207.0	206.1	209.8	206.0	205.5	204.7	206.4	207.4	206.7	219.8
Department of Defense	91.1	90.6	88.3	88.0	88.0	87.7	87.4	87.0	87.0	86.8	86.5	87.0	87.2	87.1	90.4
Post Office Department	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	13.0	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.5
Other agencies	112.3	112.2	110.7	110.6	110.9	110.5	109.9	110.2	110.0	109.5	110.6	111.3	110.4	119.8	
Legislative	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.9	20.0	19.9	19.9	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.3	
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	
Total military personnel ⁴	2,969	2,964	2,997	3,065	3,133	3,188	3,231	3,209	3,261	3,286	3,309	3,318	3,331	3,326	3,545
Army	1,120.5	1,109.3	1,143.5	1,201.8	1,263.0	1,300.3	1,334.0	1,326.1	1,351.9	1,398.3	1,395.0	1,394.9	1,405.2	1,402.0	1,508.9
Air Force	955.9	959.9	959.9	959.6	957.0	955.9	952.9	947.2	966.4	965.1	961.7	958.3	953.3	946.0	957.9
Navy	658.8	660.0	667.1	674.9	689.4	688.5	686.5	692.7	702.0	711.1	714.1	719.2	725.1	792.7	
Marine Corps	203.8	205.2	205.7	208.0	210.4	214.2	217.6	220.7	221.8	221.5	221.8	222.0	224.0	223.8	250.6
Coast Guard	28.7	28.6	28.1	28.0	27.9	27.7	28.0	28.0	28.8	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.5	34.7	

¹ Data refer to Continental United States only.² Includes all executive agencies (except the Central Intelligence Agency) and Government corporations. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.³ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metro-

politan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

⁴ Data refer to Continental United States and elsewhere.

See footnote 1 on p. 1183.

TABLE A-8: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs,¹ by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1955							1954							1953
	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	July	
Continental United States	1,091.9	1,120.9	1,262.8	1,471.4	1,657.0	1,879.8	1,962.3	1,666.2	1,463.3	1,465.8	1,580.4	1,691.7	1,861.9	861.1	
New England	96.5	92.4	104.9	122.9	124.0	140.4	150.4	128.9	116.1	117.5	128.9	130.6	143.5	66.6	
Maine	9.0	10.2	13.3	16.7	11.2	12.8	14.0	12.4	11.0	8.2	8.3	9.2	9.9	5.8	
New Hampshire	5.3	5.7	7.5	8.6	7.6	7.5	8.2	8.0	8.2	9.8	10.8	9.2	9.5	5.8	
Vermont	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.5	5.4	5.8	5.0	4.0	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.1	
Massachusetts	45.2	42.3	48.0	56.0	60.3	70.1	75.2	64.5	56.9	56.7	60.8	58.5	64.7	34.7	
Rhode Island	14.2	13.6	14.7	15.5	15.3	16.8	17.2	13.6	12.0	13.5	19.0	18.7	21.2	9.7	
Connecticut	23.6	18.2	18.6	22.6	24.2	27.4	30.8	26.4	24.6	26.2	27.1	32.1	35.3	9.5	
Middle Atlantic	377.9	392.9	428.2	468.5	507.4	557.3	587.0	501.5	445.4	448.8	459.1	494.5	475.9	283.8	
New York	177.8	194.5	207.1	221.0	226.9	251.8	266.3	230.2	194.1	184.5	184.5	196.2	254.7	153.6	
New Jersey	58.9	60.2	60.3	76.5	84.0	91.7	94.6	78.7	71.3	70.8	69.7	76.3	86.6	45.9	
Pennsylvania	141.2	138.2	151.8	171.0	196.5	213.8	226.1	192.6	180.0	190.5	204.9	222.0	234.6	84.3	
East North Central	181.7	185.8	202.0	243.6	279.2	337.9	365.8	229.8	311.4	360.9	424.1	428.9	431.9	140.2	
Ohio	36.1	37.4	42.9	55.6	72.7	89.0	96.2	87.2	77.7	79.2	87.2	91.7	95.0	23.6	
Indiana	19.5	17.8	19.9	23.5	28.7	36.7	41.8	36.0	32.6	34.6	40.9	50.0	48.4	14.8	
Illinois	74.0	86.0	93.9	102.7	91.7	110.2	116.4	101.6	95.0	101.9	113.0	133.9	148.1	53.7	
Michigan	40.7	33.8	32.9	43.7	58.8	69.0	75.8	72.1	80.3	121.6	159.1	131.0	115.6	30.6	
Wisconsin	11.4	11.8	12.4	18.1	26.3	33.0	35.6	32.9	25.8	23.6	23.9	22.3	24.8	17.5	
West North Central	49.5	55.8	67.7	90.3	120.3	137.7	128.8	98.4	78.2	70.8	69.1	71.9	77.5	38.1	
Minnesota	12.3	14.1	19.9	35.8	40.7	43.4	40.2	29.6	20.2	16.0	15.4	18.0	20.0	7.6	
Iowa	4.4	4.5	5.8	7.4	11.3	14.0	12.5	8.4	5.7	8.3	5.3	6.5	7.3	4.3	
Missouri	22.8	24.4	30.1	32.6	38.2	44.4	45.0	39.7	39.4	39.5	38.6	36.5	38.9	19.0	
North Dakota	2.8	9.1	1.6	4.0	6.4	6.7	5.9	3.7	1.5	4	3	3	4	1.5	
South Dakota	4	4	6	1.6	3.3	3.8	3.1	1.8	8	4	4	5	5	2	
Nebraska	1.9	2.0	2.2	4.3	7.5	9.0	8.0	4.7	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.8	1.1	
Kansas	7.1	7.5	8.0	9.8	12.9	15.4	14.1	10.5	8.0	7.2	7.1	7.5	7.6	5.6	
South Atlantic	133.2	134.7	142.8	150.3	160.9	184.1	198.1	168.2	147.4	154.4	176.0	205.2	236.1	112.5	
Delaware	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.0	.9	
Maryland	14.9	17.2	20.4	20.6	19.0	25.1	27.0	23.1	20.1	20.5	24.5	26.6	31.8	10.7	
District of Columbia	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.9	6.5	7.5	6.6	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.1	2.5	
Virginia	14.0	17.1	14.8	12.9	15.5	17.9	18.0	14.3	12.0	12.9	15.4	20.1	26.5	13.7	
West Virginia	14.4	15.5	18.1	22.0	26.1	29.8	32.8	28.9	27.4	29.4	33.2	36.7	40.1	16.6	
North Carolina	30.4	32.5	36.4	39.3	40.8	43.3	44.4	36.2	29.3	28.6	32.1	38.3	51.5	24.5	
South Carolina	11.4	11.2	11.6	11.7	13.1	15.1	16.8	15.5	14.4	14.1	14.9	17.1	19.7	12.3	
Georgia	21.0	20.6	22.3	24.0	23.1	26.5	31.9	27.0	22.0	22.1	24.8	30.1	34.0	14.8	
Florida	22.4	15.6	13.4	12.1	13.0	14.5	16.3	14.9	14.9	19.7	23.8	26.0	24.4	17.0	
East South Central	87.1	88.3	102.8	119.5	118.7	128.2	134.4	118.3	108.1	105.1	110.3	127.7	141.9	60.9	
Kentucky	27.1	30.0	37.3	45.1	41.1	41.2	39.3	36.3	34.4	34.9	37.2	42.9	44.6	17.0	
Tennessee	33.9	32.9	36.5	41.7	42.3	46.4	49.8	43.3	39.1	37.4	37.7	42.1	48.7	21.2	
Alabama	16.5	15.9	17.0	19.3	20.4	23.4	26.6	23.9	23.1	22.6	24.6	29.0	31.3	14.1	
Mississippi	9.6	9.5	12.0	13.5	14.9	17.2	18.7	14.8	11.5	10.2	10.8	13.7	17.3	8.6	
West South Central	52.1	53.9	62.1	77.5	87.5	101.0	97.6	77.6	64.4	60.0	62.1	71.8	79.0	46.2	
Arkansas	8.7	8.5	10.1	14.1	16.8	20.0	20.1	15.4	12.1	10.4	10.7	12.3	15.1	7.6	
Louisiana	14.1	14.7	17.0	20.5	24.0	27.8	25.4	19.8	16.7	15.5	16.2	19.2	22.0	12.2	
Oklahoma	8.8	9.0	10.1	12.1	14.3	17.3	17.8	13.9	11.5	10.5	10.9	12.2	12.4	9.1	
Texas	20.5	21.7	24.9	29.0	32.4	35.9	34.3	28.5	24.1	23.6	24.3	27.1	29.5	17.3	
Mountain	17.4	16.0	21.6	23.5	45.8	52.5	48.4	32.9	23.1	18.3	20.0	21.5	23.7	12.7	
Montana	1.2	1.9	3.4	6.4	8.0	8.1	6.5	3.8	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.0		
Idaho	1.5	1.9	3.4	5.9	8.8	9.9	9.4	6.7	3.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.4	
Wyoming	.6	9	1.2	2.5	3.6	3.9	3.2	1.8	1.0	.7	.6	1.8	1.2		
Colorado	1.9	2.2	2.7	4.0	5.7	6.9	6.3	4.5	3.4	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.8	1.8	
New Mexico	2.4	2.2	2.8	4.0	4.9	5.7	5.4	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.9	1.9	
Arizona	4.9	3.2	3.6	4.3	5.3	6.3	6.1	4.6	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	3.5	
Utah	3.9	2.6	3.0	4.3	6.6	8.4	8.0	4.9	3.5	2.7	3.3	4.1	4.4	2.1	
Nevada	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.9	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	.8	
Pacific	93.2	101.0	130.8	164.1	213.6	240.7	251.8	210.5	169.3	132.6	130.6	139.6	152.1	100.0	
Washington	13.6	12.9	20.2	31.6	45.7	51.6	56.3	46.2	36.1	26.5	24.9	25.9	23.0	14.0	
Oregon	8.3	8.0	12.6	21.1	27.2	30.2	32.8	27.3	20.6	14.4	13.1	14.4	15.8	9.6	
California	71.3	80.1	98.0	111.4	140.7	158.9	162.7	137.0	112.6	91.7	92.6	99.3	113.3	76.4	

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1960 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382). Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover¹

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accession													
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7	4.4
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total separation													
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.8	4.4
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953	3.8	2.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quit													
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.8
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.2	—	1.8
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.5	2.4
1952	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	—	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharge													
1948	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1949	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—
Layoff													
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.8
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	9	6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.8	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous, including military													
1948	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Data for the current month are preliminary.

NOTE.—Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries, as indicated by labor turnover rates, are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are reported for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rate because of rounding.

Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Labor Turnover, which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	July 1955	June 1955	July 1955	June 1955	July 1955	June 1955	July 1955	June 1955	July 1955	June 1955	July 1955	June 1955
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing.....	3.8	4.3	3.3	3.2	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	3.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	1.5	1.6	.3	.3	1.3	1.3	.3	.3
Non-durable goods.....	3.3	4.1	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.5	.2	.2	1.0	1.0	.2	.2
Ordnance and accessories.....	3.3	4.3	2.9	2.8	1.6	1.4	.2	.3	1.0	.9	.1	.1
Food and kindred products.....	4.9	5.5	3.6	3.7	1.5	1.4	.3	.3	1.6	1.9	.1	.1
Meat products.....	4.5	5.0	3.6	3.9	1.0	.9	.4	.3	2.1	2.5	.2	.2
Canning-mill products.....	5.3	5.1	3.5	3.7	1.5	1.4	.4	.2	1.5	1.0	.1	.1
Bakery products.....	3.8	5.1	3.5	3.1	2.4	2.2	.5	.4	.5	.4	.1	.1
Beverages.....	4.8	6.3	2.7	4.4	.7	.6	.1	.2	1.7	3.5	.2	.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	2.4	3.5	1.9	2.4	1.6	1.5	.2	.2	.1	.5	.1	.1
Cigarettes.....	1.5	2.7	1.3	1.5	1.0	.9	.2	.2	.1	.4	.1	.1
Cigars.....	3.2	4.2	2.5	3.2	2.1	2.1	.2	.3	(1)	.7	.1	.1
Tobacco and snuff.....	2.2	3.0	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.3	.2	.2	.1	(1)	.2	.3
Textile-mill products.....	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.3	1.9	1.6	.2	.2	1.3	1.2	.2	.2
Yarn and thread mills.....	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.8	2.2	1.8	.2	.2	1.4	1.7	.1	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.0	1.8	.2	.3	1.1	.8	.2	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	3.1	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.0	1.8	.2	.3	.8	.5	.2	.3
Woolen and worsted.....	4.2	5.4	4.4	4.2	1.8	1.6	.1	.9	2.2	2.0	.2	.2
Knitting mills.....	4.4	4.3	4.5	3.7	2.1	1.7	.3	.2	1.8	1.7	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	4.5	1.6	5.4	3.0	1.8	1.6	.2	.1	3.3	1.2	.1	.3
Seamless hosiery.....	3.4	5.3	3.8	2.9	1.9	1.6	.2	.3	1.2	.8	.5	.3
Knit underwear.....	4.7	5.1	3.5	5.9	2.6	1.3	.2	.1	.7	4.4	.1	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2.4	3.7	2.4	2.8	1.2	.9	.1	.2	.9	1.5	.2	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	(1)	2.9	(1)	2.3	(1)	.9	(1)	.2	(1)	.9	(1)	.3
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	3.7	4.4	4.2	3.4	2.9	2.3	.2	.2	1.0	.8	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	2.6	4.6	3.0	2.4	1.6	1.5	.1	.1	1.1	.6	.2	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	4.0	4.2	4.7	3.5	3.2	2.5	.2	.3	1.1	.7	.1	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5.0	7.3	4.6	4.6	2.9	3.1	.4	.4	1.1	.9	.2	.1
Logging camps and contractors.....	6.9	11.7	6.2	7.3	4.4	5.7	.2	.5	1.5	.9	.1	.2
Gasmills and planing mills.....	4.9	6.7	4.2	3.9	2.6	2.8	.4	.4	.8	.6	.2	.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	3.7	4.9	3.0	3.2	2.1	2.1	.3	.3	.4	.6	.2	.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	4.3	4.6	3.2	2.9	2.0	1.8	.3	.3	.7	.6	.2	.2
Household furniture.....	4.6	4.2	3.3	3.0	2.2	1.9	.3	.4	.5	.5	.2	.3
Other furniture and fixtures.....	3.6	5.5	2.9	2.6	1.6	1.5	.3	.3	.9	.5	.2	.3
Paper and allied products.....	2.7	4.2	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.4	.2	.3	.6	.4	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	2.0	3.5	1.2	1.3	.7	.8	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	3.0	5.2	2.8	2.9	1.8	2.0	.3	.4	.6	.4	.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.7	3.1	1.5	1.5	.9	.8	.1	.2	.4	.4	.1	.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	1.9	3.2	1.2	1.6	.8	.9	.1	.2	.2	.3	.1	.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.3	2.7	1.1	1.0	.6	.5	.1	.1	.3	.3	.1	.1
Synthetic fibers.....	.8	1.7	1.2	1.3	.4	.5	(1)	(1)	.7	.7	.1	.1
Drugs and medicines.....	1.3	2.2	1.2	1.7	.9	1.0	.1	.1	.2	.5	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	(1)	4.0	(1)	1.4	(1)	.9	(1)	.3	(1)	.1	(1)	.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.3	2.5	.9	1.0	.5	.4	.1	.1	.1	.3	.2	.2
Petroleum refining.....	.7	3.1	.6	.7	.2	.3	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.2	.2
Rubber products.....	2.9	3.6	2.7	2.7	1.4	1.4	.2	.2	.8	.9	.3	.3
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.8	2.7	1.6	1.9	.9	1.1	.1	.1	.3	.4	.2	.3
Rubber footwear.....	3.7	4.1	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.3	.2	.2	(1)	.1	.1	.2
Other rubber products.....	3.7	4.3	4.0	3.6	1.7	1.6	.3	.4	1.5	1.5	.6	.2
Leather and leather products.....	4.3	4.7	3.4	3.2	2.2	2.1	.2	.2	.7	.6	.3	.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	2.3	3.2	4.1	2.5	1.0	.8	.2	.2	2.2	1.2	.8	.3
Footwear (except rubber).....	4.6	5.0	3.2	3.3	2.4	2.4	.2	.2	.4	.6	.2	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3.0	4.3	2.7	2.0	1.1	1.0	.3	.2	1.2	.6	.2	.2
Glass and glass products.....	3.1	4.3	3.9	2.4	1.0	.8	.2	.1	2.5	1.1	.2	.2
Cement, hydraulic.....	1.7	4.0	1.2	1.5	.8	.9	.2	.3	.1	(1)	.3	.2
Structural clay products.....	3.3	4.3	2.4	2.1	1.2	1.3	.9	.6	.3	.3	.1	.2
Pottery and related products.....	3.2	3.2	3.4	2.5	1.6	1.2	.4	.2	1.3	.9	.2	.2
Primary metal industries.....	2.7	4.0	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.2	.3	.3	.5	.4	.2	.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2.5	4.1	1.4	1.5	.8	1.0	.2	.2	.2	.1	.3	.2
Iron and steel foundries.....	3.7	4.7	3.8	3.2	2.0	2.0	.5	.7	1.1	.4	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries.....	4.0	5.1	5.0	3.8	2.5	2.3	.5	.7	1.8	.6	.2	.2
Malleable-iron foundries.....	3.0	4.4	2.5	3.4	1.8	2.4	.4	.7	.1	.2	.2	.2
Steel foundries.....	3.6	4.3	2.9	2.3	1.5	1.3	.5	.5	.7	.3	.2	.2
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	4.0	3.8	3.3	2.2	2.5	1.6	.3	.3	.4	.1	.2	.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	1.2	2.8	1.3	1.3	.7	.6	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3
Nonferrous foundries.....	3.0	4.4	3.7	4.6	1.8	1.6	.3	.4	1.4	2.2	.2	.3
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	2.4	3.2	2.7	2.9	1.1	1.1	.2	.3	1.2	1.3	.2	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries—Continued
[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	July 1955	June 1955	July 1955	June 1955	July 1955	June 1955	July 1955	June 1955	July 1955	June 1955	July 1955	June 1955
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4.0	4.6	4.4	3.9	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.4	2.0	1.6	0.3	0.3
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	2.2	3.4	3.1	2.8	1.5	1.5	.2	.3	1.1	.7	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.3	.1	.2	.7	.4	.2	.2
Handtools	1.5	3.6	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	.6	.3	.3	.2
Hardware	2.8	3.5	4.0	3.4	1.7	1.7	.3	.4	1.7	1.1	.2	.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	3.6	4.4	2.9	3.1	1.6	1.9	.4	.5	.5	.5	.3	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	2.6	4.2	2.4	3.1	1.4	2.0	.5	.6	.4	.4	.2	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	4.2	4.6	3.1	3.1	1.7	1.9	.4	.5	.6	.6	.5	.2
Fabricated structural metal products	4.8	4.9	3.2	3.1	1.7	1.4	.5	.4	.9	1.3	.1	.1
Metal stamping, coining, and engraving	3.8	5.3	5.9	6.8	1.5	1.6	.5	.6	3.4	3.5	.4	.6
Machinery (except electrical)	2.4	3.6	2.5	2.5	1.1	1.2	.2	.3	1.0	.9	.2	.2
Engines and turbines	1.4	4.7	1.6	2.4	.9	1.4	.1	.4	.6	.5	.2	.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(2)	4.0	(2)	2.9	(2)	1.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.1	(2)	(2)
Construction and mining machinery	2.9	4.8	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery	2.5	3.6	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.0	.3	.2	.4	.5	.2	.2
Machinists	2.4	3.5	1.5	1.8	.9	.9	.2	.1	.2	.6	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.3	3.1	1.3	1.3	.8	.8	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2
Machine-tool accessories	3.0	4.4	3.1	2.8	1.4	1.4	.6	.4	1.1	.8	.1	.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	1.9	3.0	2.0	2.3	1.1	1.1	.2	.3	.5	.8	.2	.2
General industrial machinery	3.3	3.9	2.6	2.2	1.1	1.1	.2	.3	1.1	.6	.1	.1
Office and store machines and devices	2.0	3.0	4.1	2.0	1.1	1.2	.1	.2	2.7	.6	.2	.1
Service-industry and household machines	2.0	2.8	4.0	5.0	1.0	1.3	.2	.3	2.6	2.9	.2	.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts	2.7	3.3	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	.3	.5	.2	.2
Electrical machinery	3.4	4.3	3.1	2.9	1.6	1.5	.3	.2	1.1	.9	.2	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.4	3.3	2.4	2.3	1.1	1.1	.2	.2	.9	.8	.2	.2
Communication equipment	(2)	5.0	(2)	2.9	(2)	1.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	.7	(2)	(2)
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	4.9	5.1	4.0	3.3	2.0	1.7	.3	.3	1.5	1.0	.1	.3
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	(2)	5.2	(2)	1.7	(2)	1.3	(2)	.1	(2)	.1	(2)	.2
Electrical switches, lamps, and miscellaneous products	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.4	1.7	1.6	.4	.3	1.4	1.2	.1	.2
Transportation equipment	4.0	4.8	4.5	5.1	1.4	1.6	.2	.3	2.3	2.8	.5	.4
Automobiles	3.6	4.4	5.2	5.5	1.2	1.5	.2	.3	3.0	3.0	.8	.7
Aircraft and parts	3.0	3.5	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.5	.1	.1	.5	.9	.1	.1
Aircraft	3.0	3.6	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.6	.1	.1	.2	.5	.1	.1
Aircraft engines and parts	(2)	2.9	(2)	2.8	(2)	1.1	(2)	.1	(2)	1.5	(2)	.1
Aircraft propellers and parts	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	.8	.8	(2)	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	3.7	4.3	5.2	4.7	1.5	1.5	.4	.4	3.1	2.7	.2	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing	10.8	12.7	11.9	14.6	2.4	3.3	.8	.8	8.6	10.4	.2	.1
Railroad equipment	7.7	7.6	4.8	7.8	.7	.8	.2	.2	3.0	6.1	.9	.7
Locomotives and parts	(2)	6.1	(2)	2.3	(2)	4	(2)	.2	(2)	1.0	(2)	.6
Railroad and street cars	8.8	8.3	5.0	10.5	.9	1.0	.2	.1	3.3	8.6	.7	.8
Other transportation equipment	4.1	4.8	2.0	3.0	1.3	2.1	.1	.3	.5	.5	.1	.1
Instruments and related products	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.0	.1	.2	.5	.7	.1	.2
Photographic apparatus	(2)	2.3	(2)	1.2	(2)	1.6	(2)	.1	(2)	.4	(2)	.1
Watches and clocks	1.5	2.9	2.7	3.5	1.1	1.1	.1	.1	1.3	2.0	.3	.2
Professional and scientific instruments	1.8	3.0	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.1	.1	.2	.4	.6	.1	.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.3	4.3	3.4	4.0	2.0	1.9	.3	.3	.9	1.6	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.2	.3	.1	.4	.5	.2	.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	4.6	5.9	3.2	4.1	2.8	3.2	.1	.5	.1	.2	.2	.3
Metal mining	3.4	2.8	.6	1.0	.5	.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	.3	.1	.2
Iron mining	6.2	7.8	6.2	5.3	5.5	4.7	.4	.3	(2)	(2)	.3	.4
Copper mining	2.5	3.3	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.6	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Lead and zinc mining	.8	1.0	2.2	1.0	.7	.6	(2)	(2)	1.3	.2	.1	.3
Anthracite mining												
Bituminous-coal mining	1.9	1.1	1.2	2.0	.6	.4	(2)	(2)	.5	1.4	.1	.2
Communication:												
Telephone	(2)	3.7	(2)	1.7	(2)	1.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	.2	(2)	.1
Telegraph	(2)	3.0	(2)	1.6	(2)	1.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	.2	(2)	.3

¹ Less than 0.05.² Not available.³ Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

NOTE.—See footnote 1 and NOTE on table B-1, p. 1196. For industries included in the durable- and nondurable-goods categories, see table A-2, footnotes 2 and 3 (exceptions are contained in the note to table B-1).

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹

Year and month	Mining																		
	Metal						Copper						Lead and zinc						Coal
	Total: Metal		Iron		Copper		Lead and zinc		Anthracite			Bituminous			Anthracite			Bituminous	
	Avg. wky. earnings	wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings																
1953: Average	\$88.54	43.4	\$2.04	\$50.74	42.6	\$2.14	\$91.60	45.8	\$2.00	\$80.06	41.7	\$1.92	\$72.91	29.4	\$2.48	\$85.21	34.4	\$2.48	
1954: Average	\$84.46	40.3	\$2.07	\$52.82	38.1	2.20	\$83.03	40.5	2.05	\$74.19	40.1	1.85	\$73.58	29.2	2.52	\$80.85	32.6	2.48	
July	83.42	40.3	2.07	83.82	38.1	2.20	83.03	40.5	2.05	76.73	40.6	1.85	75.60	30.0	2.52	82.59	30.4	2.48	
August	83.64	40.8	2.05	82.94	38.4	2.16	84.22	41.9	2.01	75.20	40.0	1.85	82.50	33.0	2.50	82.06	33.1	2.48	
September	83.62	40.3	2.08	80.81	36.4	2.22	87.54	42.7	2.05	74.03	40.8	1.85	86.88	23.6	2.41	87.54	32.6	2.49	
October	83.41	40.1	2.08	80.30	36.5	2.20	86.94	42.0	2.07	75.30	40.7	1.85	86.27	34.1	2.53	87.54	35.3	2.48	
November	84.85	40.6	2.09	78.94	35.4	2.23	90.25	43.6	2.07	80.56	42.4	1.90	85.26	33.7	2.53	88.29	35.0	2.48	
December	87.57	41.7	2.10	81.92	36.9	2.22	91.10	43.8	2.08	83.96	43.5	1.93	89.86	35.1	2.56	92.01	37.1	2.48	
1955: January	90.31	42.8	2.11	86.19	39.0	2.21	95.72	45.8	2.09	83.30	42.5	1.96	76.93	31.9	2.41	92.01	37.1	2.48	
February	88.20	42.0	2.10	83.98	38.0	2.21	91.67	44.6	2.06	82.06	42.3	1.94	94.74	36.3	2.61	94.50	37.8	2.50	
March	87.78	41.6	2.11	83.60	38.0	2.20	92.38	44.2	2.09	81.29	41.9	1.94	80.07	31.9	2.51	91.88	36.9	2.49	
April	86.31	41.1	2.10	80.59	36.8	2.19	92.35	44.4	2.08	81.51	41.8	1.95	74.88	28.8	2.60	93.00	37.2	2.50	
May	89.46	42.2	2.12	88.04	40.2	2.19	94.34	44.5	2.12	81.73	41.7	1.96	77.62	30.8	2.52	93.87	37.4	2.51	
June	90.73	42.2	2.15	88.62	40.1	2.21	97.00	44.7	2.17	83.20	41.6	2.00	87.40	35.1	2.49	88.28	39.0	2.52	
July	91.91	41.4	2.22	94.24	40.1	2.35	96.57	44.5	2.17	82.42	40.6	2.03	85.67	35.4	2.42	96.25	38.5	2.50	
Mining—Continued																			
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)																			
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying																			
1953: Average	\$90.39	40.9	\$2.21	\$75.90	44.7	\$1.70	\$91.61	37.7	\$2.43	\$80.27	40.3	\$2.24	\$85.28	41.2	\$2.07	\$93.85	39.8	\$2.37	
1954: Average	91.94	40.5	2.27	77.44	44.0	1.76	93.98	37.0	2.54	91.86	40.2	2.31	97.36	42.9	2.17	96.39	40.9	2.43	
July	92.57	40.6	2.28	80.40	45.2	1.78	96.01	38.1	2.52	97.71	42.3	2.31	95.26	43.9	2.17	97.36	42.9	2.43	
August	93.98	41.4	2.27	79.83	45.1	1.77	96.52	38.0	2.54	97.21	41.9	2.32	93.09	42.7	2.18	100.77	41.3	2.44	
September	93.02	40.8	2.28	79.57	44.7	1.78	93.84	36.8	2.55	92.97	39.9	2.35	88.75	40.9	2.17	96.33	39.0	2.47	
October	90.85	40.2	2.26	79.92	44.9	1.78	95.74	37.4	2.56	94.13	40.4	2.32	86.62	40.1	2.16	100.11	40.7	2.47	
November	90.85	40.2	2.26	78.59	44.4	1.77	94.32	36.7	2.57	94.30	40.3	2.34	88.94	40.8	2.18	96.55	39.9	2.47	
December	90.68	40.3	2.25	76.38	43.4	1.76	94.28	36.4	2.56	89.47	38.4	2.33	80.51	37.8	2.13	96.08	38.9	2.47	
1955: January	95.49	41.7	2.29	75.05	42.4	1.77	91.69	35.4	2.59	85.01	36.8	2.31	76.70	36.7	2.09	90.16	36.8	2.45	
February	89.38	39.9	2.24	74.05	41.6	1.78	91.43	35.3	2.59	88.31	37.9	2.33	78.79	37.7	2.09	94.11	38.1	2.47	
March	91.43	40.1	2.28	77.17	43.6	1.77	94.06	36.6	2.57	91.48	39.6	2.31	83.21	40.2	2.07	97.22	39.2	2.48	
April	93.67	40.2	2.33	78.58	43.9	1.79	92.52	36.0	2.57	89.39	38.2	2.34	81.92	38.1	2.15	95.37	38.3	2.49	
May	96.41	41.2	2.34	81.99	45.3	1.81	96.12	37.4	2.57	94.07	40.2	2.34	81.93	41.8	2.18	97.86	39.3	2.49	
June	93.03	41.2	2.32	82.90	45.3	1.83	96.89	37.7	2.57	96.41	41.2	2.34	93.93	42.5	2.21	98.56	39.9	2.47	
July	96.05	40.7	2.36	83.35	45.3	1.84	98.94	38.2	2.59	99.59	42.2	2.36	97.44	43.5	2.24	101.84	40.9	2.49	
Contract construction																			
Total: Contract construction																			
Nonbuilding construction																			
1953: Average	\$90.27	40.9	\$2.21	\$94.79	36.6	\$1.70	\$94.79	36.6	\$2.59	\$98.30	38.1	\$2.56	\$87.10	34.7	\$2.51	\$111.61	39.3	\$2.54	
1954: Average	94.12	39.2	2.60	89.41	36.2	2.47	98.01	36.3	2.70	102.71	37.9	2.71	90.39	34.5	2.62	112.71	38.6	2.92	
July	95.20	36.9	2.58	89.55	36.7	2.44	99.43	37.1	2.68	103.14	38.2	2.70	92.39	35.4	2.61	112.40	38.1	2.95	
August	96.20	37.0	2.60	91.51	36.9	2.48	99.53	37.0	2.69	103.62	38.2	2.71	92.31	35.1	2.63	113.88	39.0	2.92	
September	94.32	36.0	2.62	89.00	35.6	2.50	98.10	36.2	2.71	102.92	37.7	2.73	92.57	34.8	2.66	110.08	37.7	2.92	
October	96.26	36.6	2.63	91.62	36.5	2.51	99.46	36.7	2.71	103.63	38.1	2.72	92.75	35.0	2.65	115.05	39.0	2.95	
November	94.18	35.8	2.62	89.61	35.7	2.51	97.02	35.8	2.71	100.10	36.8	2.72	90.37	34.1	2.65	112.18	37.9	2.96	
December	94.40	36.0	2.65	90.83	35.9	2.53	98.28	36.0	2.73	107.20	38.7	2.77	91.12	34.0	2.68	113.30	38.8	2.92	
1955: January	93.02	35.1	2.65	85.55	35.0	2.53	96.10	35.2	2.73	105.64	38.2	2.78	86.72	32.6	2.66	113.00	35.8	2.92	
February	91.96	34.7	2.65	85.59	34.1	2.51	95.55	35.0	2.73	103.40	37.6	2.75	90.05	33.6	2.68	111.25	38.1	2.92	
March	94.42	35.9	2.65	89.14	35.8	2.49	97.92	36.0	2.72	102.40	37.6	2.75	92.38	34.6	2.67	113.10	38.6	2.93	
April	93.10	35.4	2.63	87.40	35.1	2.49	97.10	35.7	2.72	103.22	37.4	2.76	90.25	33.8	2.67	112.81	38.3	2.93	
May	95.52	36.7	2.62	90.27	36.4	2.48	100.74	36.9	2.73	105.26	38.0	2.77	94.87	35.4	2.68	114.17	38.7	2.95	
June	98.89	36.7	2.64	90.14	36.2	2.49	101.65	37.1	2.74	105.64	38.0	2.78	95.39	35.2	2.71	115.35	39.1	2.95	
July	98.32	37.1	2.65	91.63	36.8	2.49	103.60	37.4	2.77	106.96	38.2	2.80	96.83	35.6	2.72	116.52	39.1	2.98	
Special-trade contractors—Continued																			
Manufacturing																			
Other special-trade contractors																			
1953: Average	\$91.04	35.7	\$2.55	\$71.69	40.5	\$1.77	\$77.23	41.3	\$1.87	\$63.60	39.5	\$1.61	\$77.98	41.0	\$1.90	\$96.33	41.2	\$1.61	
1954: Average	93.19	35.3	2.64	71.86	39.7	1.81	77.18	40.2	1.92	64.74	39.0	1.66	79.60	40.2	1.99	69.31	41.5	1.67	
July	95.15	36.7	2.62	70.92	39.4	1.80	75.83	39.7	1.91	64.74	39.0	1.66	79.20	40.1	1.99	69.31	41.5	1.67	
August	96.10	36.4	2.64	71.06	39.7	1.79	76.59	40.1	1.91	64.68	39.2	1.65	80.20	40.1	2.00	67.57	41.2	1.64	
September	94.08	35.5	2.65	71.86	39.7	1.81	77.39	40.1	1.93	65.24	39.3	1.66	80.60	40.1	2.01	68.48	41.5	1.65	
October	94.87	35.8	2.66	72.22	39.9	1.81	77.97	40.4	1.93	65.07	39.2	1.65	81.41	40.5	2.01	68.30	40.9	1.67	
November	93.90	35.3	2.66	73.57	40.2	1.84	80.16	40.9	1.96	66.02	39.3	1.68	81.81	40.7	2.01	70.04	41.2	1.70	
December	91.77	34.8	2.66	74.12	40.5	1.83	80.15	41.1	1.98	66.47	39.8	1.67	82.21	40.7	2.02	70.79	41.4	1.71	
1955: January	98.78	35.3	2.																

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat products ⁴			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products ⁴			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and less		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average.....	\$74.87	41.2	\$1.81	\$77.64	41.3	\$1.88	\$73.39	41.7	\$1.76	\$66.65	43.9	\$1.55	\$69.77	45.9	\$1.52	\$68.37	43.0	\$1.59
1954: Average.....	76.86	41.1	1.87	79.71	41.3	1.93	76.22	41.2	1.85	70.04	43.5	1.61	71.73	45.4	1.58	71.57	42.6	1.68
July.....	77.98	41.7	1.87	81.09	41.8	1.94	77.83	42.3	1.84	71.81	44.6	1.61	74.08	46.3	1.60	74.26	44.2	1.68
August.....	76.07	40.9	1.86	78.91	41.1	1.92	76.96	41.6	1.85	69.98	43.2	1.62	71.42	45.2	1.58	70.81	42.4	1.67
September.....	77.87	41.2	1.89	81.14	41.4	1.96	76.78	41.8	1.85	71.07	43.6	1.63	74.54	46.3	1.61	72.84	43.1	1.69
October.....	78.02	41.5	1.88	81.71	41.9	1.95	76.30	40.8	1.87	70.47	43.8	1.62	70.31	44.5	1.58	71.74	42.9	1.68
November.....	83.03	41.9	1.94	86.83	43.2	2.01	79.80	42.0	1.90	68.26	42.4	1.61	70.44	44.3	1.59	70.47	41.7	1.69
December.....	81.78	42.8	1.91	85.10	43.2	1.97	79.00	41.8	1.89	69.34	42.8	1.62	70.44	44.5	1.59	71.40	42.0	1.70
1955: January.....	79.65	41.7	1.91	83.10	42.4	1.96	78.09	41.1	1.90	70.58	43.3	1.63	72.46	45.0	1.61	71.23	41.9	1.70
February.....	76.00	40.9	1.90	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.00	40.0	1.90	71.45	43.3	1.68	71.81	44.6	1.61	73.70	42.6	1.73
March.....	77.76	40.5	1.92	81.16	41.2	1.97	75.41	39.9	1.89	71.28	43.2	1.65	72.33	44.8	1.61	71.06	42.0	1.70
April.....	76.00	40.9	1.90	78.60	40.3	1.96	76.10	40.1	1.90	70.95	43.0	1.68	73.78	45.2	1.63	71.59	42.1	1.71
May.....	79.30	41.3	1.92	82.37	41.6	1.98	79.27	41.5	1.91	72.71	43.8	1.66	74.00	45.4	1.62	74.58	43.1	1.73
June.....	79.31	41.3	1.92	81.88	41.1	1.98	81.41	42.4	1.92	73.04	44.0	1.66	77.22	46.8	1.65	73.87	42.7	1.73
July.....	80.29	41.6	1.93	82.78	41.6	1.99	81.79	42.6	1.92	75.54	44.7	1.69	77.69	46.8	1.66	75.50	44.6	1.76
1956: January.....	79.65	41.7	1.91	83.10	42.4	1.96	78.09	41.1	1.90	70.58	43.3	1.63	72.46	45.0	1.61	71.23	41.9	1.70
February.....	76.00	40.9	1.90	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.00	40.0	1.90	71.45	43.3	1.68	71.81	44.6	1.61	73.70	42.6	1.73
March.....	77.76	40.5	1.92	81.16	41.2	1.97	75.41	39.9	1.89	71.28	43.2	1.65	72.33	44.8	1.61	71.06	42.0	1.70
April.....	76.00	40.9	1.90	78.60	40.3	1.96	76.10	40.1	1.90	70.95	43.0	1.68	73.78	45.2	1.63	71.59	42.1	1.71
May.....	79.30	41.3	1.92	82.37	41.6	1.98	79.27	41.5	1.91	72.71	43.8	1.66	74.00	45.4	1.62	74.58	43.1	1.73
June.....	79.31	41.3	1.92	81.88	41.1	1.98	81.41	42.4	1.92	73.04	44.0	1.66	77.22	46.8	1.65	73.87	42.7	1.73
July.....	80.29	41.6	1.93	82.78	41.6	1.99	81.79	42.6	1.92	75.54	44.7	1.69	77.69	46.8	1.66	75.50	44.6	1.76
1957: January.....	79.65	41.7	1.91	83.10	42.4	1.96	78.09	41.1	1.90	70.58	43.3	1.63	72.46	45.0	1.61	71.23	41.9	1.70
February.....	76.00	40.9	1.90	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.00	40.0	1.90	71.45	43.3	1.68	71.81	44.6	1.61	73.70	42.6	1.73
March.....	77.76	40.5	1.92	81.16	41.2	1.97	75.41	39.9	1.89	71.28	43.2	1.65	72.33	44.8	1.61	71.06	42.0	1.70
April.....	76.00	40.9	1.90	78.60	40.3	1.96	76.10	40.1	1.90	70.95	43.0	1.68	73.78	45.2	1.63	71.59	42.1	1.71
May.....	79.30	41.3	1.92	82.37	41.6	1.98	79.27	41.5	1.91	72.71	43.8	1.66	74.00	45.4	1.62	74.58	43.1	1.73
June.....	79.31	41.3	1.92	81.88	41.1	1.98	81.41	42.4	1.92	73.04	44.0	1.66	77.22	46.8	1.65	73.87	42.7	1.73
July.....	80.29	41.6	1.93	82.78	41.6	1.99	81.79	42.6	1.92	75.54	44.7	1.69	77.69	46.8	1.66	75.50	44.6	1.76
1958: January.....	79.65	41.7	1.91	83.10	42.4	1.96	78.09	41.1	1.90	70.58	43.3	1.63	72.46	45.0	1.61	71.23	41.9	1.70
February.....	76.00	40.9	1.90	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.00	40.0	1.90	71.45	43.3	1.68	71.81	44.6	1.61	73.70	42.6	1.73
March.....	77.76	40.5	1.92	81.16	41.2	1.97	75.41	39.9	1.89	71.28	43.2	1.65	72.33	44.8	1.61	71.06	42.0	1.70
April.....	76.00	40.9	1.90	78.60	40.3	1.96	76.10	40.1	1.90	70.95	43.0	1.68	73.78	45.2	1.63	71.59	42.1	1.71
May.....	79.30	41.3	1.92	82.37	41.6	1.98	79.27	41.5	1.91	72.71	43.8	1.66	74.00	45.4	1.62	74.58	43.1	1.73
June.....	79.31	41.3	1.92	81.88	41.1	1.98	81.41	42.4	1.92	73.04	44.0	1.66	77.22	46.8	1.65	73.87	42.7	1.73
July.....	80.29	41.6	1.93	82.78	41.6	1.99	81.79	42.6	1.92	75.54	44.7	1.69	77.69	46.8	1.66	75.50	44.6	1.76
1959: January.....	79.65	41.7	1.91	83.10	42.4	1.96	78.09	41.1	1.90	70.58	43.3	1.63	72.46	45.0	1.61	71.23	41.9	1.70
February.....	76.00	40.9	1.90	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.00	40.0	1.90	71.45	43.3	1.68	71.81	44.6	1.61	73.70	42.6	1.73
March.....	77.76	40.5	1.92	81.16	41.2	1.97	75.41	39.9	1.89	71.28	43.2	1.65	72.33	44.8	1.61	71.06	42.0	1.70
April.....	76.00	40.9	1.90	78.60	40.3	1.96	76.10	40.1	1.90	70.95	43.0	1.68	73.78	45.2	1.63	71.59	42.1	1.71
May.....	79.30	41.3	1.92	82.37	41.6	1.98	79.27	41.5	1.91	72.71	43.8	1.66	74.00	45.4	1.62	74.58	43.1	1.73
June.....	79.31	41.3	1.92	81.88	41.1	1.98	81.41	42.4	1.92	73.04	44.0	1.66	77.22	46.8	1.65	73.87	42.7	1.73
July.....	80.29	41.6	1.93	82.78	41.6	1.99	81.79	42.6	1.92	75.54	44.7	1.69	77.69	46.8	1.66	75.50	44.6	1.76
1960: January.....	79.65	41.7	1.91	83.10	42.4	1.96	78.09	41.1	1.90	70.58	43.3	1.63	72.46	45.0	1.61	71.23	41.9	1.70
February.....	76.00	40.9	1.90	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.00	40.0	1.90	71.45	43.3	1.68	71.81	44.6	1.61	73.70	42.6	1.73
March.....	77.76	40.5	1.92	81.16	41.2	1.97	75.41	39.9	1.89	71.28	43.2	1.65	72.33	44.8	1.61	71.06	42.0	1.70
April.....	76.00	40.9	1.90	78.60	40.3	1.96	76.10	40.1	1.90	70.95	43.0	1.68	73.78	45.2	1.63	71.59	42.1	1.71
May.....	79.30	41.3	1.92	82.37	41.6	1.98	79.27	41.5	1.91	72.71	43.8	1.66	74.00	45.4	1.62	74.58	43.1	1.73
June.....	79.31	41.3	1.92	81.88	41.1	1.98	81.41	42.4	1.92	73.04	44.0	1.66	77.22	46.8	1.65	73.87	42.7	1.73
July.....	80.29	41.6	1.93	82.78	41.6	1.99	81.79	42.6	1.92	75.54	44.7	1.69	77.69	46.8	1.66	75.50	44.6	1.76
1961: January.....	79.65	41.7	1.91	83.10	42.4	1.96	78.09	41.1	1.90	70.58	43.3	1.63	72.46	45.0	1.61	71.23	41.9	1.70
February.....	76.00	40.9	1.90	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.00	40.0	1.90	71.45	43.3	1.68	71.81	44.6	1.61	73.70	42.6	1.73
March.....	77.76	40.5	1.92	81.16	41.2	1.97	75.41	39.9	1.89	71.28	43.2	1.65	72.33	44.8	1.61	71.06	42.0	1.70
April.....	76.00	40.9	1.90	78.60	40.3	1.96	76.10	40.1	1.90	70.95	43.0	1.68	73.78	45.2	1.63	71.59	42.1	1.71
May.....	79.30	41.3	1.92	82.37	41.6	1.98	79.27	41.5	1.91	72.71	43.8	1.66	74.00	45.4	1.62	74.58	43.1	1.73
June.....	79.31	41.3	1.92	81.88	41.1	1.98	81.41	42.4	1.92	73.04	44.0	1.66	77.22	46.8	1.65	73.87	42.7	1.73
July.....	80.29	41.6	1.93	82.78	41.6	1.99	81.79	42.6	1.92	75.54	44.7	1.69	77.69	46.8	1.66	75.50	44.6	1.76
1962: January.....	79.65	41.7	1.91	83.10	42.4	1.96	78.09	41.1	1.90	70.58	43.3	1.63	72.46	45.0	1.61	71.23	41.9	1.70
February.....	76.00	40.9	1.90	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.00	40.0	1.90	71.45	43.3	1.68	71.81	44.6	1.61	73.70	42.6	1.73
March.....	77.76	40.5	1.92	81.16	41.2	1.97	75.41	39.9	1.89	71.28	43.2	1.65	72.33	44.8	1.61	71.06	42.0	1.70
April.....	76.00	40.9	1.90	78.60	40.3	1.96	76.10	40.1	1.90	70.95	43.0	1.68	73.78	45.2	1.63	71.59	42.1	1.71
May.....	79.30	41.3	1.92	82.37	41.6	1.98	79.27	41.5	1.91	72.71	43.8	1.66	74.00	45.4	1.6			

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued						Tobacco manufactures											
	Miscellaneous food products ⁴			Corn syrup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures		Cigarettes		Cigars				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings				
1953: Average	\$63.12	41.8	\$1.51	\$80.94	42.6	\$1.90	\$63.34	45.9	\$1.38	\$47.37	38.2	\$1.24	\$56.59	38.8	\$1.51	\$42.71	37.8	\$1.13
1954: Average	66.36	42.0	1.58	83.69	42.7	1.96	65.64	45.9	1.43	69.01	37.7	1.30	63.27	39.3	1.61	42.32	36.8	1.15
July	66.10	42.1	1.57	84.74	42.8	1.98	67.45	47.5	1.42	51.54	37.9	1.36	67.32	41.3	1.63	41.86	36.4	1.15
August	66.59	42.4	1.58	90.29	45.6	1.98	66.46	48.8	1.42	49.67	38.5	1.29	66.30	41.9	1.63	42.90	37.3	1.15
September	66.94	42.1	1.59	84.97	42.7	1.99	66.27	45.7	1.45	48.86	39.4	1.24	66.91	41.3	1.62	43.73	37.7	1.16
October	67.68	42.3	1.60	85.96	43.7	1.99	65.66	44.8	1.47	49.72	40.1	1.24	66.99	41.1	1.63	44.66	38.5	1.16
November	68.26	42.4	1.61	85.73	43.3	1.98	65.85	45.1	1.46	47.60	36.9	1.29	61.88	38.2	1.62	44.96	38.1	1.18
December	66.98	41.6	1.61	82.06	42.3	1.94	66.28	45.4	1.46	49.92	38.4	1.30	67.73	41.3	1.64	42.57	36.7	1.16
1955: January	66.82	41.5	1.61	81.09	41.8	1.94	65.56	44.8	1.47	50.14	37.7	1.33	66.33	40.2	1.65	41.89	36.1	1.16
February	66.65	41.4	1.61	82.10	42.1	1.96	65.83	45.4	1.45	49.58	37.0	1.34	63.63	38.8	1.64	42.35	36.2	1.17
March	65.19	41.0	1.59	80.48	41.7	1.93	64.92	45.4	1.43	51.51	37.6	1.37	65.76	40.1	1.64	42.12	36.0	1.17
April	65.19	41.0	1.59	79.71	41.3	1.93	64.64	45.2	1.43	50.60	36.4	1.39	63.08	38.0	1.66	41.42	35.4	1.17
May	66.72	41.7	1.60	80.93	41.5	1.95	66.50	46.5	1.43	54.71	38.8	1.41	69.38	41.3	1.68	43.78	37.1	1.18
June	67.62	42.0	1.61	84.48	43.1	1.96	64.35	45.0	1.43	55.55	39.4	1.41	70.64	41.8	1.69	44.72	37.9	1.18
July	65.59	42.6	1.61	84.94	42.9	1.98	69.35	47.5	1.45	52.29	38.5	1.41	68.14	40.8	1.67	43.54	36.9	1.18
Tobacco manufactures—Continued																		
Tobacco and snuff						Tobacco stemming and redrying						Textile-mill products						
1953: Average	\$50.90	37.7	\$1.35	\$59.73	38.2	\$1.04	\$53.57	39.1	\$1.37	\$62.01	39.0	\$1.59	\$48.39	38.1	\$1.27	\$48.26	38.0	\$1.05
1954: Average	52.73	37.4	1.41	59.43	37.2	1.06	52.09	38.3	1.36	60.53	38.8	1.56	46.00	36.8	1.25	45.63	36.8	1.25
July	51.97	36.0	1.42	42.12	35.1	1.20	51.41	37.8	1.36	65.61	43.1	1.82	45.88	37.0	1.24	45.51	36.7	1.24
August	55.10	38.8	1.42	37.86	36.4	1.04	52.36	38.5	1.36	62.78	41.3	1.52	46.88	37.5	1.25	46.25	37.3	1.24
September	55.63	38.9	1.43	38.21	39.8	0.96	52.50	38.6	1.36	60.61	39.1	1.55	46.75	37.1	1.26	46.49	36.9	1.25
October	54.53	38.4	1.42	39.96	41.2	0.97	53.70	39.2	1.37	55.03	38.5	1.55	47.00	37.6	1.25	47.13	37.7	1.25
November	52.20	37.2	1.43	34.17	33.5	1.02	54.53	39.8	1.37	55.25	35.6	1.58	48.13	38.5	1.25	48.00	38.4	1.25
December	54.20	37.9	1.43	39.59	37.7	1.05	55.07	40.2	1.37	60.28	39.4	1.53	49.00	36.2	1.25	48.63	38.8	1.25
1955: January	53.28	37.0	1.44	39.70	37.1	1.07	54.25	36.6	1.37	63.29	41.1	1.54	49.01	38.9	1.26	48.38	37.5	1.25
February	50.44	36.1	1.44	40.43	36.1	1.12	55.20	40.0	1.38	62.22	40.4	1.54	49.77	39.5	1.26	49.25	39.4	1.25
March	52.80	37.1	1.45	44.04	36.4	1.21	50.80	40.0	1.37	61.35	40.1	1.53	49.77	39.5	1.26	49.25	39.4	1.25
April	51.48	35.5	1.45	45.36	36.0	1.26	53.02	38.7	1.37	60.34	39.7	1.52	48.51	38.5	1.26	48.64	38.6	1.26
May	56.30	38.2	1.47	48.01	38.1	1.26	54.51	39.5	1.38	61.97	40.5	1.53	48.76	38.7	1.26	49.01	38.9	1.26
June	54.90	37.6	1.46	47.99	38.7	1.24	54.92	39.8	1.38	63.71	41.1	1.55	49.53	36.0	1.27	49.66	39.1	1.27
July	53.13	35.9	1.48	48.38	38.4	1.26	54.25	39.6	1.37	68.48	43.9	1.56	49.27	39.1	1.26	49.52	39.3	1.26
Thread mills																		
Broad-woven fabric mills ⁴						Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber						Woolen and worsted						
1953: Average	\$49.53	39.0	\$1.27	\$52.80	39.4	\$1.34	\$51.09	39.3	\$1.30	\$50.37	39.7	\$1.42	\$49.78	39.2	\$1.27	\$61.93	39.7	\$1.06
1954: Average	47.50	37.4	1.27	50.69	38.4	1.32	49.28	38.2	1.29	55.10	38.8	1.42	47.88	38.0	1.26	61.05	39.9	1.05
July	48.01	37.8	1.27	49.52	37.8	1.31	47.87	37.4	1.28	54.14	38.4	1.41	46.60	37.2	1.25	60.65	39.9	1.02
August	49.28	38.5	1.28	50.69	38.4	1.32	49.15	38.1	1.29	54.57	38.7	1.41	47.88	38.0	1.26	60.55	40.1	1.01
September	49.02	38.3	1.28	51.08	38.7	1.32	49.54	38.4	1.29	55.38	39.0	1.42	48.26	38.3	1.26	61.41	40.4	1.02
October	44.80	35.0	1.28	52.64	39.5	1.32	50.96	39.5	1.29	55.81	39.3	1.42	50.17	39.5	1.27	60.80	40.0	1.02
November	47.74	37.3	1.28	53.30	40.3	1.32	52.26	40.2	1.30	57.77	40.4	1.43	51.31	40.4	1.27	62.67	41.5	1.01
December	50.82	37.9	1.28	53.59	40.6	1.32	51.74	39.8	1.30	57.51	40.5	1.42	50.42	39.7	1.27	61.31	40.6	1.01
1955: January	51.21	39.7	1.29	52.67	39.9	1.32	51.74	39.8	1.30	57.51	40.5	1.42	50.42	39.7	1.27	61.31	40.6	1.01
February	52.13	40.1	1.30	53.33	40.1	1.33	52.40	40.0	1.31	57.92	40.5	1.43	51.07	39.9	1.28	61.65	41.1	1.00
March	52.65	40.5	1.30	52.93	40.1	1.32	51.87	39.9	1.30	57.23	40.3	1.42	50.55	39.8	1.27	62.21	41.2	1.01
April	50.83	39.4	1.29	52.65	39.1	1.33	50.44	38.8	1.30	54.29	38.5	1.41	49.79	38.9	1.28	61.76	40.1	1.01
May	50.70	39.3	1.29	53.20	40.0	1.33	51.48	39.6	1.30	57.49	40.2	1.43	50.56	39.5	1.28	63.72	42.2	1.01
June	50.57	39.2	1.29	53.20	40.0	1.33	51.08	39.6	1.29	57.49	40.2	1.43	50.17	39.5	1.27	64.90	42.7	1.02
July	50.05	39.1	1.28	53.05	40.2	1.32	51.60	40.0	1.29	56.80	40.0	1.42	50.80	40.0	1.27	62.36	41.3	1.01
Narrow fabrics and small wares						Knitting mills ⁴						Full-fashioned hosiery						
1953: Average	\$54.53	38.8	\$1.37	\$48.75	37.5	\$1.30	\$56.70	37.3	\$1.52	\$57.00	37.5	\$1.52	\$56.24	37.0	\$1.52	\$40.20	38.6	\$1.10
1954: Average	54.37	39.4	1.35	48.60	37.1	1.31	55.50	37.5	1.48	55.65	37.1	1.50	55.80	37.7	1.48	40.77	38.4	1.12
July	53.68	38.9	1.38	47.58	36.6	1.30	52.98	35.8	1.48	54.81	36.8	1.51	51.83	35.5	1.46	39.74	35.5	1.11
August	53.96	39.4	1.37	48.88	37.6	1.30	54.46	36.8	1.48	53.79	36.1	1.49	54.68	37.2	1.47	41.78	37.8	1.12
September	54.39	39.7	1.37	49.13	37.5	1.31	54.31	37.2	1.46	54.24	36.9	1.47	54.46	37.3	1.46	41.53	36.8	1.12
October	54.60	39.0	1.39	50.17	38.3	1.31	54.95	37.9	1.45	53.00	36.3	1.46	56.12	38.7	1.45	43.66	38.3	1.14
November	55.30	39.8	1.40	50.82	38.5	1.32	56.79	38.9	1.46	56.45	38.4	1.47	56.84	39.2	1.45	43.09	38.8	1.14
December	55.74	40.1	1.39	50.56	38.3	1.32	57.92	39.4	1.47	57.18	39.9	1.47	58.36	39.7	1.47	43.11	39.3	1.16
1955: January	54.92	38.8	1.38	49.37	37.4	1.32	56.45	38.4	1.47	55.20	37.3	1.46	56.79	38.9	1.47	43.57	38.7	1.16
February	56.17	40.7	1.38	50.83	38.2	1.33	58.31	39.4	1.48	56.99	38.9	1.48	58.00	39.0	1.48	42.99	38.6	1.15
March	56.03	40.6	1.38	50.69	38.4	1.32	58.84	39.5	1.48	56.76	37.9	1.48	58.64	40.3	1.48	42.99	38.6	1.15
April	54.79	39.7	1.38	47.92	36.3	1.32	54.51	39.6	1.47	54.78	37.5	1.48	54.64	40.0	1.48	42.99	38.6	1.15
May	56.60	40.0	1.39	49.50	37.5	1.32	55.12	37.5	1.47	53.22	36.7	1.45	55.94	37.8	1.48	40.02	34.8	1.15
June	56.02	40.3	1.39															

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Seamless hosiery—Continued									Knit outerwear			Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles ⁴		
	North			South			Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. hours			Avg. wkly. earnings			Avg. wkly. hours		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	
1953: Average.....	\$43.88	37.5	\$1.17	\$39.31	36.4	\$1.06	\$50.81	38.2	\$1.33	\$45.12	37.6	\$1.20	\$61.65	41.1	\$1.50	\$61.65	41.1	\$1.50
1954: Average.....	43.07	36.5	1.18	40.40	36.4	1.11	51.85	37.3	1.39	44.53	36.5	1.22	61.80	41.8	1.51	61.35	40.9	1.50
July.....	43.88	37.5	1.17	39.06	35.5	1.10	52.00	37.7	1.38	44.53	36.8	1.21	60.00	40.0	1.50	59.60	40.0	1.49
August.....	44.46	38.0	1.17	41.29	37.2	1.11	52.72	38.2	1.38	45.13	37.3	1.21	61.16	40.5	1.51	60.90	40.6	1.50
September.....	43.52	37.2	1.17	41.10	36.7	1.12	53.65	36.6	1.39	45.26	37.1	1.22	61.31	40.6	1.51	61.05	40.7	1.50
October.....	44.72	37.9	1.18	43.39	38.4	1.13	53.38	38.4	1.39	45.74	37.8	1.21	62.67	41.5	1.51	62.55	41.7	1.50
November.....	44.25	37.5	1.18	43.78	38.4	1.14	54.00	38.3	1.41	46.49	37.8	1.23	65.18	42.6	1.53	65.06	42.8	1.52
December.....	43.44	36.5	1.19	42.83	37.9	1.13	52.36	37.4	1.40	45.13	37.3	1.21	66.22	43.0	1.54	66.10	43.2	1.53
1955: January.....	43.32	36.1	1.20	41.75	36.3	1.15	51.10	36.5	1.40	45.87	37.6	1.22	67.30	42.3	1.52	64.60	42.5	1.52
February.....	43.80	36.2	1.21	42.32	36.8	1.15	51.57	37.1	1.39	47.72	38.8	1.23	65.33	42.7	1.53	65.06	42.8	1.52
March.....	44.77	37.0	1.21	41.61	36.5	1.14	52.16	37.8	1.38	48.19	39.5	1.22	63.72	42.2	1.51	63.60	42.4	1.50
April.....	45.96	38.3	1.20	37.51	32.9	1.14	50.23	36.4	1.38	46.34	38.3	1.21	61.31	40.6	1.51	61.05	40.7	1.50
May.....	43.55	36.6	1.19	39.48	34.6	1.14	54.07	38.9	1.39	47.95	39.3	1.22	63.23	41.6	1.52	62.82	41.6	1.51
June.....	45.46	38.2	1.19	42.07	36.9	1.14	54.49	39.2	1.39	48.34	39.3	1.23	65.14	42.3	1.54	64.72	42.3	1.53
July.....	46.68	38.9	1.20	40.34	35.7	1.13	53.84	39.3	1.37	46.55	38.8	1.20	61.61	40.8	1.51	61.20	40.8	1.50
1953: Average.....	\$70.58	40.8	\$1.73	\$69.08	39.7	\$1.74	\$56.10	37.4	\$1.50	\$62.42	40.8	\$1.53	\$71.04	41.3	\$1.72	\$61.85	38.9	\$1.59
1954: Average.....	69.95	40.2	1.74	66.95	38.7	1.73	54.66	36.2	1.51	62.56	40.1	1.56	69.60	40.0	1.74	60.80	37.3	1.63
July.....	69.13	39.5	1.75	65.57	37.9	1.73	53.76	35.6	1.61	61.70	39.3	1.57	69.83	39.9	1.75	60.39	36.6	1.65
August.....	71.63	40.7	1.76	67.69	39.3	1.73	59.99	38.4	1.56	61.85	39.9	1.55	69.25	39.8	1.74	61.55	37.3	1.65
September.....	73.69	41.4	1.75	69.65	39.8	1.75	54.60	36.4	1.60	62.56	40.1	1.56	70.45	39.8	1.77	62.54	37.9	1.65
October.....	72.28	41.3	1.75	67.82	39.2	1.73	53.59	34.8	1.54	62.87	40.3	1.56	71.81	40.8	1.76	61.38	37.2	1.65
November.....	70.47	40.5	1.74	65.84	38.5	1.71	57.82	37.3	1.55	64.06	40.8	1.71	69.98	40.9	1.76	62.05	38.3	1.62
December.....	71.86	41.3	1.74	69.20	40.0	1.73	60.76	39.2	1.55	65.80	41.7	1.58	72.16	41.0	1.76	64.62	39.4	1.64
1955: January.....	72.69	41.3	1.76	70.30	40.4	1.74	56.54	37.2	1.52	65.10	41.2	1.58	70.70	40.4	1.75	62.32	38.0	1.64
February.....	71.69	41.2	1.74	70.12	40.3	1.74	61.69	38.8	1.59	66.78	42.0	1.59	72.34	41.1	1.76	63.91	38.5	1.66
March.....	72.28	42.1	1.74	71.40	40.8	1.78	55.72	36.9	1.51	66.30	41.7	1.59	72.92	41.2	1.77	63.36	38.4	1.65
April.....	72.10	41.2	1.75	68.78	39.3	1.75	51.19	33.9	1.51	65.03	40.9	1.59	72.80	40.9	1.78	62.54	37.9	1.65
May.....	72.28	41.3	1.75	69.25	39.8	1.74	58.37	37.9	1.54	66.76	41.1	1.60	72.27	40.6	1.78	63.34	37.7	1.66
June.....	72.22	40.8	1.77	69.13	39.5	1.75	60.92	38.8	1.57	65.67	41.3	1.59	73.16	41.1	1.78	63.69	38.6	1.65
July.....	72.16	41.0	1.76	66.91	38.9	1.72	59.82	38.1	1.57	65.69	40.8	1.61	71.68	39.6	1.81	62.42	37.6	1.66
1953: Average.....	\$56.19	41.0	\$1.80	\$51.30	42.4	\$1.21	\$80.10	44.5	\$1.80	\$53.33	39.5	\$1.35	\$48.41	36.4	\$1.33	\$57.93	36.9	\$1.57
1954: Average.....	67.89	40.9	1.66	51.41	41.8	1.23	79.24	43.3	1.83	53.02	38.7	1.37	48.07	35.6	1.35	56.05	34.6	1.62
July.....	67.60	40.0	1.69	52.00	42.3	1.23	74.03	40.9	1.81	52.88	38.6	1.37	47.17	35.2	1.34	56.80	35.5	1.60
August.....	68.67	39.8	1.65	50.68	41.2	1.23	76.32	42.4	1.80	53.99	39.7	1.36	48.87	36.2	1.35	57.05	35.0	1.63
September.....	64.19	39.8	1.65	51.83	41.8	1.24	81.33	44.2	1.84	53.31	39.2	1.36	48.82	35.9	1.36	57.35	35.4	1.62
October.....	67.57	41.2	1.64	52.08	42.0	1.24	81.84	44.0	1.86	53.54	38.8	1.37	47.84	35.7	1.34	53.63	34.9	1.63
November.....	70.73	41.2	1.66	52.58	42.1	1.24	84.82	45.2	1.87	53.70	38.4	1.37	48.37	36.1	1.34	55.09	35.8	1.63
December.....	75.41	41.1	1.71	53.20	42.9	1.24	86.10	45.8	1.88	53.70	39.2	1.37	49.01	36.3	1.35	55.82	36.0	1.62
1955: January.....	72.76	42.8	1.71	53.20	42.9	1.24	86.71	45.4	1.91	53.96	39.1	1.38	48.48	36.0	1.35	57.87	35.5	1.63
February.....	77.33	44.7	1.72	52.85	42.3	1.24	88.70	46.2	1.92	55.20	40.0	1.38	45.55	36.7	1.35	58.66	36.6	1.63
March.....	73.70	43.1	1.73	53.07	42.8	1.24	86.45	45.5	1.90	55.20	40.0	1.38	49.71	37.1	1.34	60.64	37.2	1.63
April.....	73.70	43.1	1.71	50.18	40.8	1.23	83.47	44.4	1.88	54.35	39.1	1.39	46.99	35.6	1.32	55.40	34.2	1.62
May.....	72.50	42.4	1.71	52.33	42.2	1.24	85.95	45.0	1.91	54.63	39.3	1.40	47.92	36.3	1.32	58.91	35.7	1.65
June.....	66.73	40.2	1.66	53.80	42.7	1.26	88.62	46.4	1.91	55.44	39.6	1.40	48.68	36.6	1.33	61.09	36.8	1.66
July.....	74.13	43.1	1.72	49.73	44.1	1.21	86.78	45.2	1.92	55.16	39.4	1.40	47.88	36.0	1.33	58.48	36.1	1.62
1953: Average.....	\$41.18	37.1	\$1.11	\$41.40	37.3	\$1.11	\$44.63	37.5	\$1.19	\$34.32	36.9	\$0.98	\$52.65	35.1	\$1.60	\$52.15	35.0	\$1.49
1954: Average.....	40.81	35.8	1.14	41.04	36.0	1.14	43.32	36.1	1.20	33.63	35.4	1.95	52.65	34.7	1.60	52.20	34.8	1.50
July.....	39.76	35.2	1.12	36.55	35.0	1.13	41.77	35.7	1.17	33.37	35.8	1.94	50.81	34.1	1.49	48.67	33.8	1.44
August.....	41.70	36.9	1.13	41.47	36.7	1.13	43.32	36.1	1.20	34.78	37.0	1.94	53.15	35.2	1.51	52.69	35.6	1.48
September.....	41.84	36.7	1.14	42.44	36.9	1.15	43.44	36.5	1.19	33.44	35.2	1.95	52.17	34.1	1.51	52.86	34.1	1.55
October.....	41.58	36.8	1.13	42.75	37.5	1.14	42.13	35.7	1.18	33.65	35.8	1.94	50.40	33.6	1.50	52.05	35.8	1.54
November.....	41.61	36.5	1.14	43.82	38.1	1.15	42.35	35.6	1.19	32.59	34.3	1.95	51.65	34.9	1.48	52.50	35.0	1.50
December.....	40.91	36.2	1.13	42.41	37.2	1.14	43.55	36.6	1.19	33.12	34.5	1.96	53.55	35.7	1.50	53.70	35.8	1.50
1955: January.....	40.68	36.0	1.13	41.61	36.5	1.14	43.19	36.6	1.18	33.28	35.4	1.94	53.40	35.6	1.50	53.49	35.9	1.49
February.....	41.92	37.1	1.13	42.41	37.2	1.14	45.10	37.9	1.19	33.56	36.7	1.94	54.21	35.9	1.51	53.04	35.6	1.49
March.....	42.29	37.1	1.14	42.19	37.0	1.14	44.63	37.5	1.19	35.52	37.0	1.95	53.72	36.3	1.48	54.39	36.5	1.49
April.....	40.23	35.6	1.13	41.06	35.7	1.15	42.72	36.2	1.18	34.58	36.4	1.95	50.62	35.4	1.43	54.81	36.3	1.51
May.....	41.36	36.8	1.13	41.95	36.8	1.14	42.71	36.5	1.17	34.68	36.5	1.95	51.84	36.0	1.44	55.18	36.3	1.52
June.....	41.92	37.1	1.13	41.61	36.5	1.14	43.15	37.2	1.16	36.10	38.0	1.95	51.48	35.5	1.45	51.54	35.3	1.46
July.....	40.52	36.5	1.11	40.91	36.2	1.13	41.36	36.6	1.13	34.12	36.3	1.94	51.95	35.1	1.48	49.91	34.9	1.43

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings			
1953: Average	\$39.74	36.8	\$1.08	\$64.81	32.9	\$1.97	\$44.28	36.9	\$1.20	\$41.58	36.8	\$1.13	\$48.10	37.0	\$1.30	\$58.48	36.1	\$1.62
1954: Average	36.82	36.2	1.10	63.31	32.3	1.96	44.04	36.1	1.22	41.27	36.2	1.14	48.24	36.0	1.34	58.16	35.9	1.62
July	37.66	35.2	1.07	66.44	33.9	1.96	42.24	35.2	1.20	36.78	35.2	1.13	45.89	35.2	1.30	55.71	34.6	1.61
August	38.91	35.7	1.09	66.92	33.8	1.98	43.80	36.2	1.21	41.02	36.3	1.13	48.01	36.1	1.33	62.58	37.7	1.66
September	39.96	36.0	1.11	63.60	31.8	2.00	44.65	36.9	1.21	41.92	37.1	1.13	48.55	36.5	1.33	64.51	38.4	1.68
October	40.18	36.2	1.11	59.46	29.7	2.00	45.50	37.6	1.21	43.05	38.1	1.13	49.18	36.7	1.34	59.13	36.5	1.62
November	41.63	37.5	1.11	60.87	30.9	1.97	45.51	37.3	1.22	43.09	37.8	1.14	49.28	36.5	1.35	51.90	33.7	1.54
December	40.70	37.0	1.10	66.25	33.8	1.96	42.92	36.3	1.21	41.02	36.3	1.13	48.78	36.4	1.34	53.50	35.2	1.52
1955: January	38.38	35.8	1.10	67.42	34.4	1.96	42.56	36.0	1.21	40.68	36.0	1.13	48.11	35.9	1.34	56.21	36.5	1.54
February	39.93	36.3	1.10	68.36	34.7	1.97	44.17	36.5	1.21	41.70	36.9	1.13	49.04	35.9	1.34	64.71	39.7	1.63
March	40.92	37.2	1.10	63.74	33.2	1.92	45.61	37.3	1.22	42.98	37.7	1.14	49.04	36.6	1.34	64.06	40.8	1.57
April	40.48	36.8	1.10	52.69	29.6	1.78	45.20	35.7	1.21	40.81	35.8	1.14	47.22	35.5	1.33	49.95	33.3	1.60
May	41.60	37.2	1.12	52.87	29.7	1.78	44.28	36.0	1.23	41.17	35.8	1.15	48.51	36.2	1.34	45.60	30.4	1.50
June	40.29	36.3	1.11	61.79	33.4	1.85	44.16	36.2	1.22	41.04	36.0	1.14	49.41	36.6	1.35	51.34	32.7	1.57
July	39.72	35.2	1.10	67.16	34.8	1.93	42.35	35.0	1.21	39.32	34.8	1.13	47.08	35.4	1.33	54.72	33.5	1.55
Children's outerwear	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains, draperies, and other house-furnishings			Textile bags			Census products					
1953: Average	\$44.53	36.5	\$1.22	\$44.82	37.1	\$1.20	\$42.75	37.6	\$1.27	\$42.18	37.0	\$1.14	\$49.53	38.1	\$1.30	\$51.09	39.0	\$1.31
1954: Average	45.14	36.7	1.23	43.68	36.1	1.21	47.99	37.2	1.29	42.80	36.9	1.16	50.79	37.9	1.34	52.38	38.8	1.35
July	45.28	37.2	1.23	42.12	35.1	1.20	46.85	36.6	1.28	41.29	35.9	1.15	50.79	37.9	1.34	52.27	39.3	1.33
August	46.62	37.9	1.23	43.92	36.3	1.21	48.00	37.5	1.28	42.78	37.2	1.15	53.18	39.1	1.36	52.26	39.0	1.34
September	45.26	36.5	1.24	44.77	36.7	1.22	48.76	37.8	1.29	44.58	38.1	1.17	54.26	39.9	1.36	55.58	39.7	1.40
October	44.16	36.2	1.22	45.38	37.2	1.22	49.02	38.4	1.28	45.24	39.0	1.16	51.71	38.3	1.35	52.50	38.6	1.36
November	44.77	37.0	1.21	45.51	37.3	1.22	49.79	38.6	1.29	45.75	39.1	1.17	52.38	38.8	1.35	51.84	38.4	1.35
December	43.92	36.3	1.21	45.13	37.3	1.21	50.18	38.6	1.30	45.31	38.4	1.18	52.22	38.4	1.36	52.67	39.6	1.33
1955: January	45.26	37.1	1.22	45.32	36.8	1.21	49.13	37.5	1.31	43.07	36.5	1.18	51.65	37.7	1.37	50.57	38.6	1.31
February	46.00	37.4	1.23	44.04	36.4	1.21	49.91	38.1	1.31	45.22	38.0	1.19	51.38	37.5	1.37	53.33	39.5	1.35
March	45.62	37.7	1.21	44.53	36.8	1.21	49.66	38.2	1.30	44.49	37.7	1.18	52.47	38.3	1.37	53.60	39.7	1.35
April	41.65	38.6	1.17	43.20	35.7	1.21	50.14	37.7	1.33	44.29	36.6	1.21	51.79	37.8	1.37	52.60	40.0	1.34
May	44.52	37.1	1.20	44.04	36.4	1.21	49.61	37.3	1.33	43.44	36.2	1.20	52.03	37.7	1.38	54.94	40.4	1.36
June	46.13	37.5	1.23	44.28	36.9	1.20	51.07	38.4	1.33	45.72	38.1	1.20	54.32	38.8	1.40	56.44	41.2	1.37
July	46.49	37.8	1.23	44.40	36.1	1.23	49.50	37.5	1.32	44.39	37.3	1.19	55.30	39.5	1.40	54.41	40.3	1.35
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																		
Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																		
Sawmills and planing mills, general																		
	Logging camps and contractors					Sawmills and planing mills					United States					West		
1953: Average	\$65.93	40.7	\$1.62	\$70.00	39.5	\$2.00	\$65.37	40.6	\$1.61	\$66.18	40.6	\$1.63	\$43.78	42.5	\$1.03	\$83.81	38.8	\$2.16
1954: Average	66.18	40.6	1.63	73.72	38.0	1.58	66.83	41.0	1.63	67.40	41.1	1.64	44.20	42.5	1.04	83.06	39.2	2.17
July	62.83	40.8	1.54	63.96	37.5	1.68	64.64	41.7	1.55	65.21	41.8	1.56	45.15	43.0	1.05	85.69	38.6	2.22
August	65.57	41.1	1.58	67.30	38.9	1.73	67.10	42.2	1.59	67.68	42.3	1.60	45.57	43.4	1.05	89.42	40.1	2.23
September	67.40	40.6	1.60	68.76	38.5	1.86	68.06	41.7	1.68	70.47	41.7	1.69	46.68	43.5	1.05	88.44	40.2	2.20
October	66.72	41.8	1.60	77.03	38.3	1.76	70.81	41.9	1.69	71.40	42.0	1.70	46.11	43.5	1.06	88.44	40.4	2.20
November	66.64	41.1	1.67	76.05	39.0	1.95	68.89	41.5	1.66	69.31	41.5	1.67	45.36	43.2	1.05	86.94	39.7	2.19
December	66.91	40.4	1.64	64.53	38.7	1.59	66.67	40.9	1.63	67.08	40.9	1.64	45.47	43.3	1.05	83.81	38.6	2.16
1955: January	66.34	40.7	1.63	74.03	39.8	1.86	66.75	40.7	1.64	67.16	40.7	1.65	43.99	42.3	1.04	86.63	39.1	2.19
February	66.80	40.8	1.63	71.24	38.3	1.86	67.57	41.2	1.64	67.98	41.2	1.65	45.26	43.1	1.05	86.29	39.4	2.19
March	66.10	40.8	1.62	65.87	35.8	1.84	66.99	41.1	1.63	67.40	41.1	1.64	45.89	43.7	1.05	84.75	38.7	2.19
April	67.99	40.6	1.66	73.28	36.8	1.99	67.40	40.6	1.66	67.80	40.6	1.67	44.63	42.5	1.05	86.80	39.1	2.22
May	66.47	41.0	1.67	72.80	36.4	2.00	69.64	41.7	1.67	70.06	41.7	1.68	47.81	45.1	1.06	87.53	38.9	2.25
June	67.47	41.0	1.67	72.80	36.4	1.99	73.10	42.5	1.72	73.53	42.5	1.73	47.17	44.5	1.06	92.57	40.6	2.28
July	71.90	41.8	1.72	78.41	39.4	1.99	74.01	42.4	1.72	76.72	43.1	1.78	50.50	40.6	1.25	80.38	40.3	1.29
70.00	40.7	1.72	78.31	38.2	2.05	70.28	41.1	1.71	70.69	41.1	1.72	46.44	43.4	1.07	87.85	38.7	2.27	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	Millwork					Plywood					Wooden containers					Wooden boxes, other than cigar		
1953: Average	\$68.80	41.8	\$1.66	\$68.55	41.8	\$1.64	\$71.32	42.2	\$1.69	\$51.25	41.0	\$1.25	\$51.34	41.4	\$1.24	\$55.46	41.7	\$1.33
1954: Average	70.97	41.5	1.71	70.81	41.9	1.69	73.08	42.0	1.74	50.00	42.0	1.74	49.48	39.9	1.24	54.95	40.7	1.33
July	69.72	41.5	1.68	70.90	42.2	1.68	66.50	40.8	1.63	49.48	39.9	1.24	49.20	40.0	1.25	52.07	39.9	1.33
August	71.90	42.6	1.69	72.84	43.1	1.69	68.69	42.4	1.62	48.98	39.5	1.24	47.95	39.3	1.22	54.13	40.7	1.33
September	71.28	41.2	1.73	72.85	42.6	1.71	71.81	40.8	1.76	50.25	39.7	1.25	50.43	39.4	1.26	56.17	40.7	1.38
October	74.12	42.6	1.74	73.96	43.0	1.72	77.51	43.1	1.78	51.82	43.0	1.27	51.56	40.6	1.27	56.72	41.1	1.38
November	73.43	42.2	1.74	72.93	42.4	1.72	76.72	43.1	1.78	50.50	40.6	1.25	50.38	40.3	1.25	57.13	41.1	1.39
December	73.78	42.4	1.74	72.50	42.4	1.72	78.99	44.2	1.74	52.50	44.2	1.26	50.38	40.3	1.25	57.13	41.4	1.38
1955: January	72.73	41.8	1.74	70.04	41.2	1.70	80.99	44.5	1.72	49.97	40.3	1.24	50.84	41.0	1.24	57.41	41.6	1.38
February	72.38	41.3	1.75	70.45	41.2	1.71	79.90	43.9	1.72	50.82	41.3	1.26	52.79	41.9	1.26	58.10	42.1	1.38
March	72.98	41.7	1.75	71.48	41.8	1.71	76.28	43.8	1.71	50.82	41.0	1.27	52.54	41.7				

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Furniture and fixtures																	
	Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bed-springs			Office, public-building, and professional furniture ⁴		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average.....	\$63.14	41.0	\$1.54	\$60.38	40.8	\$1.48	\$55.21	41.2	\$1.34	\$65.45	40.4	\$1.62	\$66.23	39.9	\$1.66	\$71.06	41.8	\$1.70
1954: Average.....	62.96	40.1	1.57	60.25	39.9	1.51	54.54	40.4	1.35	64.29	39.2	1.64	66.86	39.8	1.68	71.10	41.1	1.73
July.....	61.86	39.4	1.57	59.04	39.1	1.51	52.92	39.2	1.35	62.10	38.1	1.63	67.70	40.3	1.68	69.66	40.8	1.72
August.....	63.74	40.6	1.57	61.00	40.4	1.51	54.81	40.6	1.35	65.27	39.8	1.64	69.38	41.3	1.68	72.73	41.8	1.74
September.....	64.46	40.8	1.58	61.71	40.6	1.52	55.08	40.5	1.36	67.49	40.9	1.65	69.97	41.4	1.69	72.56	41.7	1.74
October.....	65.10	41.2	1.58	62.62	41.2	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	68.89	41.5	1.66	68.95	40.8	1.69	72.98	41.7	1.75
November.....	64.62	40.9	1.58	62.17	40.9	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	69.14	41.4	1.67	66.19	39.4	1.68	72.34	41.1	1.76
December.....	65.83	41.4	1.59	63.19	41.3	1.53	57.27	41.8	1.37	70.98	42.0	1.69	66.70	39.7	1.68	74.27	42.2	1.76
1955: January.....	63.99	40.5	1.58	60.85	40.3	1.51	56.17	41.3	1.36	62.43	39.3	1.63	69.72	40.3	1.73	73.46	41.5	1.77
February.....	65.67	41.3	1.59	62.78	41.3	1.52	56.85	41.8	1.36	68.14	40.8	1.67	70.18	40.8	1.72	74.52	42.1	1.77
March.....	65.67	41.3	1.59	62.78	41.3	1.52	56.98	41.9	1.36	68.88	41.0	1.68	68.23	39.9	1.71	73.92	42.0	1.76
April.....	64.48	40.3	1.60	61.10	40.2	1.52	55.35	40.7	1.36	66.70	39.7	1.68	68.06	39.8	1.71	72.92	41.2	1.77
May.....	64.71	40.7	1.59	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	65.80	39.4	1.67	68.63	39.9	1.72	73.63	41.6	1.77
June.....	66.98	41.6	1.61	63.34	41.4	1.53	57.68	42.1	1.37	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.35	40.9	1.72	75.65	42.5	1.78
July.....	65.53	40.7	1.61	62.27	40.7	1.53	57.13	41.7	1.37	64.46	38.6	1.67	70.24	40.6	1.73	73.39	41.0	1.79
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
	Wood office furniture			Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Paper, paper, and paperboard mills		
1953: Average.....	\$61.71	40.6	\$1.52	\$75.70	40.7	\$1.86	\$73.85	40.8	\$1.81	\$62.31	42.1	\$1.48	\$72.67	43.0	\$1.69	\$78.76	44.0	\$1.79
1954: Average.....	59.18	39.7	1.49	75.55	40.6	1.91	75.01	39.9	1.88	64.43	41.3	1.56	74.03	42.3	1.75	80.04	43.5	1.84
July.....	58.84	40.3	1.46	75.64	39.6	1.91	73.90	39.1	1.89	64.90	41.6	1.56	74.62	42.4	1.76	81.47	43.8	1.86
August.....	61.69	41.4	1.49	77.39	40.1	1.93	75.05	39.5	1.90	64.84	41.3	1.57	74.98	42.6	1.76	81.10	43.6	1.86
September.....	60.68	41.0	1.48	78.36	40.6	1.93	77.39	40.1	1.93	65.00	41.4	1.57	75.40	42.6	1.77	81.97	43.6	1.88
October.....	60.49	40.6	1.49	78.34	40.8	1.92	75.84	39.5	1.92	65.41	41.4	1.58	76.01	42.7	1.78	82.16	43.7	1.88
November.....	58.20	38.8	1.40	78.32	41.1	1.93	76.99	40.1	1.92	64.78	41.0	1.58	76.18	42.8	1.78	81.91	43.8	1.87
December.....	60.90	40.6	1.49	80.70	41.6	1.94	76.78	40.2	1.91	68.16	42.6	1.60	76.01	42.7	1.78	82.34	43.8	1.88
1955: January.....	60.05	41.3	1.49	80.90	41.7	1.94	75.79	40.1	1.89	65.19	41.0	1.59	75.72	42.5	1.79	82.16	43.7	1.88
February.....	60.49	40.6	1.49	82.64	42.6	1.94	78.34	40.4	1.94	65.83	41.4	1.60	76.08	42.5	1.79	82.84	43.8	1.88
March.....	61.20	40.8	1.50	81.80	42.4	1.93	78.57	40.5	1.94	66.82	41.5	1.61	77.04	42.8	1.80	83.16	44.0	1.89
April.....	60.40	40.6	1.51	80.90	41.7	1.94	77.03	39.5	1.95	66.56	41.6	1.60	76.93	42.5	1.81	83.47	43.7	1.91
May.....	62.32	41.0	1.52	80.73	41.4	1.95	77.42	39.7	1.95	64.58	41.4	1.60	77.65	42.9	1.81	83.60	44.0	1.90
June.....	64.87	42.2	1.53	83.95	42.4	1.98	82.57	41.7	1.98	66.62	41.9	1.60	78.69	43.0	1.83	85.11	44.1	1.93
July.....	63.71	41.1	1.55	84.00	42.0	2.00	80.19	40.5	1.98	64.46	40.8	1.68	79.30	43.1	1.84	86.78	44.5	1.95
Paper and allied products—Continued																		
	Paperboard containers and boxes ⁴			Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers		
1953: Average.....	\$67.68	42.3	\$1.60	\$67.42	42.4	\$1.59	\$71.65	41.9	\$1.71	\$65.31	41.6	\$1.87	\$85.58	38.9	\$2.20	\$91.22	36.2	\$2.52
1954: Average.....	68.97	41.3	1.67	68.72	41.6	1.66	73.02	39.9	1.83	66.67	40.9	1.63	77.17	38.4	2.27	92.98	36.2	2.56
July.....	69.05	41.1	1.68	68.39	41.2	1.66	74.21	39.9	1.86	66.83	41.0	1.63	86.94	38.3	2.27	92.01	35.8	2.57
August.....	70.56	42.0	1.68	70.47	42.2	1.67	73.63	39.8	1.85	66.83	41.0	1.63	87.40	38.5	2.27	91.85	36.6	2.58
September.....	70.98	42.0	1.69	70.47	42.2	1.67	74.48	39.2	1.90	66.67	40.9	1.63	87.39	38.6	2.29	94.68	36.0	2.63
October.....	71.23	42.4	1.68	71.14	42.6	1.67	74.80	40.0	1.87	67.65	41.0	1.65	87.94	38.4	2.29	94.32	36.0	2.62
November.....	71.83	42.5	1.69	71.74	42.7	1.68	72.71	39.3	1.85	66.23	41.1	1.66	88.55	38.5	2.30	94.32	36.0	2.62
December.....	70.22	41.8	1.68	68.97	41.9	1.67	75.52	40.6	1.86	66.39	41.2	1.66	90.09	39.0	2.31	97.52	36.8	2.65
1955: January.....	69.70	41.0	1.70	69.46	41.1	1.69	74.96	40.3	1.86	67.73	40.8	1.66	88.24	38.2	2.31	91.52	35.2	2.60
February.....	70.38	41.4	1.70	70.14	41.5	1.69	74.19	40.1	1.85	66.23	41.1	1.66	86.47	38.4	2.33	93.01	35.5	2.62
March.....	71.90	41.8	1.72	71.65	41.9	1.71	74.56	40.3	1.85	65.15	41.4	1.67	87.90	38.6	2.34	94.15	35.8	2.63
April.....	72.04	41.4	1.74	71.80	41.5	1.73	75.62	40.7	1.88	68.47	41.0	1.67	86.71	38.5	2.33	95.67	36.1	2.65
May.....	72.66	42.0	1.73	72.41	42.1	1.72	75.89	40.8	1.86	69.38	41.3	1.68	90.95	38.7	2.35	97.46	36.5	2.67
June.....	74.20	42.4	1.75	73.78	42.4	1.74	79.19	41.9	1.88	69.80	41.3	1.69	88.74	38.7	2.35	97.19	36.4	2.67
July.....	73.74	41.9	1.76	73.50	42.0	1.75	77.93	40.8	1.91	69.55	41.4	1.68	90.95	38.7	2.35	95.67	36.1	2.65
Periodicals																		
	Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries					
1953: Average.....	\$86.98	39.9	\$2.18	\$73.84	39.7	\$1.86	\$84.42	40.2	\$1.10	\$85.26	40.6	\$2.10	\$88.50	37.6	\$1.29	\$86.30	39.7	\$1.67
1954: Average.....	88.70	36.6	2.24	76.24	39.3	1.94	85.72	39.5	2.17	87.20	40.0	2.18	83.06	37.9	1.40	67.82	39.2	1.73
July.....	87.58	39.1	2.24	75.66	39.2	1.93	85.72	39.5	2.17	88.66	40.3	2.20	81.06	37.0	1.38	67.94	39.5	1.72
August.....	91.03	40.1	2.27	78.98	40.5	1.95	85.10	39.4	2.16	89.54	40.7	2.20	83.62	38.3	1.40	67.60	39.3	1.72
September.....	89.95	39.8	2.26	78.18	40.3	1.94	85.89	39.4	2.18	89.98	40.9	2.20	83.34	38.1	1.40	67.47	39.0	1.73
October.....	89.55	39.8	2.25	76.82	39.6	1.94	86.29	39.4	2.19	88.00	40.0	2.20	82.68	37.9	1.39	68.38	39.3	1.74
November.....	88.82	39.3	2.26	77.22	39.0	1.98	86.90	39.5	2.20	88.00	40.0	2.20	85.91	39.1	1.43	68.95	39.4	1.75
December.....	87.12	39.6	2.20	78.41	39.6	1.98	88.84	40.2	2.21	88.58	39.6	2.22	86.39	38.1	1.45	68.29	38.8	1.76
1955: January.....	88.76	39.1	2.27	77.42	39.1	1.98	87.82	39.6	2.21	88.58	39.0	2.22	86.39	38.1	1.45	68.29	38.8	1.76
February.....	90.68	39.6	2.26	78.21	39.3	1.99	87.96	39.8	2.21	88.70	39.6	2.24	85.94	37.8	1.45	67.79	38.3	1.77
March.....	91.77	39.9																

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued			Chemicals and allied products														
	Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals ⁴			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals ⁴			Plastics, except synthetic rubber		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average.....	\$104.15	36.6	\$2.65	\$75.58	41.3	\$1.83	\$82.81	41.2	\$2.01	\$82.39	41.4	\$1.99	\$80.18	40.7	\$1.97	\$82.88	42.5	\$1.95
1954: Average.....	104.91	39.0	2.66	78.50	41.1	1.91	80.09	40.8	2.11	81.81	40.1	2.09	83.23	40.6	2.05	83.80	41.9	2.00
July.....	104.49	38.7	2.70	79.35	40.9	1.94	80.68	40.6	2.14	82.50	39.2	2.13	84.24	40.5	2.08	83.02	41.1	2.02
August.....	105.20	39.0	2.70	78.94	40.9	1.93	86.48	40.6	2.13	84.38	39.8	2.12	83.43	40.5	2.06	84.02	41.8	2.01
September.....	105.84	39.2	2.70	79.52	41.2	1.93	88.32	40.7	2.17	85.36	39.7	2.15	85.07	40.9	2.08	85.24	42.2	2.02
October.....	104.99	38.6	2.72	78.69	41.2	1.91	87.31	40.8	2.14	86.67	40.5	2.14	83.64	40.6	2.06	85.87	42.3	2.03
November.....	106.11	39.3	2.70	79.71	41.3	1.93	87.53	40.9	2.14	85.86	40.5	2.12	84.66	40.9	2.07	85.85	42.5	2.02
December.....	106.77	39.4	2.71	79.90	41.4	1.93	87.53	40.9	2.14	84.61	40.1	2.11	84.46	41.0	2.05	85.45	42.3	2.02
1955: January.....	107.32	39.6	2.71	79.73	41.1	1.94	87.29	40.6	2.15	84.35	39.6	2.13	84.25	40.7	2.07	84.23	41.7	2.02
February.....	111.35	40.2	2.77	80.34	41.2	1.95	88.15	41.0	2.15	86.07	40.6	2.12	84.89	40.8	2.08	84.85	41.8	2.03
March.....	111.76	40.2	2.78	80.32	41.4	1.94	88.34	40.9	2.16	85.44	40.3	2.12	85.69	41.0	2.09	86.92	42.4	2.05
April.....	108.11	39.6	2.73	81.86	41.3	1.97	89.54	40.7	2.20	86.60	40.0	2.14	87.12	40.9	2.13	86.92	42.4	2.05
May.....	107.59	39.7	2.71	81.77	41.3	1.98	88.94	40.8	2.18	86.65	40.3	2.15	86.51	41.0	2.11	87.56	42.3	2.07
June.....	107.29	39.3	2.73	82.80	41.4	2.00	88.94	40.8	2.18	86.67	40.5	2.14	87.54	41.1	2.13	87.78	42.2	2.08
July.....	107.29	39.3	2.73	83.64	41.2	2.03	90.80	40.9	2.22	88.07	40.4	2.18	88.56	41.0	2.16	88.32	41.3	2.09
	Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ⁴			Soap and glycerin		
1953: Average.....	\$87.29	40.6	\$2.15	\$69.87	39.7	\$1.76	\$74.84	39.6	\$1.80	\$69.71	40.9	\$1.68	\$78.47	41.3	\$1.90	\$85.90	41.1	\$2.00
1954: Average.....	90.76	40.7	2.23	72.98	40.1	1.82	78.01	39.8	1.96	72.16	41.0	1.76	81.79	41.1	1.99	89.19	41.1	2.17
July.....	91.29	40.8	2.24	75.11	40.6	1.85	76.05	38.8	1.96	71.46	40.6	1.76	81.39	40.9	1.99	89.16	40.9	2.18
August.....	91.39	40.8	2.24	72.07	39.6	1.82	78.21	39.7	1.97	71.63	40.7	1.76	82.81	41.2	2.01	90.86	41.3	2.20
September.....	94.92	42.0	2.26	75.52	40.6	1.86	78.60	39.9	1.97	72.34	41.1	1.76	83.42	41.5	2.01	91.74	41.7	2.20
October.....	91.29	40.8	2.24	72.40	40.0	1.81	78.01	39.6	1.97	73.34	41.2	1.78	82.01	40.8	2.01	89.54	40.7	2.20
November.....	92.89	41.1	2.26	73.12	40.4	1.81	79.20	40.0	1.98	72.80	40.9	1.78	82.82	41.0	2.02	89.98	40.9	2.20
December.....	92.80	40.7	2.28	73.31	40.5	1.81	79.00	40.1	1.97	73.39	41.0	1.79	84.25	41.5	2.03	91.91	41.4	2.22
1955: January.....	93.02	40.8	2.28	72.76	40.2	1.81	80.60	40.3	2.00	73.21	40.9	1.79	84.25	41.3	2.04	91.02	41.0	2.22
February.....	93.07	41.0	2.27	74.52	40.5	1.84	79.20	39.7	2.00	74.93	41.4	1.81	84.25	41.3	2.04	91.46	41.2	2.22
March.....	94.12	41.1	2.29	74.89	40.7	1.84	79.20	39.6	2.00	73.62	40.9	1.80	76.76	38.0	2.02	78.59	38.4	2.22
April.....	96.53	42.9	2.32	77.11	40.8	1.89	78.80	39.4	2.00	73.12	40.4	1.81	86.11	41.4	2.08	94.81	41.2	2.29
May.....	95.22	41.4	2.30	74.93	40.5	1.85	80.40	39.8	2.02	73.16	40.2	1.82	84.25	40.7	2.07	91.71	40.4	2.22
June.....	96.51	41.6	2.32	75.36	40.3	1.87	82.22	40.5	2.03	74.34	40.4	1.84	85.70	41.2	2.08	92.80	40.7	2.28
July.....	97.94	41.5	2.36	76.57	40.3	1.90	80.39	39.6	2.03	74.80	40.0	1.87	85.28	41.0	2.08	92.11	40.5	2.28
	Paints, pigments, and fillers ⁴			Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats ⁴			Vegetable oils		
1953: Average.....	\$76.06	41.8	\$1.82	\$74.64	41.7	\$1.79	\$64.22	41.7	\$1.54	\$50.36	42.4	\$1.40	\$64.80	45.7	\$1.42	\$59.67	45.9	\$1.30
1954: Average.....	77.77	41.2	1.89	70.26	41.0	1.86	67.52	42.2	1.60	61.48	42.4	1.45	68.24	45.8	1.49	63.16	46.1	1.37
July.....	79.65	41.7	1.91	77.38	41.6	1.86	69.17	43.5	1.59	62.16	42.0	1.48	70.78	44.8	1.58	64.96	45.6	1.49
August.....	78.88	41.3	1.91	76.98	41.1	1.87	68.80	43.0	1.60	61.30	41.7	1.47	69.99	44.3	1.58	64.37	45.2	1.49
September.....	77.93	40.8	1.91	75.74	40.5	1.87	70.14	42.0	1.67	62.40	41.6	1.50	67.74	46.4	1.46	62.38	46.9	1.33
October.....	77.90	41.0	1.90	76.11	40.7	1.87	67.36	42.1	1.60	60.19	41.8	1.44	67.68	47.0	1.44	63.10	47.8	1.32
November.....	70.27	41.5	1.91	77.64	41.3	1.83	69.21	42.2	1.64	60.88	41.7	1.46	69.41	46.9	1.48	64.74	47.6	1.36
December.....	79.68	41.5	1.92	77.77	41.2	1.89	67.84	42.4	1.60	61.86	41.8	1.48	68.36	46.5	1.47	63.32	46.9	1.35
1955: January.....	78.72	41.0	1.92	77.11	40.8	1.89	69.37	42.3	1.64	61.01	41.5	1.47	68.24	45.8	1.49	62.88	45.9	1.37
February.....	79.71	41.3	1.93	77.87	41.2	1.89	68.04	42.0	1.62	59.16	40.8	1.45	69.46	45.4	1.53	63.84	45.6	1.40
March.....	81.71	41.9	1.98	78.84	41.8	1.91	69.01	42.6	1.62	64.78	45.3	1.43	69.60	44.9	1.55	63.62	44.8	1.42
April.....	83.13	42.2	1.97	81.25	42.1	1.93	70.95	43.0	1.65	63.80	43.4	1.47	69.66	44.0	1.59	63.95	43.5	1.47
May.....	84.74	41.9	1.98	78.66	42.9	1.95	72.54	43.7	1.66	66.12	43.5	1.52	70.36	43.7	1.61	63.47	42.6	1.49
June.....	87.20	43.6	2.00	85.86	43.6	1.96	70.98	42.5	1.67	63.57	42.1	1.51	73.96	45.1	1.64	68.07	44.2	1.54
July.....	86.03	42.8	2.01	83.69	42.7	1.96	72.87	43.9	1.66	61.65	41.1	1.50	74.20	44.7	1.66	68.45	43.6	1.57
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Animal oils and fats				Miscellaneous chemicals ⁴			Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquified gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal		Petroleum refining		
1953: Average.....	\$74.29	45.3	\$1.64	\$69.94	40.9	\$1.71	\$57.60	38.7	\$1.49	\$80.37	42.3	\$1.90	\$90.17	40.8	\$2.21	\$94.19	40.6	\$2.32
1954: Average.....	77.46	45.3	1.71	71.51	40.4	1.77	60.37	38.7	1.56	62.32	42.0	1.96	92.62	40.8	2.27	96.22	40.6	2.37
July.....	78.88	46.4	1.70	70.98	40.1	1.77	58.28	37.6	1.55	62.52	42.1	1.96	94.33	41.1	2.30	97.51	40.8	2.39
August.....	78.65	46.0	1.71	71.33	40.3	1.77	59.68	38.5	1.55	62.71	42.2	1.96	93.07	41.0	2.27	96.05	40.7	2.36
September.....	78.43	45.6	1.72	71.73	40.3	1.78	60.14	38.8	1.55	63.13	42.2	1.97	95.58	41.2	2.32	97.85	40.6	2.41
October.....	77.63	45.4	1.71	72.09	40.5	1.78	60.76	39.2	1.55	62.74	42.0	1.97	92.57	40.6	2.28	95.75	40.4	2.37
November.....	80.08	45.5	1.71	72.54	40.3	1.80	60.78	39.2	1.55	63.60	41.8	2.00	93.66	40.9	2.29	97.10	40.8	2.38
December.....	78.32	45.8	1.71	73.49	40.6	1.81	62.09	39.3	1.58	64.60	42.3	2.00	92.57	40.6	2.28	96.22	40.6	2.37
1955: January.....	78.26	45.5	1.72	73.53	40.4	1.82	61.60	38.5	1.60	64.40	42.2	2.00	93.02	40.8	2.28	96.93	40.9	2.37
February.....	78.75	45.0	1.75	74.07	40.7	1.82	63.50	39.2	1.62	64.60	42.3	2.00	91.25	40.2	2.27	94.87	40.2	2.36
March.....	79.55	45.2	1.76	74.48	40.7	1.83	63.80	39.2	1.62	65.43	42.5	2.01	93.61	40.7	2.30	96.96	40.4	2.40
April.....	78.67	44.7	1.76	72.94	40.3	1.81	62.63	38.9	1.61	65.45	42.3	2.02	95					

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Continued			Rubber products								Leather and leather products						
	Coke, other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products		Tires and inner tubes		Rubber footwear		Other rubber products		Total: Leather and leather products						
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings				
1953: Average.....	\$78.81	41.7	\$1.89	\$77.78	40.3	\$1.93	\$88.31	39.6	\$2.23	\$95.60	40.0	\$1.64	\$70.93	41.0	\$1.73	\$51.65	37.7	\$1.37
1954: Average.....	80.72	41.4	1.98	78.21	39.7	1.97	87.85	38.7	2.27	67.43	39.9	1.69	71.91	40.4	1.78	50.92	36.9	1.38
July.....	83.78	42.1	1.99	76.44	39.4	1.94	87.01	38.5	2.26	68.45	40.5	1.60	70.62	39.9	1.77	51.38	37.6	1.37
August.....	83.13	42.2	1.97	75.85	39.1	1.94	85.65	37.4	2.29	66.40	40.0	1.66	77.15	40.2	1.77	51.24	37.4	1.37
September.....	87.67	43.4	2.02	77.42	39.3	1.97	86.18	38.3	2.25	66.08	39.1	1.69	72.36	40.2	1.80	49.96	36.2	1.38
October.....	82.17	41.5	1.98	81.20	40.4	2.01	90.29	39.3	2.30	71.34	41.0	1.74	74.98	41.2	1.82	49.62	35.7	1.36
November.....	81.79	41.1	1.99	83.02	41.1	2.02	94.54	40.4	2.34	71.51	41.1	1.74	75.71	41.6	1.82	51.43	37.0	1.39
December.....	79.58	40.6	1.96	84.85	41.8	2.03	98.18	41.6	2.36	71.69	41.2	1.74	76.44	42.0	1.82	52.16	37.8	1.38
1955: January.....	79.79	40.5	1.97	83.84	41.3	2.03	97.41	41.1	2.37	68.97	40.1	1.72	76.08	41.8	1.82	52.68	37.9	1.39
February.....	79.00	40.1	1.97	84.25	41.3	2.04	96.46	40.7	2.37	69.72	40.3	1.73	76.86	42.0	1.83	53.93	38.8	1.39
March.....	83.38	41.9	1.96	83.64	41.0	2.04	95.51	40.3	2.37	69.72	40.3	1.73	76.49	41.8	1.83	53.82	38.5	1.39
April.....	83.18	41.8	1.99	86.53	41.8	2.07	102.18	42.4	2.41	70.82	40.7	1.74	76.54	41.6	1.84	51.24	36.6	1.40
May.....	85.63	42.6	2.01	87.36	42.0	2.08	101.88	42.1	2.42	70.07	40.5	1.73	78.68	42.3	1.86	51.78	36.7	1.41
June.....	88.13	42.2	2.04	88.83	42.3	2.10	105.60	43.1	2.45	71.34	41.0	1.74	77.93	41.9	1.86	53.44	37.9	1.41
July.....	91.16	43.0	2.12	86.52	41.2	2.10	103.82	42.9	2.42	71.93	41.1	1.75	73.84	39.7	1.86	52.03	37.7	1.38
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished				Industrial leather beiting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (exempt rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods		
1953: Average.....	\$68.23	39.9	\$1.71	\$67.97	41.7	\$1.63	\$50.16	38.0	\$1.32	\$49.10	37.2	\$1.32	\$57.09	39.1	\$1.46	\$46.99	38.2	\$1.23
1954: Average.....	69.17	33.3	1.76	66.30	39.7	1.67	49.71	37.1	1.34	48.15	36.2	1.33	56.93	37.7	1.51	48.00	38.4	1.25
July.....	68.43	39.1	1.75	63.63	38.8	1.64	49.50	37.5	1.32	48.73	37.2	1.31	56.83	38.4	1.48	46.62	37.9	1.23
August.....	68.99	39.2	1.76	66.97	40.1	1.67	48.55	36.5	1.33	48.71	36.9	1.32	56.24	38.0	1.48	47.82	39.2	1.22
September.....	68.32	38.6	1.77	66.63	39.7	1.67	49.68	36.8	1.35	46.68	35.1	1.33	59.36	38.8	1.53	48.09	39.1	1.23
October.....	69.60	39.1	1.78	66.53	39.6	1.68	47.66	35.3	1.35	45.62	34.3	1.33	61.20	40.0	1.53	48.63	38.9	1.25
November.....	71.64	39.8	1.80	68.68	40.4	1.70	50.55	36.8	1.36	47.39	35.9	1.32	59.58	39.2	1.52	50.02	39.7	1.26
December.....	72.18	40.1	1.80	69.02	40.6	1.70	52.52	38.9	1.35	49.10	37.2	1.32	54.66	36.2	1.51	49.88	39.9	1.25
1955: January.....	71.46	39.7	1.80	68.06	39.8	1.71	52.59	39.1	1.34	49.88	37.5	1.33	55.50	37.0	1.50	47.85	38.9	1.23
February.....	71.42	39.9	1.79	67.77	39.4	1.72	52.52	38.9	1.35	51.59	38.5	1.34	62.68	40.7	1.54	48.83	39.7	1.23
March.....	71.60	40.0	1.79	68.80	40.0	1.72	51.44	38.1	1.35	51.05	38.1	1.34	61.60	40.0	1.54	49.88	39.9	1.25
April.....	72.18	40.1	1.80	72.92	41.2	1.77	49.64	36.5	1.36	48.24	36.0	1.34	60.50	39.3	1.52	44.10	35.0	1.26
May.....	72.54	40.3	1.80	74.87	42.3	1.77	50.14	36.6	1.37	48.24	36.0	1.34	58.11	39.0	1.49	45.09	35.8	1.27
June.....	72.58	40.1	1.81	72.45	41.4	1.75	51.82	38.1	1.36	50.63	37.5	1.35	56.83	38.4	1.48	47.63	37.5	1.27
July.....	69.84	38.8	1.80	64.81	37.9	1.71	52.52	38.9	1.35	49.37	37.4	1.32	58.80	39.2	1.50	48.26	38.0	1.27
Leather and leather products—Continued							Stone, clay, and glass products											
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods				Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flint glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown *			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass		
1953: Average.....	\$44.04	36.4	\$1.21	\$70.35	40.9	\$1.72	\$97.34	40.9	\$2.38	\$67.89	39.7	\$1.71	\$69.60	40.0	\$1.74	\$65.46	39.2	\$1.87
1954: Average.....	44.64	36.0	1.24	71.86	40.8	1.70	101.60	41.0	2.46	70.77	39.1	1.81	72.47	39.6	1.83	68.15	34.5	1.77
July.....	43.79	35.6	1.23	71.33	40.3	1.77	97.84	40.1	2.44	66.60	38.4	1.81	70.98	39.0	1.82	66.75	37.5	1.78
August.....	44.90	36.5	1.23	72.04	40.7	1.77	96.29	39.8	2.45	70.77	39.1	1.81	73.45	39.7	1.85	66.85	38.2	1.78
September.....	45.14	36.7	1.23	72.85	40.7	1.79	100.44	40.8	2.48	71.53	39.3	1.82	71.41	38.6	1.85	71.90	40.2	1.79
October.....	45.38	36.6	1.24	73.34	41.2	1.78	102.12	42.2	2.42	72.28	39.7	1.82	73.63	39.8	1.85	70.31	36.5	1.78
November.....	46.50	37.5	1.24	74.57	41.2	1.81	111.11	42.9	2.59	72.91	39.2	1.86	73.63	39.8	1.85	72.19	38.4	1.86
December.....	45.00	36.0	1.25	73.98	41.1	1.80	109.04	43.1	2.53	73.08	39.5	1.85	73.84	39.7	1.86	71.92	36.5	1.83
1955: January.....	45.38	36.6	1.24	73.49	40.6	1.81	114.04	44.2	2.58	72.31	39.8	1.84	72.71	39.3	1.85	71.92	36.3	1.83
February.....	46.00	37.1	1.24	73.49	40.6	1.81	110.34	43.1	2.56	72.47	39.6	1.83	74.21	39.9	1.86	70.74	36.8	1.80
March.....	45.63	36.5	1.25	74.75	41.3	1.81	111.02	43.2	2.57	74.21	39.9	1.86	76.40	40.0	1.87	71.48	36.7	1.80
April.....	42.68	34.7	1.23	75.17	41.3	1.82	110.08	43.6	2.66	74.05	39.6	1.87	76.61	39.9	1.87	70.38	36.1	1.80
May.....	45.26	36.3	1.25	76.91	41.8	1.84	107.40	41.1	1.64	65.79	43.0	1.87	76.97	43.3	1.87	69.87	38.6	1.81
June.....	40.13	36.9	1.25	77.52	41.9	1.85	111.94	42.4	1.64	75.36	40.3	1.87	77.55	40.6	1.81	72.44	38.8	1.82
July.....	44.64	36.0	1.24	76.86	41.1	1.87	104.37	38.8	1.64	74.11	38.8	1.81	76.02	39.8	1.81	70.30	37.0	1.80
Glass products made of purchased glass				Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products *			Brick and hollow tile			Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe		
1953: Average.....	\$60.01	41.1	\$1.46	\$72.89	41.7	\$1.76	\$64.06	40.8	\$1.57	\$61.77	42.6	\$1.45	\$67.47	40.4	\$1.67	\$64.56	40.1	\$1.61
1954: Average.....	70.75	40.5	1.60	75.71	41.6	1.82	66.26	40.9	1.62	64.63	42.8	1.51	68.17	40.1	1.70	66.99	40.6	1.68
July.....	69.95	39.7	1.51	78.44	41.5	1.83	66.17	41.1	1.61	65.21	42.9	1.52	66.66	40.4	1.70	68.64	41.1	1.67
August.....	61.70	40.9	1.51	76.58	41.5	1.84	67.23	41.5	1.62	68.49	43.4	1.53	69.19	40.7	1.70	69.22	41.7	1.66
September.....	62.47	41.1	1.52	69.22	42.0	1.91	67.49	40.9	1.65	66.76	42.7	1.54	66.08	40.4	1.71	68.45	40.5	1.69
October.....	63.57	41.2	1.51	76.11	41.8	1.84	67.40	41.1	1.64	65.79	43.0	1.53	68.28	40.4	1.70	69.19	40.7	1.70
November.....	64.30	42.3	1.52	75.53	41.5	1.82	67.57	41.2	1.64	65.79	43.0	1.53	68.74	40.2	1.71	66.23	39.9	1.66
December.....	61.56	40.5	1.52	75.15	41.4	1.85	66.26	40.4	1.64	63.54	41.8	1.52	66.80	40.0	1.72	64.52	39.1	1.65
1955: January.....	60.74	39.7	1.53	75.95	41.5	1.83	66.09	40.3	1.64	63.54	41.8	1.52	67.42	39.2	1.72	64.02	38.8	1.65
February.....	62.06	40.3	1.54	75.95	41.5	1.83	65.39	41.2	1.65	66.77	42.8	1.55	67.55	39.5	1.71	68.54	40.8	1.68
March.....	62.22	40.4	1.54	76.78	41.5	1.85	67.09	40.9	1.66	66.30	42.5	1.56	64.73	38.3	1.69	68.17	40.1	1.70
April.....	64.53	41.1	1.57	78.06	41.3	1.89	70.22	41.8	1.68	69.17	43.5	1.59	70.24	40.6	1.73	69.43	40.6	1.71
May.....	63.83	40.4	1.56	80.48	41.7	1.93	71.15	42.1	1.69	69.92	43.7	1.60	71.10	41.1	1.73	72.49	41.9	1.73
June.....	64.72	40.2	1.61	81.73	41.7	1.96	70.64	41.8	1.69	69.92	43.7	1.60	70.41	40.7	1.73	69.72	40.3	1.73

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
	Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ⁴			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ⁴			
Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours		
1953: Average	\$65.47	38.2	\$1.74	\$62.04	37.6	\$1.65	\$72.87	43.9	\$1.66	\$71.56	43.9	\$1.63	\$63.91	41.5	\$1.54	\$74.07	40.7	\$1.82	
1954: Average	67.16	36.9	1.82	61.60	36.5	1.69	73.92	44.0	1.68	71.88	44.1	1.63	64.53	41.1	1.57	73.66	39.6	1.86	
July	66.08	36.7	1.80	58.14	34.2	1.70	75.99	44.7	1.70	73.35	45.0	1.68	62.87	40.3	1.56	72.73	39.1	1.86	
August	67.16	36.9	1.82	60.50	35.8	1.68	76.05	45.9	1.69	73.51	45.1	1.63	64.78	41.0	1.58	73.68	39.4	1.87	
September	69.33	36.3	1.91	60.86	35.8	1.70	75.82	44.6	1.70	72.86	44.7	1.63	65.35	41.1	1.59	74.64	39.7	1.88	
October	68.63	36.9	1.86	64.26	37.8	1.70	76.27	44.6	1.71	74.09	44.9	1.65	66.04	41.8	1.58	75.58	40.2	1.88	
November	70.13	37.6	1.87	65.11	36.8	1.70	75.24	44.0	1.71	72.27	43.8	1.65	66.36	42.0	1.58	76.33	40.6	1.88	
December	72.00	38.5	1.87	63.10	36.9	1.71	74.12	43.6	1.70	70.58	43.3	1.63	66.56	41.6	1.60	77.30	40.9	1.90	
1955: January	71.62	38.3	1.87	61.07	35.3	1.73	72.50	42.9	1.69	68.69	42.4	1.62	64.21	40.9	1.57	78.09	41.1	1.90	
February	72.37	38.7	1.87	62.44	36.3	1.72	72.59	42.7	1.70	68.85	42.5	1.62	63.67	40.3	1.58	78.09	41.1	1.90	
March	73.32	39.0	1.88	64.70	37.4	1.73	75.41	44.1	1.71	72.49	44.2	1.64	65.67	41.3	1.59	77.87	41.2	1.89	
April	73.32	39.0	1.88	64.03	36.8	1.74	76.84	44.5	1.72	73.76	44.7	1.65	66.17	41.1	1.61	80.87	41.9	1.90	
May	73.68	39.3	1.88	64.58	36.9	1.75	78.80	45.6	1.75	77.62	46.2	1.68	67.73	42.6	1.59	80.45	41.9	1.92	
June	73.33	38.8	1.89	64.61	36.5	1.77	80.61	45.8	1.76	78.59	46.5	1.69	68.32	42.7	1.60	81.87	42.2	1.94	
July	73.91	38.9	1.90	63.37	35.6	1.78	81.45	45.5	1.79	78.83	46.1	1.71	68.80	43.0	1.60	78.36	40.6	1.93	
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		Primary metal industries	
Abrasives products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel-works, and rolling mills ⁴			Blast furnaces, steel-works, and rolling mills ⁴			Blast furnaces, steel-works, and rolling mills ⁴	
1953: Average	\$79.98	40.6	\$1.97	\$76.43	42.7	\$1.79	\$71.51	36.3	\$1.97	\$84.25	40.9	\$2.06	\$87.48	40.5	\$2.16	\$87.48	40.5	\$2.16	
1954: Average	76.44	38.8	1.97	77.42	41.4	1.87	67.66	34.0	1.99	80.88	38.7	2.09	83.38	37.9	2.20	83.16	37.8	2.20	
July	73.06	36.9	1.98	78.40	41.7	1.88	63.24	32.1	1.97	80.81	38.3	2.11	84.00	37.5	2.24	84.00	37.5	2.24	
August	73.48	37.3	1.97	78.25	41.4	1.89	65.93	33.3	1.98	80.64	38.4	2.10	82.43	37.3	2.21	82.43	37.3	2.21	
September	75.04	37.9	1.98	79.57	42.1	1.89	68.71	34.7	1.98	82.39	38.5	2.14	84.90	37.4	2.27	84.90	37.4	2.27	
October	78.20	39.1	2.00	78.66	41.4	1.90	72.00	36.0	2.00	82.86	38.9	2.13	84.45	37.7	2.24	84.45	37.7	2.24	
November	80.40	40.0	2.01	79.04	41.6	1.90	75.55	37.4	2.02	84.53	39.5	2.14	87.30	38.8	2.25	87.30	38.8	2.25	
December	83.84	41.3	2.03	79.99	42.1	1.90	75.89	37.2	2.04	85.60	40.0	2.14	87.98	39.1	2.25	87.98	39.1	2.25	
1955: January	83.03	40.9	2.03	80.98	42.4	1.91	76.09	37.3	2.04	87.26	40.4	2.16	90.12	39.7	2.27	90.12	39.7	2.27	
February	84.46	41.4	2.04	80.50	42.4	1.90	74.98	36.4	2.06	87.29	40.6	2.15	89.95	39.8	2.26	89.95	39.8	2.26	
March	84.45	41.6	2.05	82.32	43.1	1.91	77.77	38.5	2.02	88.84	40.9	2.16	91.25	40.2	2.27	91.25	40.2	2.27	
April	85.53	41.8	2.07	82.65	43.7	1.96	76.33	37.6	2.03	89.40	41.2	2.17	92.34	40.5	2.28	92.34	40.5	2.28	
May	86.74	41.7	2.08	86.04	43.9	1.96	73.49	36.2	2.03	90.69	41.6	2.18	93.66	40.9	2.29	93.66	40.9	2.29	
June	85.20	42.0	2.10	87.22	44.5	1.96	79.04	38.0	2.08	91.30	41.5	2.20	95.12	41.0	2.32	95.12	41.0	2.32	
July	89.08	38.5	2.08	86.25	43.8	1.97	78.83	37.9	2.08	91.94	40.5	2.27	98.25	40.1	2.45	98.25	40.1	2.45	
Electrometallurgical products			Iron and steel foundries ⁴			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ⁴				
1953: Average	\$80.36	41.0	\$1.90	\$76.33	40.6	\$1.88	\$74.89	40.7	\$1.84	\$76.95	40.5	\$1.90	\$79.96	40.6	\$1.97	\$80.93	41.5	\$1.95	
1954: Average	79.80	40.1	1.99	74.30	38.9	1.91	73.70	39.2	1.88	73.92	38.5	1.92	75.82	38.1	1.99	80.00	40.2	1.99	
July	79.80	39.7	2.01	72.95	38.6	1.89	72.73	39.1	1.86	69.55	36.8	1.89	75.04	37.9	1.98	79.60	39.8	2.00	
August	79.00	39.5	2.00	74.10	39.0	1.90	73.49	39.3	1.87	75.07	39.1	1.92	75.62	38.0	1.99	79.79	40.3	1.98	
September	82.82	40.6	2.04	74.11	38.8	1.91	73.51	39.1	1.88	74.11	39.2	1.94	75.62	38.0	1.99	79.59	39.4	2.02	
October	82.01	40.4	2.05	75.68	39.2	1.90	75.05	39.5	1.90	77.02	39.7	1.94	79.00	38.0	2.00	80.40	40.0	2.01	
November	82.42	40.4	2.06	76.04	39.4	1.93	76.02	39.8	1.91	76.60	40.1	1.96	75.60	37.8	2.00	80.60	40.3	2.00	
December	82.42	40.6	2.08	77.99	40.2	1.94	77.76	40.5	1.92	79.17	40.6	1.95	75.38	38.8	2.02	81.00	40.5	2.00	
1955: January	83.44	40.9	2.04	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.36	40.6	1.93	79.79	39.5	2.05	79.79	39.5	2.02	81.61	40.6	2.01	
February	86.32	41.1	2.07	81.56	41.4	1.97	81.12	41.6	1.95	82.76	41.8	1.98	83.44	40.7	2.05	81.20	40.4	2.01	
March	84.87	41.4	2.05	82.17	41.5	1.98	81.54	41.6	1.96	82.96	41.9	1.98	84.46	41.0	2.06	84.41	40.8	2.01	
April	86.53	41.8	2.07	84.00	42.0	2.00	84.60	42.2	1.98	84.60	42.3	2.00	85.08	41.1	2.07	81.61	40.6	2.01	
May	86.11	41.2	2.06	86.03	42.8	2.01	85.77	43.1	1.99	87.47	43.3	2.02	86.74	41.7	2.08	82.62	40.7	2.03	
June	86.74	41.4	2.08	86.00	42.0	2.00	85.74	42.0	1.97	85.20	42.6	2.00	87.57	41.7	2.10	82.62	40.5	2.04	
July	86.18	41.4	2.13	83.43	41.3	2.02	83.62	41.6	2.01	86.00	43.0	1.96	84.86	40.8	2.08	80.60	38.2	2.11	
Primary refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ⁴			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum				
1953: Average	\$80.41	42.1	\$1.91	\$81.81	40.5	\$2.03	\$73.63	41.6	\$1.77	\$82.20	42.2	\$1.95	\$85.37	42.9	\$1.99	\$77.74	40.7	\$1.91	
1954: Average	78.61	39.9	1.92	85.05	40.8	2.10	74.80	41.1	1.88	80.80	40.4	2.00	81.20	40.2	2.02	79.79	40.3	1.96	
July	75.85	39.3	1.93	85.24	40.5	2.11	73.31	40.5	1.81	79.40	39.9	1.99	81.40	40.7	2.00	75.85	38.5	1.97	
August	78.59	40.1	1.91	84.82	40.2	2.11	72.67	40.6	1.79	80.60	40.1	2.01	80.40	40.0	2.01	80.00	40.0	2.00	
September	74.69	38.3	1.95	85.01	40.1	2.12	75.99	41.3	1.84	83.23	41.0	2.03	84.46	41.4	2.04	82.82	40.5	2.03	
October	76.43	39.6	1.93	86.66	40.4	2.14	77.18	41.7	1.85	83.03	40.7	2.04	83.64	40.6	2.06	81.61	40.4	2.02	
November	77.60	40.0	1.94	86.90	40.8	2.12	77.56	41.7	1.86	85.49	41.7	2.05	88.58	42.5	2.08	81.81	40.5	2.02	
December	77.97	40.4	1.93	86.46	40.4	2.14	78.31	42.1	1.86	85.69	41.8	2.05	87.56	42.3	2.07	82.82	40.8	2.03	
1955: January	79.37	40.7	1.94	86.24	40.3	2.14	77.79	41.6	1.87	87.35	42.2	2.07	89.03	42.6	2.09	85.07	41.7	2.04	
February	78.18	40.3	1.94	86.03	40.2	2.14	79.52	42.3	1.88	86.94	42.0	2.07	89.45	42.8	2.09	84.05	41.2	2.04	
March	78.57	40.5	1.94	86.24	40.3	2.14	79.95	42.3	1.89	87.98	42.3	2.08	91.79	43.5	2.11	83.84	41.0	2.04	
April	78.78	40.6	1.94	86.43	40.2	2.15	81.51												

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)		
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries ¹			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-walled pipe			Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1953: Average	\$80.97	41.1	\$1.97	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11	\$91.12	41.8	\$2.18	\$84.77	41.0	\$2.07	\$84.45	40.8	\$2.08	\$77.15	40.6	\$1.85
1954: Average	80.60	41.9	2.02	84.74	39.6	2.14	86.75	38.9	2.23	85.03	40.3	2.11	84.40	40.0	2.11	77.33	40.7	1.90
July	77.79	38.7	2.01	84.10	39.3	2.14	84.80	38.2	2.22	84.80	40.0	2.12	85.24	40.4	2.11	75.60	40.0	1.89
August	79.80	39.7	2.01	84.53	39.5	2.14	86.08	38.6	2.23	85.65	40.4	2.12	83.16	39.6	2.10	76.95	40.5	1.90
September	80.39	39.6	2.03	85.75	39.7	2.16	85.79	38.3	2.24	87.10	40.7	2.14	86.03	40.2	2.14	77.74	40.7	1.91
October	84.25	40.9	2.06	86.18	39.9	2.16	87.46	38.7	2.26	87.33	41.0	2.13	85.22	40.2	2.12	78.53	40.9	1.92
November	84.85	40.6	2.09	86.80	40.0	2.17	88.76	39.1	2.27	87.74	41.0	2.14	82.89	39.1	2.12	79.52	41.2	1.93
December	84.66	40.9	2.07	90.45	41.3	2.19	91.88	40.3	2.28	91.15	42.2	2.16	87.53	40.9	2.14	80.70	41.6	1.94
1955: January	84.03	40.4	2.08	91.94	41.6	2.21	94.25	40.8	2.31	91.36	42.1	2.17	89.60	41.1	2.18	80.15	41.1	1.95
February	84.45	40.6	2.08	92.47	41.7	2.22	96.00	41.2	2.33	92.21	42.3	2.18	87.31	40.8	2.14	80.34	41.2	1.95
March	85.28	41.0	2.08	94.11	42.2	2.23	98.70	42.0	2.35	93.29	42.6	2.19	86.48	40.6	2.13	80.73	41.4	1.95
April	83.84	40.5	2.07	95.85	42.6	2.25	101.20	42.7	2.37	93.94	42.7	2.20	90.27	41.6	2.17	80.34	41.2	1.95
May	85.07	40.9	2.08	96.53	42.9	2.25	100.91	42.4	2.38	95.91	43.4	2.21	91.12	41.8	2.18	81.54	41.6	1.96
June	84.03	40.4	2.08	96.50	42.7	2.26	101.81	42.6	2.39	96.14	43.5	2.21	88.34	40.9	2.16	80.95	41.3	1.96
July	82.81	40.2	2.06	94.66	41.7	2.27	97.06	41.3	2.35	96.30	42.8	2.25	86.72	39.6	2.19	81.99	41.2	1.99
1953: Average	\$75.73	41.6	\$1.82	\$74.05	41.6	\$1.78	\$67.32	41.8	\$1.63	\$74.70	41.8	\$1.80	\$75.89	41.7	\$1.82	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.83
1954: Average	80.93	41.3	1.96	74.15	40.3	1.84	66.40	40.0	1.66	73.28	39.6	1.85	77.52	40.8	1.90	74.24	39.7	1.87
July	82.12	41.9	1.96	72.29	39.5	1.83	64.29	39.2	1.64	70.84	38.5	1.84	75.79	40.1	1.89	72.34	39.1	1.85
August	83.13	42.2	1.97	74.74	40.4	1.85	66.17	40.1	1.65	73.28	39.6	1.85	77.93	40.8	1.91	75.14	40.4	1.86
September	81.34	41.5	1.96	75.11	40.6	1.86	65.90	40.3	1.66	73.26	39.6	1.85	78.50	41.1	1.91	75.20	40.0	1.88
October	80.00	40.2	1.99	75.70	40.7	1.86	68.21	40.6	1.68	73.10	39.3	1.86	79.30	41.3	1.92	76.92	40.7	1.89
November	79.20	39.8	1.99	76.48	40.9	1.87	69.97	41.4	1.69	74.21	39.9	1.86	79.52	41.2	1.93	75.79	40.1	1.89
December	83.21	41.4	2.01	78.62	41.6	1.89	70.04	41.2	1.70	74.59	40.1	1.86	83.10	42.4	1.96	76.78	40.2	1.91
1955: January	81.00	40.3	2.01	79.23	41.7	1.90	68.28	40.4	1.69	75.33	40.5	1.86	83.02	42.6	1.97	75.06	39.3	1.91
February	81.00	40.3	2.01	80.03	41.9	1.91	67.60	40.0	1.69	75.55	40.4	1.87	85.77	43.1	1.99	76.02	39.8	1.91
March	80.60	40.3	2.00	79.46	41.6	1.91	68.28	40.4	1.69	75.98	40.4	1.88	83.95	42.4	1.98	76.78	40.2	1.90
April	82.01	40.8	2.01	75.95	40.4	1.88	66.90	40.3	1.66	75.20	40.0	1.88	78.36	40.6	1.93	76.40	40.0	1.91
May	84.23	41.7	2.02	78.69	41.2	1.91	68.88	41.0	1.68	76.36	40.4	1.89	81.95	41.6	1.97	77.38	40.3	1.92
June	87.31	42.8	2.04	78.30	40.0	1.87	70.72	41.6	1.70	76.92	40.7	1.89	74.87	39.2	1.91	77.57	40.4	1.92
July	89.38	43.6	2.05	78.17	40.5	1.93	66.50	40.3	1.65	75.23	39.8	1.89	82.82	40.8	2.03	75.03	39.7	1.90
1953: Average	\$75.64	39.6	\$1.91	\$72.32	40.4	\$1.79	\$90.75	42.5	\$1.90	\$81.27	43.0	\$1.89	\$78.44	41.5	\$1.89	\$80.94	42.6	\$1.90
1954: Average	77.42	39.7	1.95	73.05	39.7	1.84	79.52	41.2	1.93	80.45	41.9	1.92	78.38	40.4	1.94	79.35	40.9	1.94
July	75.83	39.7	1.91	70.62	38.8	1.82	79.13	41.0	1.93	79.46	41.6	1.91	79.35	40.9	1.94	77.79	40.1	1.94
August	79.28	40.5	1.96	73.58	40.4	1.82	79.73	41.1	1.94	80.87	41.9	1.93	78.36	40.4	1.94	78.76	40.6	1.94
September	76.44	39.2	1.95	74.50	40.3	1.85	79.35	40.9	1.94	79.30	41.3	1.92	79.79	40.5	1.97	79.15	40.8	1.94
October	79.59	40.4	1.97	74.50	40.8	1.86	79.56	40.8	1.95	79.90	41.4	1.93	80.19	40.5	1.98	78.39	40.2	1.95
November	81.39	40.9	1.99	73.63	39.8	1.85	76.56	40.8	1.95	80.10	41.5	1.93	79.79	40.3	1.98	79.17	40.6	1.95
December	81.00	40.5	2.00	74.80	40.0	1.87	80.15	41.1	1.96	79.52	41.2	1.92	83.80	41.7	2.00	79.77	40.7	1.96
1955: January	80.40	40.2	2.00	74.74	38.9	1.87	78.59	40.3	1.95	77.38	40.3	1.92	79.40	40.1	1.98	79.59	40.4	1.97
February	80.00	40.0	2.00	73.84	39.7	1.86	78.20	40.1	1.95	77.20	40.0	1.93	79.39	40.3	1.97	78.20	39.9	1.96
March	80.80	40.2	2.01	74.77	40.2	1.86	79.17	40.6	1.95	77.97	40.4	1.94	81.38	41.1	1.98	78.20	40.1	1.95
April	80.60	40.3	2.00	74.43	39.8	1.87	79.97	40.8	1.96	79.15	40.8	1.94	81.92	42.0	2.00	79.98	40.6	1.97
May	81.40	40.7	2.00	75.39	40.1	1.88	81.56	41.4	1.97	80.54	41.3	1.95	82.80	41.4	2.00	81.18	41.0	1.98
June	81.61	40.4	2.02	75.95	40.4	1.88	83.38	41.9	1.99	82.74	42.0	1.97	84.80	42.2	2.00	81.79	41.1	1.99
July	78.21	39.7	1.97	73.84	39.7	1.86	83.64	41.2	2.03	85.24	42.2	2.02	82.00	40.0	2.05	77.57	38.4	2.02
1953: Average	\$80.22	42.0	\$1.91	\$78.81	41.7	\$1.89	\$59.00	38.6	\$1.53	\$81.90	42.0	\$1.95	\$72.50	40.5	\$1.79	\$72.62	40.6	\$1.78
1954: Average	78.76	40.6	1.94	80.57	40.9	1.97	61.18	38.0	1.61	83.02	41.1	2.02	73.38	40.1	1.83	73.53	40.4	1.82
July	79.54	41.0	1.94	76.44	39.2	1.95	56.13	35.3	1.59	79.40	39.5	2.01	71.28	39.6	1.80	72.94	40.3	1.81
August	79.37	40.7	1.95	78.40	40.0	1.96	59.73	37.1	1.61	80.60	40.1	2.01	70.71	39.5	1.79	73.12	40.4	1.81
September	79.17	40.6	1.95	80.78	40.8	1.98	61.24	37.8	1.62	83.84	41.1	2.04	72.32	40.4	1.81	71.76	40.2	1.81
October	78.78	40.4	1.95	82.98	41.7	1.99	63.18	39.0	1.62	85.90	41.9	2.05	76.48	40.9	1.87	73.89	40.6	1.82
November	78.20	40.1	1.95	85.02	42.3	2.01	63.34	39.1	1.62	87.98	42.5	2.07	79.68	41.5	1.92	76.18	41.4	1.84
December	80.57	40.9	1.97	85.43	42.5	2.01	63.42	39.4	1.61	88.18	42.6	2.07	80.51	41.6	1.94	77.93	41.1	1.86
1955: January	78.20	40.1	1.95	85.87	42.3	2.03	64.31	39.7	1.62	89.45	42.8	2.09	78.96	40.7	1.94	75.48	40.8	1.85
February	79.18	40.4	1.96	85.87	42.3	2.03	62.95	39.1	1.61	89.24	42.7	2.09	78.53	40.9	1.92	76.26	41.0	1.86
March	80.97	41.1	1.97	86.07	42.4	2.03	64.88	40.3	1.61	89.45	42.8	2.09	78.95	40.6	1.90	77.61	41.5	1.87
April	80.18	40.7	1.97	84.44	41.8	2.02	61.18	38.0	1.61	87.78	42.2	2.08	75.79	40.1	1.89	78.81	41.7	1.89
May	83.78	42.1	1.99	86.50	42.4	2.04	61.85	38.9	1.61	89.88	42.8	2.10	77.14	40.6	1.90	77.64	41.3	1.88
June	85.20	42.6	2.00	82.82	41.0	2.02	62.86	38.8	1.62	85.49	41.1	2.08	76.00	40.0	1.90	75.36	40.3	1.87
July	87.09	42.9	2.03	86.94	41.6	2.09	67.40	41.1	1.64	91.79	42.3	2.17	74.09	30.2	1.89	75.76	40.3	1.88

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued															Machinery (except electrical)		
	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ⁴		Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	
1953: Average.....	\$78.51	42.9	\$1.83	\$82.35	41.8	\$1.97	\$83.13	42.2	\$1.97	\$79.18	42.8	\$1.85	\$81.07	41.3	\$1.83	\$82.91	42.3	\$1.96
1954: Average.....	75.70	40.7	1.86	83.00	40.7	2.04	78.21	39.3	1.99	76.17	40.3	1.89	75.20	40.9	1.81	81.61	40.6	2.01
July.....	73.28	39.4	1.86	77.96	38.8	2.01	76.04	38.6	1.97	73.14	38.7	1.89	71.92	39.3	1.83	80.60	40.1	2.01
August.....	74.00	40.0	1.85	85.08	41.1	2.07	74.48	38.0	1.96	74.26	39.5	1.88	72.62	39.9	1.82	80.80	40.2	2.01
September.....	75.70	40.7	1.86	83.44	40.7	2.05	73.30	37.4	1.96	77.52	40.8	1.90	76.26	40.9	1.84	81.81	40.3	2.03
October.....	77.08	41.0	1.88	83.64	40.6	2.06	77.01	38.7	1.99	78.91	41.1	1.92	76.45	41.1	1.86	81.61	40.2	2.03
November.....	79.38	42.0	1.86	83.22	40.4	2.06	85.49	41.5	2.06	80.87	41.9	1.93	76.10	42.3	1.87	82.01	40.4	2.03
December.....	80.75	42.5	1.90	84.86	40.8	2.08	85.08	41.1	2.07	83.42	43.0	1.94	80.22	42.9	1.87	83.44	40.9	2.04
1955: January.....	81.22	42.3	1.92	85.90	41.3	2.08	88.41	42.1	2.10	85.50	43.4	1.97	78.35	41.9	1.87	82.82	40.8	2.03
February.....	81.98	42.7	1.92	86.53	41.8	2.07	90.95	42.9	2.12	85.10	43.2	1.97	81.08	42.9	1.89	83.64	41.0	2.04
March.....	82.60	42.8	1.93	86.74	41.7	2.08	89.04	42.2	2.11	86.33	43.6	1.98	81.27	43.0	1.89	84.87	41.4	2.05
April.....	83.42	43.0	1.94	91.59	43.0	2.13	90.31	42.4	2.13	87.12	44.0	1.98	81.51	42.9	1.90	85.70	41.6	2.06
May.....	83.61	43.1	1.94	91.16	48.0	2.12	90.53	42.5	2.13	86.13	43.8	1.98	82.46	43.4	1.90	87.15	42.1	2.07
June.....	84.83	43.5	1.95	93.26	44.2	2.11	92.88	43.0	2.16	87.56	44.0	1.99	82.84	43.6	1.90	87.57	42.1	2.08
July.....	83.27	42.7	1.95	93.47	44.2	2.16	85.07	40.9	2.08	86.17	43.3	1.99	80.33	42.5	1.89	86.53	41.6	2.08
1953: Average.....	\$85.28	41.2	\$2.07	\$90.66	42.0	\$2.23	\$82.41	41.0	\$2.01	\$77.21	39.8	\$1.94	\$79.20	39.6	\$2.00	\$75.20	40.0	\$1.88
1954: Average.....	86.05	40.4	2.13	94.94	41.1	2.31	82.41	40.2	2.05	78.21	39.5	1.98	80.77	39.4	2.05	76.03	39.6	1.92
July.....	86.44	40.3	2.12	92.34	40.5	2.28	83.02	40.8	2.06	77.03	39.3	1.96	78.78	39.0	2.02	75.45	39.5	1.91
August.....	84.77	39.8	2.13	95.17	41.2	2.31	90.36	39.2	2.05	77.42	39.3	1.97	80.36	39.2	2.05	74.67	39.3	1.90
September.....	85.84	40.3	2.13	93.94	41.2	2.28	82.59	39.9	2.07	78.80	39.4	2.00	82.39	39.8	2.07	75.46	39.1	1.93
October.....	85.97	39.8	2.16	97.34	40.9	2.38	81.56	39.4	2.07	76.81	38.6	1.99	79.52	38.6	2.06	73.73	38.6	1.91
November.....	86.86	40.4	2.15	100.67	41.6	2.42	81.40	39.9	2.04	78.40	39.2	2.00	81.97	39.6	2.07	74.69	39.1	1.92
December.....	90.03	41.3	2.18	97.75	40.9	2.39	86.94	41.4	2.10	80.40	40.0	2.01	84.03	40.4	2.08	77.02	39.7	1.94
1955: January.....	89.99	41.2	2.16	94.71	40.3	2.35	86.74	41.5	2.09	82.01	40.4	2.03	86.31	41.1	2.10	77.42	39.7	1.95
February.....	89.42	41.4	2.16	90.78	39.3	2.31	89.04	42.2	2.11	82.82	40.6	2.04	86.51	41.0	2.11	79.19	40.2	1.97
March.....	89.13	40.8	2.16	89.55	38.6	2.32	87.36	41.6	2.10	87.05	41.0	2.05	87.14	41.3	2.11	81.19	40.8	1.99
April.....	87.29	40.6	2.15	87.32	37.8	2.31	87.15	41.5	2.08	83.20	44.4	2.07	86.51	41.0	2.11	80.19	40.5	1.98
May.....	91.64	41.8	2.19	90.79	38.8	2.34	92.02	42.8	2.15	83.44	40.7	2.05	86.92	41.0	2.12	87.00	41.2	2.11
June.....	91.96	41.8	2.20	92.43	39.5	2.34	91.80	42.5	2.16	87.03	42.7	2.07	85.93	41.2	2.11	79.19	40.2	1.97
July.....	89.35	40.8	2.19	87.55	38.4	2.38	89.64	41.5	2.16	81.40	40.1	2.03	84.09	40.2	2.09	78.40	40.0	1.96
1953: Average.....	\$79.42	41.8	\$1.90	\$78.85	41.5	\$1.90	\$90.98	42.4	\$1.91	\$96.64	45.8	\$2.11	\$94.92	46.3	\$2.05	\$89.52	44.1	\$2.03
1954: Average.....	79.17	40.6	1.95	77.99	40.2	1.94	82.17	41.5	1.98	92.87	42.6	2.18	89.03	42.6	2.09	85.08	41.1	2.07
July.....	78.00	40.0	1.95	77.21	39.8	1.94	78.99	40.3	1.96	92.20	42.1	2.19	85.28	41.0	2.08	86.16	41.0	2.10
August.....	78.59	40.3	1.95	78.82	39.6	1.94	82.96	41.9	1.98	92.64	42.8	2.19	86.11	41.4	2.08	85.70	41.2	2.08
September.....	77.62	39.6	1.96	77.42	37.7	1.95	78.01	39.5	1.98	91.96	41.8	2.20	87.36	41.6	2.08	84.45	41.2	2.08
October.....	78.01	39.8	1.96	77.22	39.6	1.95	79.79	40.3	1.98	92.16	41.7	2.21	87.90	41.7	2.11	83.41	40.1	2.08
November.....	79.00	40.1	1.97	78.01	39.8	1.96	81.40	40.7	2.05	90.89	41.6	2.19	86.31	41.1	2.10	83.20	40.3	2.08
December.....	80.78	40.8	1.96	79.98	40.6	1.97	81.58	40.5	1.98	81.76	41.9	2.19	88.00	41.8	2.11	84.56	40.7	2.08
1955: January.....	80.59	40.6	1.98	80.49	40.5	1.98	80.19	40.5	1.98	82.60	41.8	2.05	82.00	41.8	2.08	88.28	41.0	2.08
February.....	81.79	41.1	1.99	81.59	40.1	1.99	82.60	41.8	2.01	80.98	41.0	2.05	82.00	41.8	2.10	88.26	41.0	2.09
March.....	83.82	41.7	2.01	84.02	41.8	2.01	83.00	41.5	2.00	92.64	42.3	2.19	90.61	42.4	2.15	86.32	41.3	2.09
April.....	85.45	42.3	2.02	85.65	42.4	2.02	84.42	42.0	2.01	96.25	43.1	2.21	91.80	43.1	2.13	87.99	41.7	2.11
May.....	86.46	42.6	2.02	86.48	42.6	2.08	86.68	43.1	2.01	96.56	44.0	2.24	95.04	44.0	2.16	88.20	41.8	2.11
June.....	87.52	42.9	2.04	87.95	42.9	2.05	86.69	42.9	2.02	100.57	44.8	2.26	97.66	44.8	2.18	90.74	42.4	2.14
July.....	87.31	42.8	2.04	87.74	42.8	2.05	86.03	42.8	2.01	98.99	43.8	2.26	93.70	44.1	2.17	90.09	41.9	2.15
1953: Average.....	\$100.93	46.3	\$2.18	\$81.82	42.8	\$1.90	\$81.56	42.7	\$1.91	\$71.93	41.1	\$1.75	\$82.84	44.3	\$1.85	\$84.59	44.2	\$2.14
1954: Average.....	98.72	43.3	2.28	79.54	41.0	1.94	81.36	41.3	1.97	70.22	39.9	1.76	82.94	43.2	1.92	89.01	41.4	2.15
July.....	99.59	43.3	2.30	77.78	40.3	1.93	79.18	40.4	1.96	67.16	38.6	1.74	81.98	42.7	1.92	90.73	42.2	2.15
August.....	100.02	43.3	2.31	77.59	40.2	1.93	79.58	40.6	1.96	68.60	39.2	1.75	81.06	42.0	1.93	85.86	40.5	2.12
September.....	99.18	42.5	2.31	78.98	40.5	1.95	80.18	40.7	1.97	68.64	39.0	1.76	83.87	42.7	1.95	87.72	40.8	2.15
October.....	98.80	42.5	2.32	78.37	40.7	1.95	78.59	40.4	1.97	70.18	40.1	1.75	82.10	42.1	1.95	88.32	40.7	2.17
November.....	97.29	42.9	2.30	79.95	41.0	1.95	78.99	40.4	1.98	71.63	40.7	1.76	83.87	42.7	1.95	88.56	41.0	2.16
December.....	97.55	42.6	2.29	80.93	41.5	1.95	81.79	41.1	1.98	72.86	41.4	1.76	86.53	43.7	1.98	88.34	40.9	2.16
1955: January.....	96.28	42.6	2.26	80.16	40.9	1.96	80.79	40.6	1.99	72.39	40.9	1.77	83.30	42.5	1.96	87.67	40.4	2.17
February.....	96.85	42.6	2.25	80.56	41.1	1.96	81.80	40.9	1.99	73.48	41.4	1.77	84.91	43.1	1.97	90.03	41.3	2.18
March.....	97.16	42.8	2.27	82.35	41.8	1.97	83.22	41.2	2.02	74.40	41.8	1.78	85.80	43.6	1.97	91.96	41.8	2.20
April.....	100.74	43.8	2.30	81.84	41.6	1.96	83.63	41.4	2.02	73.65	41.6	1.77	87.36	43.9	1.97	91.32	41.7	2.19
May.....	104.62	44.9	2.33	82.74	42.0	1.97	83.63	41.4	2.02	73.87	41.5	1.78	88.16	44.3	1.99	91.98	42.0	2.19
June.....	105.91	45.3	2.30	83.56	42.2	1.98	84.03	41.6	2.02	74.46	41.6	1.79	89.75	45.1	1.99	91.54	41.8	2.19
July.....	104.58	44.8	2.35	81.97	41.4	1.98	83.84	41.3	2.03	73.10	41.1	1.78	88.00	44.0	2.00	90.23	41.2	2.19

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	General industrial machinery ⁴			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average.....	\$83.42	43.0	\$1.94	\$81.98	42.7	\$1.92	\$84.44	43.3	\$1.98	\$76.50	42.5	\$1.80	\$83.50	42.6	\$1.96	\$85.93	43.4	\$1.98
1954: Average.....	80.19	40.5	1.98	78.99	40.3	1.96	81.40	40.7	2.00	74.59	40.1	1.86	77.42	39.5	1.96	81.00	40.8	2.00
July.....	79.40	40.1	1.98	77.81	39.9	1.95	85.04	42.1	2.02	73.68	39.4	1.87	75.05	38.4	1.97	78.80	39.6	2.00
August.....	80.20	40.3	1.99	79.00	40.1	1.97	80.60	40.1	2.01	74.77	40.2	1.86	77.82	39.5	1.97	79.80	40.1	1.99
September.....	80.80	40.4	2.00	80.19	40.5	1.98	80.80	40.6	2.02	75.62	39.8	1.90	78.41	39.4	1.99	80.60	40.2	2.01
October.....	81.20	40.4	2.01	80.39	40.6	1.98	81.20	40.0	2.08	76.40	40.0	1.91	81.41	40.5	2.01	82.62	40.7	2.03
November.....	80.00	40.0	2.00	78.40	40.0	1.96	78.38	38.8	2.02	75.22	39.8	1.89	78.61	39.5	1.99	82.05	40.7	2.04
December.....	81.41	40.5	2.01	79.98	40.6	1.97	81.81	40.3	2.08	75.43	39.7	1.90	79.40	38.9	1.99	83.44	40.9	2.04
1955: January.....	81.20	40.4	2.01	79.79	40.5	1.97	80.57	39.3	2.05	74.64	39.7	1.86	80.60	40.3	2.01	84.05	41.2	2.04
February.....	81.61	40.6	2.01	80.99	40.7	1.99	80.98	39.5	2.05	75.81	39.9	1.90	84.46	41.4	2.04	85.28	41.6	2.05
March.....	82.82	41.0	2.02	80.16	40.9	1.98	82.61	40.1	2.06	75.60	40.6	1.86	84.04	41.4	2.03	87.15	42.1	2.07
April.....	84.25	41.3	2.04	83.01	41.3	2.01	82.80	40.0	2.07	77.13	40.7	1.90	85.67	42.2	2.03	89.65	43.1	2.08
May.....	86.10	42.0	2.05	85.67	42.2	2.03	85.28	41.0	2.08	77.33	40.7	1.90	86.50	42.4	2.04	91.12	43.6	2.09
June.....	87.14	42.3	2.06	85.46	42.1	2.03	87.99	41.9	2.10	78.14	40.7	1.92	83.84	41.1	2.04	88.61	42.6	2.08
July.....	85.28	41.6	2.05	82.21	40.9	2.01	87.14	41.3	2.11	80.59	40.7	1.98	83.84	41.1	2.04	88.61	42.6	2.08
Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and cash registers			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines ⁴			Domestic laundry equipment			
1953: Average.....	\$81.62	42.2	\$1.92	\$77.38	40.3	\$1.92	\$83.21	40.2	\$2.07	\$70.93	40.3	\$1.76	\$79.15	40.8	\$1.94	\$78.57	40.5	\$1.94
1954: Average.....	81.60	40.5	2.00	79.20	39.8	1.99	85.17	38.8	2.14	73.23	39.8	1.84	77.82	39.5	1.97	79.80	39.9	2.00
July.....	78.61	39.5	1.99	79.48	39.7	2.00	86.80	40.0	2.17	73.86	39.6	1.84	75.27	38.8	1.94	79.79	40.5	1.97
August.....	79.00	39.7	1.99	79.40	39.7	2.00	86.40	40.0	2.16	73.23	39.8	1.84	76.44	39.2	1.95	81.20	40.4	2.01
September.....	82.01	40.8	2.01	80.09	40.0	2.00	88.77	39.8	2.05	85.80	39.8	1.86	84.46	40.1	1.99	87.35	42.2	2.07
October.....	81.41	40.3	2.02	79.89	39.9	2.00	85.99	39.6	2.17	74.70	40.6	1.84	79.80	40.1	1.99	85.90	41.7	2.06
November.....	80.20	39.9	2.01	81.29	40.2	2.02	87.64	40.2	2.18	76.89	40.9	1.85	80.00	40.2	1.99	81.81	40.8	2.02
December.....	81.00	40.3	2.01	80.60	40.1	2.01	87.85	40.3	2.18	75.41	39.9	1.89	79.20	39.8	1.99	80.00	39.8	2.01
1955: January.....	80.20	40.1	2.00	81.00	40.1	2.01	86.15	39.7	2.17	74.26	39.5	1.85	81.61	40.6	2.01	81.61	40.4	2.02
February.....	84.04	41.4	2.03	79.60	39.6	2.01	86.58	39.9	2.17	75.01	39.9	1.88	82.42	40.8	2.02	84.87	41.4	2.05
March.....	84.05	41.2	2.02	80.80	40.0	2.02	86.58	39.8	2.17	74.82	39.5	1.88	82.62	40.9	2.02	82.62	40.7	2.03
April.....	83.23	40.8	2.04	80.59	39.8	2.02	86.33	39.6	2.18	74.43	39.8	1.87	84.85	41.8	2.03	82.62	40.9	2.02
May.....	83.23	41.0	2.03	80.19	39.7	2.02	86.76	39.8	2.18	75.03	39.7	1.89	82.62	40.9	2.02	82.62	40.3	2.08
June.....	84.67	41.3	2.05	80.38	39.6	2.03	83.11	41.2	2.20	73.71	39.9	1.89	80.79	39.8	2.03	77.66	37.7	2.06
July.....	85.85	42.5	2.02	82.99	39.9	2.08	81.40	39.9	2.04	84.85	41.8	2.03	80.60	40.3	2.00	80.60	40.5	1.99
Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts ⁴			Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings			
1953: Average.....	\$76.38	42.2	\$1.81	\$77.01	39.9	\$1.63	\$79.76	40.9	\$1.95	\$78.85	41.7	\$1.90	\$77.90	41.0	\$1.90	\$77.71	40.9	\$1.90
1954: Average.....	74.74	40.4	1.85	79.60	39.8	2.00	77.81	39.3	1.98	78.00	40.0	1.95	78.60	39.9	1.97	76.25	39.6	1.98
July.....	72.10	39.4	1.83	78.21	39.5	1.98	74.69	38.5	1.95	76.05	39.2	1.94	75.27	38.6	1.95	74.69	38.5	1.94
August.....	75.17	40.2	1.87	77.82	39.5	1.97	75.66	38.6	1.96	77.03	39.5	1.95	76.44	38.8	1.97	75.46	39.1	1.93
September.....	74.42	39.9	1.84	79.20	39.6	2.00	78.21	39.3	1.99	78.80	39.8	1.98	80.20	40.1	2.09	75.66	38.6	1.98
October.....	74.59	40.1	1.86	80.40	40.2	2.00	79.40	39.7	2.00	78.61	39.7	1.98	78.20	39.1	2.00	77.42	39.1	1.98
November.....	74.13	40.3	1.84	81.41	40.5	2.01	78.80	39.4	2.00	79.99	40.4	1.98	81.80	40.4	2.01	78.61	39.7	1.98
December.....	74.93	40.5	1.85	81.81	40.5	2.02	80.40	40.2	2.00	80.99	40.7	1.99	80.60	40.3	2.00	80.60	40.5	1.99
1955: January.....	72.50	39.4	1.84	80.00	39.8	2.01	80.20	39.9	2.01	81.89	41.0	1.99	80.00	40.2	1.99	83.01	41.3	2.01
February.....	74.37	40.2	1.85	80.59	39.7	2.03	83.23	40.8	2.04	82.40	41.2	2.00	82.60	40.1	2.00	85.04	42.1	2.02
March.....	77.19	41.5	1.86	80.79	39.8	2.03	83.23	40.8	2.04	82.82	41.7	2.01	81.00	40.5	2.00	85.70	42.5	2.04
April.....	77.27	41.1	1.88	80.78	39.6	2.04	84.05	41.2	2.04	84.02	41.8	2.01	84.80	40.4	2.00	89.18	43.5	2.08
May.....	78.58	41.8	1.88	81.80	39.9	2.05	87.14	42.3	2.06	85.04	42.1	1.98	81.61	40.6	2.01	91.70	44.3	2.07
June.....	78.81	41.7	1.89	82.21	40.1	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03	84.85	41.8	2.03	82.42	40.8	2.02	89.40	43.4	2.06
July.....	78.88	41.3	1.91	81.40	39.9	2.04	84.85	41.8	2.04	83.50	40.6	2.03	91.77	43.7	2.10			
Machinery (except electrical)—Con.						Electrical machinery												
Machine shops (Job and repair)			Total Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ⁴			Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments			
1953: Average.....	\$80.28	42.7	\$1.88	\$71.81	40.8	\$1.76	\$77.83	41.4	\$1.88	\$68.54	40.8	\$1.68	\$77.83	41.4	\$1.88	\$73.87	41.1	\$1.79
1954: Average.....	79.32	41.1	1.93	72.44	39.8	1.82	77.59	40.2	1.98	67.72	39.6	1.71	74.80	40.0	1.87	72.80	40.0	1.82
July.....	78.55	40.7	1.93	71.53	39.3	1.82	76.42	39.8	1.92	65.79	39.7	1.70	73.49	39.3	1.87	73.58	40.1	1.81
August.....	78.55	40.7	1.93	72.04	39.8	1.81	77.78	40.3	1.93	67.60	39.3	1.72	74.80	40.0	1.87	73.16	40.2	1.82
September.....	79.38	40.5	1.95	72.98	40.1	1.82	78.76	40.6	1.94	68.85	39.8	1.72	74.80	40.3	1.87	74.52	40.5	1.84
October.....	79.54	41.0	1.94	74.34	40.4	1.84	78.76	40.6	1.94	69.89	40.4	1.73	74.95	40.3	1.87	74.86	40.7	1.84
November.....	79.95	41.0	1.95	74.89	40.7	1.84	79.15	40.8	1.94	70.56	40.8	1.75	74.07	40.4	1.84	74.15	40.3	1.84
December.....	81.95	41.6	1.97	74.52	40.5	1.84	79.56	40.8	1.95	71.17	40.9	1.74	75.67	41.0	1.87	72.62	40.9	1.82
1955: January.....	82.35	41.8	1.97	74.56	40.3	1.85	78.38	40.4	1.94	69.69	39.7	1.74	76.73	40.6	1.89	73.05	39.7	1.84
February.....	82.96	41.9	1.98	74.74	40.4	1.85	79.17	40.6	1.95	69.66	40.2	1.74	77.30	40.9	1.89	74.00	40.0	1.85
March.....	84.15	42.5	1.98	75.33	40.5	1.86	79.56	40.8	1.95	69.66	40.3	1.74	75.52	40.8	1.90	73.42	39.9	1.84
April.....	83.78	42.1	1.99	75.52	40.6	1.86	79.76	40.9	1.95	69.66	40.1	1						

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	
1953: Average.....	\$84.83	41.6	\$2.02	\$76.33	40.6	\$1.88	\$75.84	41.9	\$1.81	\$85.20	42.6	\$2.00	\$76.92	40.7	\$1.89	\$72.24	42.0	\$1.72
1954: Average.....	82.82	40.4	2.05	78.59	40.3	1.95	75.95	40.4	1.88	83.21	41.4	2.01	75.84	39.5	1.92	70.47	40.5	1.74
July.....	81.80	40.1	2.04	77.02	39.7	1.94	75.39	40.1	1.88	83.23	40.8	2.04	75.46	39.3	1.92	70.30	40.4	1.74
August.....	83.64	40.6	2.06	78.98	40.5	1.95	75.98	40.2	1.89	86.48	42.6	2.03	75.46	39.3	1.92	69.95	40.2	1.74
September.....	85.08	41.1	2.07	76.14	40.5	1.88	76.76	40.4	1.90	87.55	42.5	2.06	76.45	39.6	1.93	73.39	41.7	1.76
October.....	84.87	41.0	2.07	79.76	40.9	1.95	76.78	40.2	1.91	83.64	41.0	2.04	73.73	38.2	1.95	72.39	40.9	1.77
November.....	84.05	40.8	2.06	80.77	41.0	1.97	79.32	41.1	1.93	83.64	41.2	2.03	79.17	40.6	1.95	74.82	41.8	1.79
December.....	83.84	40.5	2.07	84.58	42.5	1.99	79.13	41.0	1.93	84.84	42.0	2.02	78.38	40.4	1.94	73.69	41.4	1.78
1955: January.....	84.28	40.7	2.07	81.95	41.6	1.97	76.40	40.0	1.91	83.02	41.1	2.02	77.81	39.9	1.95	73.34	41.2	1.78
February.....	84.87	41.2	2.06	82.59	41.5	1.99	76.99	40.1	1.92	84.66	41.5	2.04	77.01	39.9	1.93	73.98	41.3	1.79
March.....	84.67	41.3	2.05	82.17	41.5	1.98	77.38	40.3	1.92	86.72	42.3	2.05	79.15	40.8	1.94	73.57	41.1	1.79
April.....	84.46	41.2	2.05	84.40	42.2	2.00	77.97	40.4	1.93	88.22	43.1	2.07	79.54	41.0	1.94	74.64	41.7	1.79
May.....	85.70	41.6	2.06	84.20	42.1	2.00	79.35	40.9	1.94	93.68	44.4	2.11	89.35	40.9	1.94	75.24	41.8	1.80
June.....	84.67	41.3	2.05	86.23	42.9	2.01	80.56	41.1	1.96	95.97	45.7	2.10	79.37	40.7	1.95	76.44	42.0	1.82
July.....	83.20	40.0	2.08	83.43	41.3	2.02	79.98	40.6	1.97	91.58	43.2	2.12	78.20	39.9	1.96	73.26	40.7	1.80
	Electric equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment *			Radio, phonograph, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment		
1953: Average.....	\$76.70	40.8	\$1.88	\$65.21	40.5	\$1.81	\$66.66	40.4	\$1.65	\$64.64	39.9	\$1.62	\$62.27	40.7	\$1.53	\$82.49	42.3	\$1.98
1954: Average.....	75.85	39.5	1.92	64.91	39.1	1.66	68.68	39.7	1.73	67.49	39.7	1.70	63.43	39.4	1.61	80.40	40.4	1.99
July.....	75.54	38.3	1.92	60.42	36.4	1.66	67.64	39.1	1.73	67.20	39.3	1.71	61.99	38.5	1.61	78.21	39.5	1.98
August.....	74.10	39.0	1.90	63.69	38.6	1.65	69.03	39.9	1.73	67.66	39.8	1.70	64.08	39.8	1.61	80.60	40.3	2.00
September.....	74.60	38.8	1.92	65.62	39.3	1.67	69.55	40.2	1.73	66.34	39.2	1.70	63.99	39.5	1.62	81.60	40.8	2.00
October.....	81.18	41.0	1.98	67.77	40.1	1.69	70.88	40.5	1.75	69.32	40.3	1.72	66.99	40.6	1.65	83.43	41.1	2.03
November.....	79.59	40.4	1.97	68.51	40.3	1.70	71.23	40.7	1.75	69.26	40.5	1.71	67.49	40.9	1.65	84.66	41.5	2.04
December.....	79.38	40.5	1.96	68.51	40.3	1.70	70.53	40.3	1.75	69.32	40.3	1.72	64.94	39.6	1.64	83.64	41.2	2.03
1955: January.....	80.78	40.8	1.98	68.17	40.1	1.70	70.53	40.3	1.75	69.32	40.3	1.72	64.06	39.3	1.63	85.90	41.7	2.06
February.....	84.82	42.2	2.01	68.91	40.3	1.71	70.40	40.0	1.78	68.11	39.6	1.72	65.60	40.0	1.64	86.53	41.8	2.07
March.....	84.80	42.4	2.00	69.60	40.7	1.71	70.80	40.0	1.77	68.68	39.7	1.73	64.55	39.6	1.63	86.53	41.8	2.07
April.....	82.78	41.6	1.99	69.60	40.7	1.71	70.98	40.1	1.77	68.68	39.7	1.73	65.04	39.9	1.63	87.15	41.9	2.08
May.....	86.05	42.6	2.02	69.66	40.5	1.72	70.98	40.1	1.77	66.85	39.8	1.73	64.29	39.2	1.64	88.41	42.3	2.09
June.....	78.01	39.6	1.97	69.26	40.5	1.71	71.96	40.2	1.79	69.43	39.9	1.74	64.02	38.8	1.65	90.30	43.6	2.10
July.....	79.40	39.9	1.99	65.91	39.0	1.69	68.50	38.7	1.77	67.30	38.9	1.73	61.17	37.3	1.64	82.01	40.2	2.04
	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment																	
	Miscellaneous electrical products *			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and non-radio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles *		
1953: Average.....	\$67.94	40.2	\$1.69	\$76.67	41.0	\$1.87	\$59.20	40.0	\$1.48	\$72.36	40.2	\$1.80	\$85.28	41.2	\$2.07	\$87.05	41.1	\$2.14
1954: Average.....	68.95	39.4	1.75	76.82	39.6	1.94	59.04	39.1	1.51	78.18	40.3	1.94	66.67	40.5	2.14	80.32	40.6	2.20
July.....	68.43	39.1	1.75	76.24	39.3	1.94	58.35	38.9	1.59	79.70	40.3	1.98	64.38	39.8	2.12	82.06	39.2	2.17
August.....	67.25	39.1	1.72	75.06	39.3	1.91	57.90	38.6	1.59	77.69	40.9	1.94	64.65	40.2	2.13	88.00	40.0	2.20
September.....	67.82	39.2	1.73	76.66	39.0	1.94	58.26	39.1	1.59	77.41	39.8	1.97	66.96	40.0	2.16	86.15	39.8	2.24
October.....	69.48	39.7	1.75	78.60	39.9	1.97	58.35	38.9	1.59	79.00	39.9	1.97	82.26	40.4	2.20	90.54	40.6	2.23
November.....	70.96	40.1	1.77	81.80	40.9	2.00	58.20	38.8	1.59	78.98	40.5	1.96	91.02	41.2	2.21	96.33	42.9	2.25
December.....	70.53	39.4	1.79	77.62	39.4	1.97	59.13	39.8	1.52	81.16	41.2	2.07	93.04	42.5	2.19	99.44	44.0	2.26
1955: January.....	70.17	39.2	1.79	76.64	39.1	1.96	59.74	39.3	1.59	77.23	39.3	1.96	92.62	42.1	2.20	96.75	43.0	2.25
February.....	72.58	40.1	1.81	81.80	40.9	2.00	60.83	39.5	1.59	78.60	40.1	1.96	93.28	42.4	2.20	98.99	43.8	2.26
March.....	71.06	39.7	1.79	78.80	39.6	1.99	60.28	39.4	1.53	77.81	39.7	1.96	94.37	42.7	2.21	100.56	44.3	2.27
April.....	73.12	40.6	1.81	81.80	40.4	2.00	62.22	40.4	1.54	79.40	39.9	1.99	92.62	42.1	2.20	97.88	43.5	2.25
May.....	73.12	40.4	1.81	83.22	41.2	2.02	61.60	40.0	1.54	78.41	39.8	1.97	94.70	42.7	2.22	101.00	44.3	2.26
June.....	72.36	40.2	1.80	81.19	40.8	1.99	60.37	39.2	1.54	80.80	40.4	2.00	88.26	40.3	2.19	89.20	40.0	2.23
July.....	72.07	39.6	1.82	78.58	38.9	2.02	60.04	39.5	1.52	85.49	41.3	2.07	93.63	41.8	2.24	98.41	42.6	2.31
	Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories																	
	Truck and bus bodies																	
	Trailers (truck and automobile)																	
	Aircraft and parts *																	
1953: Average.....	\$88.78	41.1	\$2.16	\$74.26	40.8	\$1.82	\$73.60	40.0	\$1.84	\$83.80	41.9	\$2.00	\$82.19	41.3	\$1.99	\$87.29	43.0	\$2.03
1954: Average.....	89.95	40.7	2.21	75.98	40.2	1.86	76.19	40.1	1.90	84.07	40.9	2.08	85.07	40.8	2.08	85.06	40.7	2.09
July.....	89.07	39.3	2.19	74.10	39.0	1.90	74.29	39.1	1.90	84.66	40.7	2.08	84.86	40.8	2.08	86.51	41.0	2.11
August.....	88.58	39.9	2.22	78.09	41.1	1.90	73.70	39.2	1.88	85.27	40.8	2.09	85.07	40.9	2.08	86.10	41.0	2.10
September.....	89.95	39.8	2.26	76.22	39.7	1.92	74.50	38.6	1.93	85.68	42.0	2.10	85.89	40.9	2.10	84.63	40.3	2.10
October.....	91.35	40.6	2.25	75.83	39.7	1.91	79.90	41.4	1.93	85.47	40.7	2.10	85.47	41.3	2.10	84.63	40.3	2.10
November.....	97.18	43.0	2.26	76.90	40.0	1.92	82.32	42.0	1.95	87.34	41.2	2.12	87.77	41.4	2.12	85.46	40.5	2.11
December.....	100.11	44.1	2.27	78.28	40.4	1.94	82.68	42.4	1.95	87.77	41.4	2.12	87.34	41.3	2.12	87.54	41.2	2.12
1955: January.....	97.63	43.2	2.26	76.92	39.6	1.94	78.38	40.4	1.94	88.81	41.5	2.14	89					

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																			
	Transportation equipment—Continued																			
	Aircraft propellers and parts				Other aircraft parts and equipment				Ship and boat building and repairing ²				Shipbuilding and repairing				Boatbuilding and repairing			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	
1953: Average	\$85.90	41.9	\$2.05	\$85.17	42.8	\$1.99	\$79.37	39.1	\$2.03	\$80.91	38.9	\$2.08	\$70.58	40.1	\$1.76	\$60.39	39.6	\$2.05		
1954: Average	\$82.35	39.4	2.09	\$85.70	41.2	2.08	\$80.70	38.3	2.08	\$82.39	38.5	2.14	\$71.15	40.2	1.77	\$62.26	38.8	2.12		
July	79.87	38.4	2.08	85.84	40.5	2.07	80.11	38.7	2.07	82.22	38.6	2.13	68.98	39.4	1.75	80.60	38.2	2.11		
August	82.53	39.3	2.10	84.85	40.6	2.09	81.12	39.0	2.08	83.03	38.8	2.14	70.75	40.2	1.76	81.79	38.4	2.13		
September	83.35	39.5	2.11	86.10	41.0	2.10	78.83	37.9	2.08	80.09	37.6	2.13	71.06	39.7	1.79	78.02	36.8	2.12		
October	83.37	39.7	2.10	87.34	41.2	2.12	81.02	38.4	2.11	82.61	38.2	2.16	71.82	39.9	1.80	82.15	38.2	2.15		
November	84.21	40.1	2.10	87.98	41.5	2.12	80.22	38.2	2.10	81.86	37.9	2.16	70.49	39.6	1.78	80.98	39.9	2.18		
December	84.21	40.1	2.10	90.09	42.1	2.14	83.10	39.2	2.12	85.36	38.8	2.20	71.51	41.1	1.74	88.88	40.4	2.20		
1955: January	\$83.60	40.0	2.09	88.40	41.5	2.13	82.74	39.4	2.10	85.46	39.2	2.18	70.75	40.2	1.76	87.82	40.1	2.19		
February	84.38	39.8	2.12	86.71	40.9	2.12	82.95	39.5	2.10	85.85	39.2	2.19	70.07	40.5	1.73	85.89	39.4	2.18		
March	84.77	39.8	2.13	86.71	40.9	2.12	82.76	39.6	2.09	85.63	39.1	2.19	71.38	41.5	1.72	84.14	39.5	2.13		
April	84.99	39.9	2.13	85.86	40.5	2.12	83.16	39.6	2.10	86.24	39.2	2.20	70.86	41.2	1.72	88.00	40.0	2.20		
May	84.38	39.8	2.12	76.71	42.1	2.13	83.39	39.9	2.09	86.51	39.5	2.19	71.55	41.6	1.73	88.62	40.1	2.21		
June	87.91	40.7	2.16	89.64	41.5	2.16	83.18	39.9	2.09	86.51	39.5	2.19	71.04	41.3	1.72	90.35	40.7	2.22		
July	88.48	40.4	2.19	90.07	41.7	2.16	81.72	39.1	2.09	85.02	39.0	2.18	69.25	39.8	1.74	91.21	40.9	2.23		
Transportation equipment—Continued																				
Locomotives and parts				Railroad and street-cars				Other transportation equipment				Total: Instruments and related products				Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments		Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		
1953: Average	\$82.00	40.0	\$2.05	\$79.19	39.4	\$2.01	\$73.49	40.6	\$1.81	\$73.69	41.4	\$1.78	\$89.25	42.5	\$2.10	\$74.16	41.2	\$1.80		
1954: Average	84.16	37.7	2.12	81.20	38.3	2.12	72.31	39.3	1.84	73.20	40.0	1.83	83.20	40.0	2.08	74.59	40.1	1.86		
July	84.58	39.8	2.12	78.12	37.3	2.11	71.97	38.9	1.85	72.68	39.5	1.84	79.72	38.7	2.06	74.24	39.7	1.87		
August	86.43	40.2	2.15	78.49	37.2	2.11	74.43	38.8	1.87	72.29	39.5	1.83	82.59	39.9	2.07	72.64	39.0	1.86		
September	78.81	37.0	2.13	77.23	38.6	2.11	74.40	40.0	1.86	73.82	39.9	1.85	84.63	40.3	2.10	74.26	39.5	1.88		
October	83.71	39.3	2.13	81.38	38.5	2.17	71.23	38.5	1.85	74.19	40.1	1.85	84.63	40.3	2.10	75.39	40.1	1.88		
November	86.40	40.0	2.16	87.36	39.9	2.19	70.86	38.3	1.85	74.56	40.3	1.85	86.30	40.9	2.11	75.88	40.2	1.88		
December	86.88	41.0	2.18	84.40	40.0	2.17	71.19	38.9	1.83	75.33	40.5	1.86	87.97	41.3	2.13	77.49	41.0	1.89		
1955: January	88.51	40.5	2.18	87.34	39.7	2.20	75.14	40.4	1.86	75.17	40.2	1.87	86.92	41.0	2.12	75.79	40.1	1.89		
February	88.26	40.3	2.22	84.80	38.9	2.18	74.56	40.3	1.85	76.14	40.5	1.88	88.81	41.5	2.14	77.74	40.7	1.91		
March	86.71	40.9	2.12	83.03	38.8	2.14	76.30	40.8	1.87	76.14	40.5	1.88	88.17	41.2	2.14	77.55	40.6	1.91		
April	86.40	41.0	2.20	86.68	39.4	2.20	72.98	40.1	1.82	75.76	40.3	1.88	87.94	40.9	2.15	76.38	40.2	1.90		
May	86.30	42.8	2.25	84.32	38.5	2.19	74.56	40.3	1.85	75.92	40.6	1.87	90.72	42.0	2.16	77.36	40.5	1.91		
June	86.53	42.9	2.25	85.85	39.2	2.19	76.30	39.8	1.82	87.73	40.8	1.91	88.99	41.2	2.16	78.74	40.8	1.93		
July	86.90	42.5	2.28	87.56	39.8	2.20	74.80	40.0	1.87	76.76	40.4	1.90	88.73	40.7	2.18	77.20	40.0	1.93		
Instruments and related products—Continued																				
Optical instruments and lenses				Surgical, medical, and dental instruments				Ophthalmic goods				Photographic apparatus				Watches and clocks		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
1953: Average	\$79.00	42.7	\$1.85	\$66.74	41.2	\$1.62	\$58.69	40.2	\$1.46	\$77.40	41.0	\$1.89	\$66.98	41.6	\$1.61	\$64.06	40.8	\$1.57		
1954: Average	75.17	40.2	1.87	66.80	40.0	1.67	58.80	39.2	1.50	80.39	40.6	1.98	64.35	39.0	1.65	64.24	39.9	1.61		
July	74.64	37.7	1.88	67.97	39.5	1.67	58.35	38.9	1.54	79.59	40.4	1.97	63.69	38.6	1.65	62.40	39.0	1.60		
August	72.68	39.4	1.87	67.47	40.4	1.67	66.70	37.4	1.50	79.39	40.3	1.96	63.51	38.5	1.65	63.44	39.9	1.69		
September	78.73	40.6	1.89	67.13	40.2	1.67	69.65	39.8	1.51	80.60	40.3	2.00	65.97	39.5	1.65	65.44	39.9	1.69		
October	78.76	40.2	1.91	69.46	39.2	1.67	69.04	39.1	1.51	81.20	40.6	1.96	66.07	39.9	1.65	66.21	40.5	1.61		
November	78.21	41.0	1.91	66.47	39.8	1.67	67.59	39.2	1.50	81.60	40.8	2.00	66.74	39.6	1.65	66.21	40.5	1.61		
December	78.69	41.1	1.90	67.13	40.2	1.67	59.10	39.4	1.50	82.01	40.8	2.01	65.63	39.3	1.67	66.18	40.6	1.63		
1955: January	78.38	40.2	1.90	67.30	40.3	1.67	58.65	39.1	1.50	82.82	41.0	2.02	66.42	39.3	1.65	65.93	40.2	1.64		
February	78.97	40.3	1.91	67.54	40.2	1.68	59.80	39.6	1.51	82.21	40.7	2.02	67.66	39.8	1.70	66.42	40.5	1.64		
March	78.40	40.1	1.91	68.45	40.5	1.69	59.70	39.8	1.50	82.62	40.9	2.02	67.15	39.5	1.70	66.58	40.6	1.64		
April	78.59	40.1	1.91	67.44	40.2	1.69	60.65	39.9	1.52	83.23	41.0	2.03	67.37	39.4	1.70	66.83	40.8	1.65		
May	77.18	40.2	1.92	69.19	40.7	1.70	61.10	40.2	1.52	83.03	40.9	2.03	66.98	39.4	1.70	66.83	40.8	1.65		
June	78.36	40.6	1.93	70.04	41.2	1.70	61.10	40.2	1.52	86.31	41.1	2.10	68.85	39.8	1.73	66.42	40.5	1.64		
July	77.97	40.4	1.93	67.43	39.9	1.69	60.34	39.7	1.52	87.15	41.7	2.09	66.92	39.6	1.69	66.40	40.0	1.66		
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ⁴																				
Jewelry and findings				Silverware and plated ware				Musical instruments and parts				Toys and sporting goods ⁴				Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles				
1953: Average	\$68.85	42.5	\$1.62	\$65.41	42.2	\$1.55	\$75.86	45.1	\$1.75	\$71.81	40.8	\$1.76	\$60.70	40.2	\$1.51	\$61.25	40.1	\$1.53		
1954: Average	68.15	41.3	1.65	65.00	41.4	1.57	73.98	41.1	1.80	72.14	40.3	1.79	58.74	38.9	1.51	58.82	38.7	1.52		
July	64.06	39.3	1.63	60.30	38.9	1.55	71.02	39.9	1.78	70.88	39.6	1.79	66.77	38.1	1.49	66.09	37.9	1.48		
August	66.26	40.9	1.62	62.58	40.9	1.55	74.03	40.9	1.81	71.20	40.0	1.78	66.41	39.2	1.49	66.31	39.4	1.48		
September	70.05	42.2	1.66	66.99	42.4	1.58	76.68	41.9	1.83	74.98	41.2	1.82	58.59	39.0	1.50	58.26	39.1	1.49		
October	71.71	43.2	1.66	68.89	43.6	1.58	77.65	42.2	1.84	77.65	42.2	1.84	69.40	39.6	1.50	69.45	39.9	1.49		
November	71.81	43.0	1.67	68.37	43.0	1.59	78.87	43.1	1.83	77.04	42.1	1.83	58.50	39.0	1.50	58.40	39.0	1.50		
December	71.48	42.8	1.67	67.58	42.5	1.59	73.97	43.3	1.84	76.49	41.8	1.85	58.74	38.9	1.51	57.68	38.2	1.51		
1955: January	67.82	41.1	1.65	64.53	41.1	1.57	74.57	41.2	1.81	73.08	40.6	1.80	56.52	38.9	1.53	56.75	38.8	1.54		
February	68.81	41.7	1.65	65.36	41.9	1.56	75.76	41.4	1.83	74.07	40.7	1.82	60.06	39.0	1.54	60.91	38.9			

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued										Transportation and public utilities							
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																	
	Sporting and athletic goods		Pens, pencils, other office supplies		Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		Fabricated plastic products		Other manufacturing industries		Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings					
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings					
1953: Average.....	\$60.28	40.5	\$1.49	\$58.98	40.4	\$1.46	\$59.09	40.2	\$1.47	\$67.97	41.7	\$1.63	\$64.80	40.5	\$1.66	\$76.33	40.6	\$1.88
1954: Average.....	59.04	40.1	1.61	60.90	40.6	1.50	57.00	39.1	1.46	67.87	40.4	1.66	66.47	39.8	1.67	78.74	40.8	1.93
July.....	57.98	38.4	1.61	59.30	39.8	1.49	56.21	38.5	1.46	67.60	40.0	1.66	65.25	38.9	1.68	77.59	40.2	1.93
August.....	55.74	39.9	1.61	59.35	40.1	1.48	56.74	39.4	1.44	68.61	40.6	1.66	66.63	39.9	1.67	79.10	41.2	1.93
September.....	58.98	38.8	1.62	60.45	40.3	1.50	56.50	38.7	1.46	69.36	40.8	1.70	66.23	39.9	1.66	80.32	41.4	1.94
October.....	59.58	39.2	1.62	62.58	40.9	1.53	57.77	39.3	1.47	69.53	40.9	1.70	66.57	40.1	1.66	78.28	40.4	1.94
November.....	59.04	39.1	1.61	63.76	41.4	1.54	57.82	39.6	1.46	70.28	41.4	1.70	66.66	40.0	1.66	80.90	41.1	1.94
December.....	59.80	39.6	1.61	61.50	41.0	1.50	58.58	40.4	1.45	71.04	41.3	1.72	68.51	40.3	1.70	81.64	42.3	1.93
1955: January.....	59.28	39.0	1.62	61.46	40.7	1.51	59.54	40.5	1.47	70.76	40.9	1.73	68.63	39.9	1.72	78.78	40.4	1.95
February.....	59.98	39.2	1.63	62.97	41.7	1.61	58.84	40.3	1.46	72.56	41.7	1.74	68.67	40.1	1.72	83.36	42.1	1.98
March.....	60.52	39.3	1.64	63.54	41.8	1.52	59.28	40.6	1.46	73.41	41.3	1.73	68.51	40.3	1.70	80.64	42.0	1.92
April.....	59.67	39.0	1.63	62.78	41.3	1.52	59.30	39.8	1.49	71.51	41.1	1.74	67.72	39.6	1.71	79.93	41.2	1.94
May.....	59.58	39.2	1.62	61.71	40.6	1.52	60.40	40.0	1.51	72.14	41.7	1.73	70.24	40.6	1.73	80.12	41.3	1.94
June.....	60.52	39.3	1.64	62.78	41.3	1.52	60.05	40.3	1.49	72.21	41.5	1.74	68.55	40.8	1.73	82.84	42.7	1.94
July.....	60.14	38.8	1.65	61.41	40.4	1.52	59.20	40.0	1.48	72.45	41.4	1.75	69.83	39.9	1.75			
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		
Local railways and bus lines	Communication			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ¹			Telegraph			Other public utilities								
	Telephone			Switchboard operating employees ¹			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ¹			Total: Gas and electric utilities								
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings					
1953: Average.....	\$77.12	45.1	\$1.71	\$65.03	38.7	\$1.66	\$54.39	37.0	\$1.47	\$92.23	42.8	\$2.17	\$74.23	41.7	\$1.78	\$80.51	41.5	\$1.94
1954: Average.....	78.19	45.2	1.81	68.46	38.9	1.76	56.61	37.0	1.53	97.61	43.0	2.27	76.13	41.6	1.83	82.01	42.3	2.01
July.....	78.51	42.9	1.83	68.60	39.2	1.75	57.15	37.6	1.52	96.95	42.9	2.26	77.15	41.7	1.85	83.83	41.5	2.02
August.....	78.26	43.0	1.82	67.69	38.9	1.74	56.47	37.4	1.51	95.18	42.3	2.25	77.33	41.8	1.85	83.43	41.3	2.02
September.....	78.14	42.7	1.83	71.60	40.0	1.79	58.90	38.0	1.55	105.77	45.2	2.34	77.93	41.9	1.86	85.49	41.7	2.05
October.....	78.22	42.8	1.83	72.04	39.8	1.81	60.04	38.0	1.58	104.13	44.5	2.34	78.31	42.1	1.86	86.94	42.0	2.07
November.....	77.78	42.5	1.83	72.65	39.7	1.83	60.86	37.8	1.61	104.08	44.1	2.36	76.78	41.5	1.85	85.28	41.4	2.06
December.....	79.49	43.2	1.84	70.74	39.3	1.80	56.83	36.9	1.54	103.66	44.3	2.34	77.00	41.4	1.86	84.87	41.4	2.05
1955: January.....	78.63	42.5	1.85	69.63	38.9	1.79	56.89	36.7	1.52	98.41	42.6	2.31	76.82	41.3	1.86	84.25	40.9	2.06
February.....	79.37	42.9	1.85	70.68	39.0	1.82	58.62	37.1	1.58	100.22	43.1	2.33	76.82	41.3	1.86	84.66	40.9	2.07
March.....	79.18	42.8	1.85	70.20	39.0	1.80	56.98	37.0	1.57	100.46	43.3	2.32	78.54	42.0	1.87	84.66	40.9	2.07
April.....	79.98	43.0	1.86	71.71	39.4	1.82	59.03	37.6	1.57	101.66	43.3	2.32	71.31	42.3	1.88	85.28	41.0	2.08
May.....	80.54	43.3	1.86	72.83	39.8	1.83	61.12	38.2	1.60	101.15	43.6	2.32	79.52	42.3	1.88	80.40	41.1	2.08
June.....	82.09	43.9	1.87	70.92	39.4	1.80	59.28	38.0	1.56	99.96	43.2	2.30	79.52	42.3	1.88	85.49	41.1	2.08
July.....	82.34	43.8	1.88	72.18	40.1	1.80	60.06	38.5	1.56	102.33	44.3	2.31	79.34	42.2	1.88	86.94	41.4	2.10
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		
Other public utilities—Continued	Wholesale and retail trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores ¹											
	Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores ¹											
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings					
1953: Average.....	\$81.66	41.4	\$1.97	\$76.41	41.3	\$1.85	\$82.15	41.7	\$1.97	\$71.69	40.5	\$1.77	\$54.88	36.2	\$1.40	\$38.96	35.1	\$1.11
1954: Average.....	84.67	41.3	2.05	79.13	41.0	1.93	84.25	41.8	2.03	73.93	40.4	1.83	56.84	39.2	1.45	40.71	35.4	1.18
July.....	86.32	41.7	2.07	79.54	41.0	1.94	84.45	41.6	1.88	74.34	40.4	1.84	58.51	39.8	1.47	42.35	36.2	1.17
August.....	85.28	41.4	2.06	78.94	40.9	1.93	84.04	41.4	2.03	74.34	40.4	1.84	57.96	39.7	1.46	41.76	36.0	1.16
September.....	87.57	41.9	2.09	80.36	41.0	1.96	86.70	41.9	2.07	74.74	40.4	1.85	57.09	39.1	1.46	40.83	35.2	1.16
October.....	87.36	41.6	2.10	81.36	41.3	1.97	89.88	42.8	2.10	74.93	40.5	1.85	57.18	38.9	1.47	40.48	34.9	1.16
November.....	86.73	41.3	2.10	80.95	41.3	1.96	85.49	41.8	2.07	74.74	40.4	1.85	56.56	39.5	1.44	41.92	37.1	1.13
December.....	86.90	41.3	2.08	80.97	41.1	1.97	85.28	41.4	2.06	75.89	40.7	1.86	56.58	39.5	1.44	41.65	35.3	1.18
1955: January.....	86.05	40.7	2.09	81.18	41.0	1.98	85.28	41.2	2.07	75.73	40.4	1.86	56.57	38.7	1.46	40.14	34.6	1.16
February.....	85.05	40.5	2.10	82.61	41.1	2.01	85.28	41.4	2.06	74.96	40.3	1.86	56.57	38.9	1.48	41.48	35.1	1.17
March.....	85.47	40.7	2.10	80.39	40.6	1.98	85.28	41.2	2.07	75.76	40.3	1.86	57.42	38.8	1.48	41.18	35.2	1.17
April.....	86.51	41.0	2.11	80.40	40.4	1.99	86.70	41.2	2.08	76.76	40.3	1.89	57.51	38.6	1.49	40.60	34.7	1.17
May.....	86.72	41.1	2.11	80.40	40.2	2.00	86.53	41.4	2.09	77.14	40.6	1.90	58.80	38.8	1.50	40.83	34.8	1.18
June.....	87.77	41.4	2.12	80.80	40.4	2.00	86.32	41.3	2.09	77.55	40.6	1.91	59.04	39.1	1.51	42.13	35.4	1.19
July.....	89.66	41.7	2.15	81.61	40.6	2.01	87.57	41.5	2.11	78.53	40.9	1.92	60.19	30.6	1.52	42.84	36.0	1.12
Wholesale and retail trade—Continued																		
Department stores and general mail-order houses	Retail trade—Continued			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade								
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores								
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings					
1953: Average.....	\$44.88	35.9	\$1.25	\$38.89	39.0	\$1.81	\$73.92	44.8	\$1.65	\$44.90	35.4	\$1.27	\$62.31	42.1	\$1.46	\$64.65	43.1	\$1.60
1954: Average.....	46.83	36.3	1.29	60.83	38.5	1.58	74.42	44.3	1.68	46.51	35.8	1.31	63.72	42.2	1.51	67.24	43.1	1.66
July.....	47.84	36.8	1.30	62.57	39.6	1.58	76.37	44.4	1.72	47.29	36.1	1.31	64.30	42.3	1.52	67.86	43.5	1.66
August.....	47.32	36.4	1.30	62.09	39.3	1.58	75.75	44.3	1.71	46.70	36.2	1.29	63.84	42.0	1.52	68.45	43.6	1.67
September.....	46.93	36.1	1.30	61.53	38.7	1.59	74.70	44.2	1.69	46.51	35.5	1.31	63.90	42.1	1.52	67.98	43.3	1.67
October.....	46.41	35.7	1.30	60.80	38.0	1.60	76.37	44.4	1.72	47.92	36.3	1.32	66.81	43.1	1.52	68.85	43.3	1.68
November.....	46.05	35.7	1.31	60.54	37.6	1.61	76.91	44.2	1.74	46.24	35.3	1.31	67.87	42.3	1.51	66.		

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Finance, insurance, and real estate ²			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ³			Personal services				Motion picture production and distribution ⁴		
				Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours			
1953: Average	\$54.84	\$82.94	\$67.29	\$36.40	42.2	\$0.91	\$39.69	40.5	\$0.98	\$45.71	40.1	\$1.14	\$81.52
1954: Average	57.39	95.02	70.08	40.13	41.8	.96	40.10	40.1	1.00	47.12	39.6	1.19	89.09
July	57.66	94.89	71.12	40.03	41.7	.96	40.00	40.0	1.00	45.78	38.8	1.18	93.38
August	57.75	97.66	71.09	40.13	41.8	.96	39.40	39.4	1.00	45.46	38.2	1.19	92.34
September	57.71	96.75	70.68	40.64	41.9	.97	40.50	40.1	1.01	47.24	39.7	1.19	89.81
October	58.02	97.24	70.90	40.87	41.7	.98	40.50	40.5	1.00	47.72	40.1	1.19	92.95
November	58.11	100.00	70.79	41.16	42.0	.98	40.60	40.0	1.01	46.77	39.3	1.19	89.44
December	58.51	111.75	71.29	41.38	41.8	.99	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.01	39.2	1.19	92.74
1955: January	58.97	110.82	72.22	41.26	42.1	.98	40.40	40.0	1.01	46.41	39.0	1.19	93.98
February	59.02	106.37	71.79	40.96	41.8	.98	40.20	39.8	1.01	45.22	38.0	1.19	90.54
March	59.08	107.97	71.90	40.45	41.7	.97	40.60	40.2	1.01	47.04	39.2	1.20	93.36
April	59.00	106.08	72.36	40.35	41.6	.97	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.24	39.7	1.19	92.66
May	58.69	102.04	72.89	40.79	41.2	.99	41.62	40.8	1.02	49.61	41.0	1.21	94.22
June	58.50	100.97	73.13	40.47	41.3	.98	40.80	40.4	1.01	48.12	40.1	1.20	93.11
July	58.82	101.50	73.44	40.79	41.2	.99	41.11	40.7	1.01	46.65	39.2	1.19	95.66

¹ Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁴ Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

⁵ Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group D).

⁶ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1954 such employees made up 43 percent of

the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁷ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1954 such employees made up 25 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

⁹ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

¹⁰ See footnote 1 on p. 1183.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Hours and Earnings in Non-agricultural Industries, which appeared in the April 1954 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

Year	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1950: Average.....	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.88	\$40.20	\$17.64	\$29.70	1954: July.....	\$70.92	\$61.56	\$75.39	\$65.44	\$40.00	\$34.72
1949: Average.....	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.59	26.93	August.....	71.06	61.79	82.09	71.38	39.40	34.26
1948: Average.....	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	26.71	September.....	71.86	62.65	81.17	70.77	40.50	35.31
1947: Average.....	36.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18	October.....	72.22	63.07	82.54	76.45	40.50	35.37
1946: Average.....	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19	November.....	73.57	64.20	82.29	77.04	40.40	35.25
1945: Average.....	46.08	61.29	51.27	68.18	25.65	34.81	December.....	74.12	64.85	92.01	80.50	40.70	35.61
1944: Average.....	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06	1955: January.....	73.97	64.72	92.01	80.50	40.40	35.25
1943: Average.....	42.82	52.54	58.08	69.58	30.20	36.21	February.....	74.74	65.39	94.50	82.68	40.20	35.17
1942: Average.....	49.97	52.32	66.59	69.73	32.71	34.25	March.....	75.11	65.71	91.88	80.38	40.60	35.52
1941: Average.....	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30	April.....	74.96	65.64	93.00	81.44	40.70	35.64
1940: Average.....	54.92	53.95	68.28	82.16	34.96	34.36	May.....	76.30	66.81	93.87	82.20	41.62	36.44
1939: Average.....	50.33	57.71	70.85	68.43	35.47	34.50	June.....	76.11	66.53	98.28	85.91	40.80	35.66
1951: Average.....	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.96	July ²	76.36	66.57	96.25	83.91	41.11	35.84
1952: Average.....	67.97	59.89	78.09	68.80	38.63	34.04							
1953: Average.....	71.69	62.67	85.31	74.57	39.69	34.69							
1954: Average.....	71.86	62.60	80.85	70.48	40.10	34.93							

¹ These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 being the base period.

² Preliminary.
See footnote 1 on p. 1183.

TABLE C-3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents						Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents
	A-mount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		A-mount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1950: Average.....	\$23.86	45.1	\$23.58	\$30.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1954: July.....	\$70.92	133.9	\$58.80	\$51.04	\$66.00	\$57.29
1949: Average.....	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	August.....	71.06	134.2	\$58.91	\$51.23	66.12	57.60
1948: Average.....	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.50	29.28	46.55	September.....	71.86	135.7	\$59.55	\$51.92	66.78	58.22
1947: Average.....	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.50	36.28	52.05	October.....	72.22	136.4	\$59.84	\$52.26	67.07	58.58
1946: Average.....	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.60	41.39	55.93	November.....	73.57	138.9	\$60.92	\$53.16	68.18	59.49
1945: Average.....	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	December.....	74.12	140.0	\$61.36	\$53.68	68.63	60.04
1944: Average.....	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	1955: January.....	73.97	139.7	\$61.15	\$53.50	68.41	59.85
1943: Average.....	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	February.....	74.74	141.2	\$61.70	\$54.03	69.02	60.38
1942: Average.....	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	March.....	75.11	141.9	\$62.05	\$54.29	69.32	60.65
1941: Average.....	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	April.....	74.96	141.6	\$61.93	\$54.23	69.20	60.60
1940: Average.....	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	May.....	76.30	144.1	\$62.98	\$55.15	70.27	61.53
1939: Average.....	59.33	112.0	51.00	49.70	57.21	55.65	June.....	76.11	143.7	\$62.83	\$54.92	70.12	61.29
1951: Average.....	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	July ²	76.36	144.2	\$63.02	\$54.94	70.32	61.31
1952: Average.....	67.97	128.4	55.68	49.04	63.62	56.05							
1953: Average.....	71.69	135.4	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20							
1954: Average.....	71.86	135.7	59.55	51.87	66.78	58.17							

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with 3 dependents. See footnote 1, table C-2.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The

primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

² Preliminary.
See footnote 1 on p. 1183.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is contained in a technical note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised May 1954), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries¹

Year	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Non-durable goods		Year and month	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Non-durable goods				
	Excluding overtime		Gross amount	Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime		Excluding overtime		Gross amount	Gross	Excluding overtime					
	Amount	Index (1947-49=100)							Amount	Index (1947-49=100)								
1941: Average	\$0.729	80.702	84.5	\$0.808	80.770	\$0.640	80.625	1954: July	\$1.80	81.76	136.6	\$1.91	81.86	\$1.66	81.62			
1942: Average	.853	80.805	82.5	.947	.881	.723	.698	August	1.79	1.74	135.1	1.91	1.86	1.65	1.60			
1943: Average	.961	.694	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763	September	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.93	1.87	1.66	1.61			
1944: Average	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	October	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.93	1.87	1.66	1.61			
1945: Average	1.025	903	74.8	1.111	1.042	.904	.858	November	1.83	1.77	137.4	1.94	1.88	1.67	1.62			
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	December	1.83	1.77	137.4	1.95	1.88	1.67	1.62			
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	1955: January	1.84	1.78	138.2	1.98	1.89	1.68	1.63			
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.369	1.278	1.241	February	1.85	1.78	138.2	1.98	1.89	1.68	1.63			
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.438	1.325	1.292	March	1.85	1.79	139.0	1.97	1.89	1.68	1.63			
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	April	1.86	1.80	139.8	1.98	1.90	1.69	1.65			
1951: Average	1.55	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43	May	1.87	1.80	139.8	1.99	1.91	1.70	1.65			
1952: Average	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49	June	1.87	1.80	139.8	1.99	1.91	1.70	1.65			
1953: Average	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56	July	1.89	1.82	141.3	2.01	1.94	1.71	1.65			
1954: Average	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.92	1.86	1.66	1.61											

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. These data are based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings, as described in Eliminating Premium Overtime From

Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing, Monthly Labor Review, May 1950; reprint Serial No. R. 2020.

² 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V-J holiday period.

³ Preliminary.

See footnote 1 on p. 1183.

TABLE C-5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity¹

[1947-49=100]

Industry	1955							1954							Annual average	
	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1954	1953	
Total ³	107.4	108.0	106.1	103.1	103.0	100.8	99.9	102.9	103.5	103.0	102.3	102.2	99.5	101.5	113.3	
Mining division	78.4	80.4	77.7	75.7	76.0	76.4	76.8	77.4	76.5	75.8	73.5	77.3	74.8	76.6	87.5	
Contract construction division	128.7	122.3	117.2	106.1	100.6	92.4	96.0	108.9	118.2	123.5	123.8	129.8	127.5	115.9	123.1	
Manufacturing division	106.3	107.8	106.4	104.5	105.2	103.6	102.0	103.8	103.2	101.9	101.2	99.9	97.1	101.1	113.6	
Durable goods	114.6	117.2	116.7	114.3	113.6	111.5	109.4	110.5	109.4	106.6	103.9	102.9	101.6	107.5	125.2	
Ordnance and accessories	389.0	395.2	369.1	400.8	410.8	411.6	415.6	429.0	431.7	437.9	441.8	437.4	451.3	502.2	798.5	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	96.5	99.5	91.7	86.2	84.6	85.5	84.2	88.4	92.2	94.0	89.2	80.4	78.0	85.0	93.0	
Furniture and fixtures	100.3	103.3	100.1	99.2	102.0	101.3	98.6	101.7	102.0	102.6	100.7	97.4	90.6	96.5	108.5	
Stone, clay, and glass products	106.8	110.6	108.0	105.1	103.3	99.8	98.9	101.6	102.1	102.2	100.7	99.9	96.7	99.0	106.6	
Primary metal industries ⁴	109.8	114.0	112.4	109.0	106.5	103.2	100.7	99.7	96.2	92.8	91.5	91.6	91.4	94.5	113.9	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	113.3	116.2	116.0	113.6	113.2	110.6	109.1	111.5	110.6	107.0	106.2	105.7	102.9	108.3	123.4	
Machinery (except electrical)	104.3	107.3	106.6	104.4	102.2	99.6	97.6	97.5	95.1	94.8	95.4	95.0	96.1	100.6	119.0	
Electrical machinery	124.3	129.1	128.6	127.3	127.0	126.6	125.7	127.7	128.7	125.9	122.9	119.0	114.9	123.4	147.1	
Transportation equipment	148.6	145.8	155.2	153.7	154.4	150.9	147.1	146.0	139.2	125.9	118.1	124.4	127.2	135.0	158.6	
Instruments and related products	113.2	115.5	110.4	113.1	114.2	112.9	112.2	113.7	112.9	112.3	111.9	108.7	114.9	129.9		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	96.4	101.1	99.4	97.7	99.3	97.4	93.9	98.3	102.4	103.2	100.3	96.7	90.5	98.0	109.5	
Nondurable goods	96.4	96.6	94.0	92.8	95.2	94.2	93.2	95.8	95.8	96.3	97.9	96.3	91.8	93.5	99.7	
Food and kindred products	98.6	94.4	85.1	81.6	80.4	79.3	82.3	80.9	91.7	96.7	105.2	102.1	95.6	90.3	93.7	
Tobacco manufactures	75.4	79.7	76.9	72.0	77.2	81.4	85.4	95.4	94.0	111.0	107.9	97.4	78.1	87.8	90.1	
Textile-mill products	79.8	81.7	80.4	80.2	83.0	83.0	81.4	83.2	82.4	80.9	79.5	78.9	75.2	78.7	80.8	
Apparel and other finished textile products	98.2	102.9	100.5	100.1	100.5	107.6	102.4	103.6	101.8	100.3	101.1	101.4	92.1	99.0	106.9	
Paper and allied products	113.7	113.8	111.7	110.1	110.5	109.3	108.7	110.7	111.7	111.4	111.1	109.9	108.0	109.2	111.6	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	106.2	106.7	105.5	105.1	105.7	104.0	103.3	107.0	105.4	105.4	105.6	103.5	103.0	104.4	105.4	
Chemicals and allied products	105.8	106.9	107.6	107.7	107.4	104.4	103.9	104.7	104.2	104.1	103.8	100.7	100.2	103.5	108.1	
Products of petroleum and coal	97.5	96.1	95.7	93.7	92.7	90.3	92.1	92.2	93.8	94.0	96.7	97.5	98.6	95.7	100.9	
Rubber products	112.3	116.4	114.0	110.9	109.1	108.6	108.3	108.5	104.3	102.3	96.9	86.0	84.7	97.0	111.6	
Leather and leather products	95.3	95.5	86.6	90.9	98.4	98.6	94.0	93.3	90.6	86.8	88.3	93.1	90.6	89.9	96.5	

¹ Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

² Preliminary.

³ Includes only the divisions shown.

See footnote 1 on p. 1183.

D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1: Consumer Price Index¹—United States average, all items and commodity groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Total food ²	Total apparel	Housing ³						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services ⁴
				Total ⁵	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House furnishings	Household operation					
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	94.4	97.6	88.8	97.2	97.2	90.6	94.9	97.6	98.5	96.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	108.5	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	109.0	118.4	111.1	110.5	116.5	109.7
1952: Average	113.5	114.6	105.8	114.6	117.9	104.8	118.7	108.5	111.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average	114.4	112.8	104.8	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	115.3	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average	114.8	112.6	104.3	119.1	126.8	107.9	123.5	106.1	117.4	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: January	113.1	115.0	107.0	113.9	116.0	103.5	117.7	110.2	110.9	122.8	114.7	111.0	107.2	113.2
February	112.4	112.6	106.8	114.0	116.4	103.8	117.6	110.0	110.8	123.7	114.8	111.1	106.6	114.4
March	112.4	112.7	106.4	114.0	116.7	103.8	117.7	109.4	111.0	124.4	115.7	111.0	106.3	114.8
April	112.9	113.9	106.0	114.0	116.9	103.9	117.3	109.7	111.0	124.8	115.9	111.3	106.2	115.2
May	113.0	114.3	105.8	114.0	117.4	104.1	115.6	108.3	111.2	125.1	116.1	111.6	106.2	115.8
June	113.4	114.6	105.6	114.0	117.6	104.3	115.8	107.7	111.2	126.3	117.8	111.7	106.8	115.7
July	114.1	116.3	105.3	114.4	117.9	104.2	118.6	107.6	111.8	126.8	118.0	111.9	107.0	116.0
August	114.3	116.6	105.1	114.6	118.2	105.0	119.0	107.6	111.9	127.0	118.1	112.1	107.0	115.9
September	114.1	115.4	105.8	114.8	118.3	105.0	119.6	108.1	112.1	127.7	118.8	112.1	107.3	115.9
October	114.2	115.0	105.6	115.2	118.8	105.0	121.1	107.9	112.8	128.4	118.9	112.3	107.6	115.8
November	114.3	115.0	105.2	115.7	119.5	105.4	121.6	108.0	113.3	128.9	118.9	112.4	107.4	115.8
December	114.1	115.8	105.1	116.4	120.7	105.6	123.2	108.2	113.4	128.9	119.3	112.5	108.0	115.9
1956: January	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	121.6	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	115.7
April	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	123.3	106.6	123.0	107.6	114.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	125.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	115.8	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September	115.2	113.8	105.3	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October	115.4	113.6	105.5	118.7	126.8	107.0	125.7	108.1	116.6	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November	116.0	112.0	105.5	118.9	127.3	107.3	125.9	108.3	116.9	131.0	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December	114.9	112.3	105.3	118.9	127.6	107.2	125.3	108.1	117.0	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January	115.2	113.1	104.9	118.8	127.8	107.1	126.7	107.2	117.2	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February	115.0	112.6	104.7	118.9	127.9	107.5	126.2	107.2	117.3	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March	114.8	112.1	104.3	119.0	128.0	107.6	125.8	107.2	117.5	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April	114.6	112.4	104.1	118.5	128.2	107.6	123.9	106.1	116.9	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May	115.0	113.3	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.7	120.9	105.9	117.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June	115.1	113.8	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.6	120.9	105.8	117.2	129.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July	115.2	114.6	104.0	119.0	128.5	107.8	121.1	106.7	117.2	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August	115.0	113.9	103.7	119.2	128.6	107.8	121.9	106.4	117.3	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September	114.7	112.4	104.3	119.5	128.8	107.9	122.4	106.0	117.4	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.8	120.1
October	114.5	111.8	104.6	119.5	129.0	107.5	123.8	105.6	117.6	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November	114.6	111.1	104.6	119.5	129.2	107.8	124.2	105.4	117.8	126.7	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December	114.3	110.4	104.3	119.7	129.4	109.1	125.5	105.4	117.7	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January	114.3	110.6	103.8	119.6	129.5	109.4	126.1	104.6	117.7	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February	114.3	110.8	103.4	119.5	129.7	109.9	126.3	104.8	117.7	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March	114.3	110.6	103.2	119.6	130.0	110.3	126.5	104.6	117.9	127.3	127.0	113.6	106.6	119.8
April	114.2	111.2	104.1	119.5	129.9	110.3	126.7	104.5	118.1	127.3	127.3	113.7	106.7	119.6
May	114.2	111.1	103.3	119.4	130.3	110.9	122.5	103.7	119.0	128.5	127.5	113.9	106.8	119.9
June	114.4	111.3	103.2	119.7	130.4	110.7	122.7	103.8	119.2	128.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July	114.7	112.1	103.2	119.9	130.4	110.8	123.2	103.6	119.4	128.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August	114.5	111.2	103.4	120.0	130.5	110.8	123.8	103.2	119.5	128.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4

¹ A major revision was incorporated in the Consumer Price Index beginning January 1953. The revised index, based on 46 cities, has been linked to the previously published "interim adjusted" indexes for 34 cities and rebased on 1947-49=100 to form a continuous series. For the convenience of users, the "All-items" indexes are also shown on the 1935-39=100 base in table D-4.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a history and description of the index, see: The Consumer Price Index—A Layman's Guide, BLS Bull. 140; The Consumer Price Index, in the February 1953 Monthly Labor Review; The Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, in the April 1951 Monthly Labor Review; Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, BLS Bull. 1035; and the following reports: Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Com-

mittee on Education and Labor (1951); and Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living (1945).

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for the United States and 30 individual cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau for "All items" and 8 major components from 1947 to date. Indexes are also available from 1933 for "All items," "food, apparel, and rent," for all large cities combined, and from varying dates for individual cities.

² Includes "Food away from home" (restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home); prior to January 1953, prices for this category were estimated to move like prices for "Food at home" but, since that date, have been measured by prices of restaurant meals.

³ Includes "Other shelter."

⁴ Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees, and burial services).

TABLE D-2: Consumer Price Index¹—United States average, food and its subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	Total food ²	Food at home						Year and month	Total food ²	Food at home					
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods ³			Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods ³
1947: Avg.	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.8	98.7	97.6	100.1	1954: Jan.	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	113.5
1948: Avg.	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	108.3	100.5	102.5	Feb.	112.6	121.3	109.7	109.0	108.0	114.0	114.0
1949: Avg.	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	98.9	101.9	97.5	Mar.	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.5	108.0	107.8	112.3
1950: Avg.	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	Apr.	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.5	104.6	110.0	113.6
1951: Avg.	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	108.7	114.6	May	113.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	103.5	114.6	114.6
1952: Avg.	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3	June	113.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	115.2
1953: Avg.	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	109.6	113.5	112.2	July	114.6	114.2	121.6	106.7	104.3	120.1	117.3
1954: Avg.	112.6	111.9	121.9	108.0	106.1	111.9	114.8	Aug.	113.9	113.3	122.3	107.6	105.1	114.7	119.6
1955: Jan.	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7	Sept.	112.4	111.6	122.6	106.7	105.8	110.5	116.0
Feb.	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3	Oct.	111.8	110.9	122.7	103.9	106.7	111.1	115.7
Mar.	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1	Nov.	111.1	110.1	123.1	103.5	106.6	109.6	113.7
Apr.	111.5	111.1	118.0	109.0	115.0	110.4	109.4	Dec.	110.4	109.2	123.3	102.2	105.8	108.4	112.0
May	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3	1955: Jan.	110.6	109.4	123.4	102.4	106.4	110.6	111.3
June	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9	Feb.	110.8	109.6	123.8	102.5	106.1	110.7	112.1
July	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3	Mar.	110.8	109.7	123.9	102.3	105.4	112.0	111.9
Aug.	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4	Apr.	111.2	110.1	123.9	103.0	104.6	117.5	109.4
Sept.	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7	May	111.1	110.0	123.8	102.1	104.0	120.2	108.4
Oct.	113.6	113.3	120.4	111.1	110.1	107.7	117.4	June	111.3	110.3	124.0	105.8	104.1	119.5	107.7
Nov.	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8	July	112.1	111.1	124.2	103.7	104.7	121.9	109.2
Dec.	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	110.3	109.2	113.5	Aug.	111.2	110.0	124.1	102.9	105.7	111.3	112.6

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 18 food subgroups (1935-39=100) from 1923 to December 1952 were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues.

² See footnote 2 to table D-1.

³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.

TABLE D-3: Consumer Price Index¹—United States average, apparel and its subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Footwear	Other apparel ²	Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Footwear	Other apparel ²
1947: Avg.	97.1	97.3	98.0	94.5	(*)	1954: Jan.	104.9	107.4	99.8	116.2	90.4
1948: Avg.	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.2	108.6	Feb.	104.7	107.4	99.5	116.1	90.4
1949: Avg.	99.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	93.2	Mar.	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0
1950: Avg.	98.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	92.0	Apr.	104.1	107.1	98.4	116.1	90.4
1951: Avg.	106.9	107.7	102.2	117.7	101.6	May	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	93.9
1952: Avg.	105.8	108.2	100.9	115.3	92.1	June	104.2	107.0	98.5	116.3	91.0
1953: Avg.	104.8	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1	July	104.0	106.6	98.2	116.5	90.8
1954: Avg.	104.3	106.8	98.9	116.4	90.7	Aug.	103.7	106.4	97.7	116.9	90.7
1955: Jan.	104.6	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0	Sept.	104.3	106.4	99.0	116.5	90.9
Feb.	104.6	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3	Oct.	104.6	106.4	99.6	116.7	91.1
Mar.	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4	Nov.	104.6	106.5	99.5	117.0	91.2
Apr.	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1	Dec.	104.3	106.5	99.0	116.9	91.1
May	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.5	1955: Jan.	103.3	105.5	97.6	116.7	90.5
June	104.6	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3	Feb.	103.4	105.6	97.7	116.6	90.6
July	104.4	107.4	98.9	115.0	92.2	Mar.	103.2	105.6	97.4	116.7	90.4
Aug.	104.3	107.3	98.7	115.0	92.0	Apr.	103.1	105.5	97.1	116.9	90.2
Sept.	105.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.5	May	103.3	105.7	97.3	117.4	90.3
Oct.	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3	June	103.2	105.6	97.2	117.4	90.1
Nov.	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3	July	103.2	105.7	96.9	117.5	90.5
Dec.	105.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9	Aug.	103.4	105.5	97.4	117.6	90.5

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.

² Includes diapers, yard goods, and an unpriced group of items represented in the index by the weighted average of prices for all priced items in the total apparel group.

³ Not available.

TABLE D-4: Consumer Price Index¹—United States average, all items and food

Year	1947-49=100		1935-39=100		Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100		Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100						
	All items		Total food ²			All items		Total food ²			All items		All items						
	Year	All items	Total food ²	Year	All items	Year	All items	Year	All items	Year	All items	Year	All items	Year	All items				
1913: Average...	42.3	39.6	70.7	1946: Average...	83.4	79.0	139.5	1953: January...	113.9	113.1	190.4	1947: Average...	96.5	95.9	159.6	February...	113.4	111.5	189.6
1914: Average...	42.9	40.5	71.8	1947: Average...	102.8	104.1	171.9	March...	113.6	111.7	189.9	1915: Average...	43.4	40.0	72.5	April...	113.7	111.5	190.1
1916: Average...	46.6	45.0	77.9	1948: Average...	101.8	100.0	170.2	May...	114.0	112.1	190.6	1917: Average...	54.8	57.9	91.6	June...	114.5	113.7	191.4
1918: Average...	64.3	66.5	107.5	1950: Average...	102.8	101.2	171.9	July...	114.7	113.8	191.8	1919: Average...	74.0	74.2	123.8	1952: Average...	114.4	112.8	192.3
1920: Average...	65.7	68.6	143.3	1953: Average...	111.0	112.6	185.6	1953: January...	115.0	114.1	192.6	1921: Average...	76.4	63.5	127.7	February...	115.2	113.8	192.9
1922: Average...	71.6	69.4	119.7	1954: Average...	114.8	112.6	191.9	March...	115.4	113.6	192.3	1923: Average...	72.9	61.4	121.9	April...	115.0	112.0	192.1
1924: Average...	73.1	60.8	122.2	1955: January...	108.6	109.9	181.5	December...	114.9	112.3	192.6	1925: Average...	75.0	65.8	125.4	February...	115.2	113.1	192.3
1926: Average...	75.6	69.0	126.4	1956: January...	110.4	111.7	184.6	March...	114.8	112.1	191.9	1927: Average...	74.2	65.5	124.0	April...	114.6	112.4	191.6
1928: Average...	73.3	64.8	122.6	1957: January...	110.9	112.7	185.5	May...	115.0	113.3	192.3	1929: Average...	73.3	65.6	122.5	June...	115.1	113.8	192.4
1930: Average...	71.4	62.4	119.4	1958: January...	111.6	112.5	186.6	July...	115.2	114.8	192.6	1931: Average...	65.0	51.4	108.7	August...	115.0	113.9	192.3
1932: Average...	58.4	42.8	97.6	1959: January...	112.8	114.6	188.6	September...	114.7	112.4	191.8	1933: Average...	55.3	41.6	92.4	October...	114.5	111.8	191.4
1934: Average...	57.2	45.4	95.7	1960: January...	113.1	115.0	189.1	November...	114.6	111.1	191.6	1935: Average...	58.7	49.7	98.1	December...	114.3	110.4	191.1
1936: Average...	59.3	50.1	99.1	1961: January...	112.4	112.6	187.9	1955: January...	114.3	110.6	191.1	1937: Average...	61.4	52.1	102.7	February...	114.3	110.8	191.1
1938: Average...	60.3	48.4	100.8	1962: January...	112.1	113.5	187.4	March...	114.3	110.8	191.1	1939: Average...	59.4	47.1	99.4	April...	114.2	111.2	190.9
1940: Average...	59.9	47.8	100.2	1963: January...	114.1	116.3	190.8	May...	114.2	111.1	190.9	1941: Average...	62.9	52.2	105.2	June...	114.4	111.5	191.3
1942: Average...	69.7	61.3	116.6	1964: January...	114.1	115.4	190.8	July...	114.7	112.1	191.8	1943: Average...	74.0	68.3	123.7	August...	114.5	111.2	191.4
1944: Average...	75.2	67.4	125.7	1965: January...	114.3	115.0	191.1	September...	114.5	112.2	191.4	1945: Average...	76.9	68.9	128.6	October...	114.1	113.8	191.4
				1966: January...	114.1	113.8	190.7	November...											

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.² See footnote 2 to table D-1.TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index¹—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

City	1947-49=100												1935-39=100		
	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	June 1950	
United States average ¹ ...	114.5	114.7	114.4	114.2	114.2	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.6	114.8	114.7	115.0	101.8	191.4
Atlanta, Ga...	(2)	(2)	116.0	(2)	115.3	(2)	(2)	115.7	(2)	(2)	116.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Baltimore, Md...	(2)	(2)	115.0	(2)	114.9	(2)	(2)	116.8	(2)	(2)	115.3	(2)	(2)	101.6	(2)
Boston, Mass...	(2)	113.8	(2)	(2)	113.4	(2)	(2)	112.0	(2)	(2)	113.5	(2)	(2)	102.8	(2)
Chicago, Ill...	118.5	118.2	117.4	117.2	116.9	117.0	117.1	117.0	117.0	117.6	117.1	117.4	117.7	102.8	201.8
Cincinnati, Ohio...	(2)	(2)	113.7	(2)	113.4	(2)	(2)	113.3	(2)	(2)	114.3	(2)	(2)	101.2	(2)
Cleveland, Ohio...	116.0	(2)	(2)	115.3	(2)	114.9	(2)	115.3	(2)	(2)	115.3	(2)	(2)	115.3	(2)
Detroit, Mich...	116.5	116.8	116.7	116.4	116.2	116.3	116.3	116.0	116.2	116.9	116.0	116.2	116.8	102.8	196.7
Houston, Tex...	115.5	(2)	115.5	(2)	115.5	(2)	(2)	115.7	(2)	(2)	116.7	(2)	(2)	116.5	103.5
Kansas City, Mo...	(2)	115.9	(2)	(2)	115.2	(2)	(2)	115.3	(2)	(2)	115.7	(2)	(2)	102.8	(2)
Los Angeles, Calif...	115.5	115.9	115.3	114.8	115.1	114.7	114.5	115.1	114.7	115.0	115.4	115.1	101.3	193.0	
Minneapolis, Minn...	(2)	117.5	(2)	(2)	117.0	(2)	(2)	116.5	(2)	(2)	116.9	(2)	(2)	102.1	(2)
New York, N. Y...	111.9	111.9	111.8	111.8	112.3	112.4	112.5	112.3	112.2	112.7	112.6	112.7	113.0	100.9	185.2
Philadelphia, Pa...	115.8	115.8	115.6	115.5	115.8	115.8	115.7	115.4	115.6	115.9	116.1	116.2	116.2	101.6	192.7
Pittsburgh, Pa...	(2)	114.0	(2)	(2)	113.8	(2)	(2)	113.8	(2)	(2)	114.3	(2)	(2)	101.1	(2)
Portland, Ore...	(2)	114.7	(2)	(2)	114.2	(2)	(2)	114.6	(2)	(2)	115.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
St. Louis, Mo...	(2)	(2)	115.9	(2)	115.6	(2)	(2)	115.4	(2)	(2)	115.7	(2)	(2)	101.1	(2)
San Francisco, Calif...	(2)	(2)	115.3	(2)	115.6	(2)	(2)	116.7	(2)	(2)	116.2	(2)	(2)	100.9	(2)
Scranton, Pa...	111.5	(2)	(2)	111.4	(2)	(2)	111.7	(2)	(2)	112.3	(2)	(2)	112.4	(2)	165.3
Seattle, Wash...	116.6	(2)	(2)	116.8	(2)	(2)	116.3	(2)	(2)	115.7	(2)	(2)	116.2	(2)	199.3
Washington, D. C...	113.8	(2)	(2)	113.5	(2)	(2)	113.2	(2)	(2)	113.5	(2)	(2)	114.1	(2)	186.9

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.² Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.¹ Prior to January 1953, indexes were computed monthly for 9 of these cities and once every 3 months for the remaining 11 cities on a rotating cycle. Beginning in January 1953, indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months for the 15 remaining cities on a rotating cycle.

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index¹—All items and commodity groups, except food,² by city

[1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	All items		Personal care		Medical care		Transportation		Reading and recreation		Other goods and services	
	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954
United States average.....	114.5	115.0	115.8	113.4	128.0	125.5	125.4	126.6	106.3	106.6	120.4	120.2
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	118.5	117.7	116.3	114.6	128.5	122.6	120.5	133.4	113.8	110.7	118.1	118.6
Detroit, Mich.....	116.5	116.8	120.7	119.0	122.7	127.0	120.7	128.1	108.9	108.9	124.6	124.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	115.3	115.1	117.6	117.2	124.3	122.9	122.7	122.3	96.4	99.6	116.1	114.8
New York, N. Y.....	111.9	113.0	109.1	107.6	125.2	124.0	126.8	129.0	103.7	105.3	121.0	121.5
Philadelphia, Pa.....	115.8	116.2	117.3	117.2	135.1	125.0	128.3	137.1	113.2	111.9	123.5	123.5
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	116.0	115.3	121.3	114.7	136.8	129.5	119.5	117.8	114.4	116.8	119.6	120.1
Houston, Tex.....	115.5	116.5	119.8	119.5	125.1	119.9	121.5	123.1	108.7	108.8	118.9	119.1
Scranton, Pa.....	111.5	112.4	121.9	121.1	119.8	119.5	123.8	126.4	120.5	116.8	115.1	116.1
Seattle, Wash.....	116.6	116.2	117.9	117.5	131.4	129.4	126.1	128.5	107.9	109.7	128.2	128.5
Washington, D. C.....	113.8	114.1	111.4	111.1	118.4	118.3	129.1	125.2	106.0	104.9	130.1	130.5
July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1954
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	113.8	113.8	112.3	112.0	126.0	124.2	122.5	127.2	107.7	109.4	118.5	118.6
Kansas City, Mo.....	115.9	115.6	121.4	116.2	136.4	136.0	125.8	125.4	115.6	114.8	116.5	117.3
Minneapolis, Minn.....	117.5	117.3	122.5	115.9	148.0	143.0	118.6	121.4	116.8	114.3	126.3	126.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	114.0	115.4	116.5	116.1	131.6	128.0	137.7	137.5	97.7	97.7	120.4	120.6
Portland, Oreg.....	114.7	115.5	117.7	110.5	125.9	122.3	122.4	122.3	116.0	115.0	120.1	118.0
June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1954
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	116.0	117.6	115.2	115.0	122.9	120.6	124.1	127.4	107.0	110.0	119.2	118.4
Baltimore, Md.....	115.5	115.5	109.0	107.0	134.4	133.3	137.0	137.8	114.4	115.5	122.6	123.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	113.7	114.2	113.9	108.5	127.6	124.8	123.2	126.6	100.1	99.4	116.6	117.8
St. Louis, Mo.....	115.9	117.4	117.3	113.2	140.0	134.8	134.8	136.2	92.1	95.7	116.7	115.7
San Francisco, Calif.....	115.3	116.8	110.9	111.6	123.8	123.3	137.9	142.9	106.2	105.6	115.0	116.3
Atlanta, Ga.....	106.0	107.6	105.2	105.0	122.9	120.6	124.1	127.4	107.0	110.0	119.2	118.4
Baltimore, Md.....	101.8	102.6	107.0	109.3	149.0	94.0	94.1	113.4	113.0	87.0	87.4	87.4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	103.6	103.6	106.3	108.5	97.4	96.4	119.6	117.5	82.8	82.8	82.5	82.5
New York, N. Y.....	101.2	103.3	105.9	105.8	93.0	97.2	117.0	116.9	92.6	93.8	93.8	93.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	104.3	105.6	104.1	104.2	101.8	104.6	112.3	111.1	91.7	92.9	92.9	92.9
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	103.4	104.3	108.0	108.5	95.5	97.0	116.8	117.6	92.4	92.4	92.7	92.7
Houston, Tex.....	105.7	107.0	102.2	106.7	101.4	101.1	126.7	127.2	90.2	90.2	90.4	90.4
Scranton, Pa.....	106.4	105.7	107.2	107.1	101.6	100.5	121.4	120.8	91.3	91.3	92.1	92.1
Seattle, Wash.....	106.7	106.1	109.1	106.8	101.0	100.9	122.2	118.5	87.2	87.2	86.7	86.7
Washington, D. C.....	101.6	101.7	105.1	104.9	95.4	95.8	115.4	115.4	90.3	90.3	90.4	90.4
July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1954
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	101.5	101.8	103.7	103.7	95.4	96.1	113.2	112.2	102.9	102.9	103.3	103.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	102.0	103.6	109.4	107.4	95.3	98.0	114.7	114.2	86.6	86.6	87.5	87.5
Minneapolis, Minn.....	103.1	105.7	107.6	109.0	95.7	101.0	112.8	112.9	91.8	91.8	92.7	92.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	101.2	103.7	104.5	106.8	93.6	96.2	114.9	118.0	97.2	97.2	98.9	98.9
Portland, Oreg.....	105.1	104.6	107.7	109.7	98.1	95.4	119.9	121.0	94.1	94.1	93.9	93.9
June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1954
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	109.4	111.5	111.1	114.0	103.9	106.4	124.0	122.6	91.4	91.4	92.7	92.7
Baltimore, Md.....	102.5	102.2	101.4	101.7	98.9	98.0	117.6	117.0	94.2	94.2	94.7	94.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	103.0	102.6	103.4	105.2	97.6	96.2	120.7	122.4	87.4	87.4	86.2	86.2
St. Louis, Mo.....	103.5	104.7	106.7	109.6	96.0	96.7	119.7	118.9	95.6	95.6	96.0	96.0
San Francisco, Calif.....	103.2	103.2	104.3	105.6	98.6	99.0	118.5	114.2	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index¹—All items and commodity groups, except food,² by city—Continued
[1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	Housing											
	Total housing		Rent		Gas and electricity		Solid fuels and fuel oil		House furnishings		Household operation	
	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954	August 1955	August 1954
United States average	120.0	119.2	130.5	128.6	110.8	107.8	123.8	121.9	108.2	105.4	119.5	117.3
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.	130.9	127.1	(*)	(*)	110.5	106.3	129.0	122.9	105.8	106.7	124.1	120.9
Detroit, Mich.	122.3	122.6	(*)	(*)	108.4	108.3	118.8	119.0	106.4	108.6	113.4	110.2
Los Angeles, Calif.	127.2	124.7	(*)	(*)	116.2	109.5	(*)	(*)	104.0	107.2	124.6	107.8
New York, N. Y.	115.0	115.5	(*)	(*)	108.6	108.4	125.5	122.5	103.1	105.6	119.3	118.9
Philadelphia, Pa.	114.1	113.9	116.5	115.5	102.3	115.6	117.1	104.2	108.1	114.2	113.8	
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio	122.9	120.1	144.6	141.6	109.1	106.8	122.4	121.9	100.5	101.9	114.2	110.9
Houston, Tex.	122.8	124.1	137.6	138.9	106.8	106.5	(*)	(*)	96.7	101.6	127.0	129.4
Scranton, Pa.	115.2	115.2	(*)	(*)	119.4	112.2	125.0	130.3	99.4	99.6	109.9	109.6
Seattle, Wash.	121.5	119.4	137.7	135.2	98.8	98.5	131.0	127.3	103.7	105.1	114.5	112.3
Washington, D. C.	116.8	117.0	(*)	(*)	123.1	115.9	132.0	127.3	101.6	107.1	121.1	117.0
	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.	120.4	117.9	124.1	122.0	111.7	108.8	123.7	118.9	105.6	104.6	117.8	113.5
Kansas City, Mo.	121.5	119.1	(*)	(*)	120.1	104.3	113.2	112.6	102.1	105.6	124.9	122.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	123.2	121.4	141.4	139.9	118.8	110.0	137.1	113.9	100.4	106.7	120.0	121.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	116.1	117.1	(*)	(*)	124.2	116.9	112.5	122.9	102.4	105.3	119.6	120.0
Portland, Oreg.	118.2	119.9	130.8	129.2	107.8	105.2	131.6	127.6	103.3	108.3	111.7	111.7
	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954	June 1955	June 1954
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.	124.4	124.1	(*)	(*)	121.0	111.4	112.3	112.3	107.0	110.0	130.2	129.4
Baltimore, Md.	115.8	113.9	(*)	(*)	99.9	97.5	121.7	121.1	97.7	99.8	111.9	109.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	117.4	116.7	131.9	128.6	110.0	115.6	125.4	118.0	98.8	102.0	122.7	119.5
St. Louis, Mo.	119.3	119.6	136.0	133.8	103.8	103.8	132.9	133.0	101.3	106.7	119.0	118.8
San Francisco, Calif.	116.3	117.5	132.1	129.0	136.3	130.1	(*)	(*)	104.6	105.1	109.7	108.9

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.

² See tables D-2, D-4, D-7, and D-8, for food.

³ See footnote 2 to table D-3.

⁴ Not available.

TABLE D-7: Consumer Price Index¹—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947-49 = 100]

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Aug. 1955	July 1955	Aug. 1954	Aug. 1955	July 1955	Aug. 1954	Aug. 1955	July 1955	Aug. 1954	Aug. 1955	July 1955	Aug. 1954
United States average ³	111.2	112.1	113.9	110.0	111.1	113.3	124.1	124.2	122.3	102.9	103.7	107.6
Atlanta, Ga.	110.6	110.8	114.8	109.0	109.3	114.1	117.8	117.9	116.8	105.7	107.5	114.2
Baltimore, Md.	113.3	112.1	115.8	112.0	110.6	115.4	121.9	121.9	121.9	103.8	104.6	110.6
Boston, Mass.	110.3	110.8	111.4	109.0	109.6	110.6	119.6	119.1	119.2	100.2	101.4	104.5
Chicago, Ill.	110.5	110.5	111.9	109.0	109.0	111.2	119.6	119.3	116.9	97.0	98.4	102.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	111.5	112.8	115.5	110.4	113.0	115.4	124.1	124.6	120.6	102.9	105.4	109.9
Cleveland, Ohio	109.6	109.7	111.8	108.1	108.8	111.3	110.4	110.8	118.5	100.1	101.1	104.2
Detroit, Mich.	113.5	114.4	116.4	112.1	113.3	115.4	119.7	119.7	118.0	101.6	101.6	106.8
Houston, Tex.	110.1	110.7	112.3	109.0	109.5	111.5	118.2	118.2	117.7	101.9	102.2	104.8
Kansas City, Mo.	106.8	107.7	110.6	104.0	106.2	110.3	120.9	120.8	120.3	97.5	98.9	102.8
Los Angeles, Calif.	110.7	112.2	112.3	107.5	109.7	110.8	128.0	127.9	127.0	102.1	103.6	108.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	111.4	112.1	113.4	110.5	111.3	113.1	126.1	126.2	125.1	99.1	99.7	100.9
New York, N. Y.	111.4	111.6	113.1	110.4	110.6	112.8	126.0	126.9	125.2	104.8	104.8	107.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	114.1	114.2	117.2	113.1	113.3	116.6	123.0	122.9	120.9	105.6	106.3	110.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	111.8	112.3	114.2	111.1	111.7	113.8	125.1	124.5	123.0	100.5	100.8	103.4
Portland, Ore.	110.4	111.7	113.5	109.5	111.1	113.6	123.5	124.8	124.3	103.1	105.0	110.9
St. Louis, Mo.	112.5	113.4	117.0	110.2	111.4	115.7	118.8	118.7	119.1	102.8	103.7	108.9
San Francisco, Calif.	111.9	113.6	114.3	111.0	113.1	113.8	130.9	130.9	131.0	106.7	107.7	108.2
Scranton, Pa.	109.1	110.2	112.1	108.8	110.3	112.3	119.4	119.5	118.6	101.5	103.5	102.8
Seattle, Wash.	112.2	113.4	112.8	111.6	112.5	112.7	127.7	127.8	126.2	104.1	103.9	107.5
Washington, D. C.	111.7	112.0	114.5	110.1	110.5	113.7	121.9	121.9	121.5	100.5	101.2	105.2
Food at home—Continued												
City	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴					
	Aug. 1955	July 1955	Aug. 1954	Aug. 1955	July 1955	Aug. 1954	Aug. 1955	July 1955	Aug. 1954			
United States average	105.7	104.7	105.1	111.3	121.9	114.7	112.6	109.2	119.6			
Atlanta, Ga.	106.2	108.0	108.3	112.7	115.7	119.3	105.1	102.4	111.1			
Baltimore, Md.	109.1	108.3	108.8	118.9	115.8	117.9	112.5	109.5	118.5			
Boston, Mass.	107.7	106.4	105.5	111.2	120.7	112.2	110.4	105.8	112.6			
Chicago, Ill.	108.5	106.4	104.0	114.2	120.0	114.4	117.9	113.9	126.1			
Cincinnati, Ohio	106.2	106.4	107.8	108.9	128.5	114.6	117.6	114.4	126.4			
Cleveland, Ohio	102.2	96.1	100.1	108.5	119.1	111.5	115.7	113.1	123.2			
Detroit, Mich.	105.7	105.3	103.4	121.9	135.3	123.5	114.6	110.4	122.9			
Houston, Tex.	109.6	108.6	103.4	112.9	118.5	115.5	108.5	107.0	117.5			
Kansas City, Mo.	94.8	108.8	103.6	105.8	114.3	111.9	106.0	101.7	115.6			
Los Angeles, Calif.	102.9	108.0	102.8	102.7	114.5	104.6	109.1	107.5	114.5			
Minneapolis, Minn.	105.9	104.2	101.9	112.6	129.1	120.7	120.2	116.7	127.9			
New York, N. Y.	105.1	102.7	105.2	104.9	115.3	110.9	117.0	111.3	120.9			
Philadelphia, Pa.	108.7	108.8	106.0	117.8	123.6	124.6	114.6	110.2	120.7			
Pittsburgh, Pa.	106.6	106.5	107.0	110.9	120.0	114.8	121.6	117.8	128.3			
Portland, Ore.	102.7	103.2	105.0	110.7	118.7	109.0	113.3	110.9	119.8			
St. Louis, Mo.	95.5	95.1	99.0	120.4	126.6	122.1	118.8	116.8	130.4			
San Francisco, Calif.	105.0	105.0	105.3	109.5	122.7	110.9	110.7	106.3	117.9			
Scranton, Pa.	105.1	105.0	104.9	108.2	120.2	110.6	113.4	106.5	118.2			
Seattle, Wash.	108.2	108.6	102.8	114.2	123.4	112.1	111.8	109.0	117.8			
Washington, D. C.	109.4	109.3	111.9	110.4	117.5	114.4	113.5	109.3	118.1			

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 56 cities for total food (1935-39=100 or June 1940=100) were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues. See table D-6 for U. S. average prices for 46 cities combined.

² See footnote 2 to table D-1.

³ Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.

⁴ See footnote 3 to table D-2.

TABLE D-8: Average retail prices of selected foods

Commodity	Aug. 1955	July 1955	Aug. 1954	Commodity	Aug. 1955	July 1955	Aug. 1954
Cereals and bakery products:							
Flour, wheat	5 pounds	61.8	53.9	Cents	61.8	53.9	53.4
Biscuits mix	20 ounces	27.2	27.4	Cents	27.2	27.6	27.6
Cornmeal ¹	pound	12.6	12.6	Cents	12.6	12.6	12.6
Ble ²	do	1.1	1.0	Cents	1.1	1.0	19.5
Boiled oats	20 ounces	19.2	19.2	Cents	19.2	18.5	18.5
Cornflakes ³	12 ounces	21.9	21.9	Cents	21.9	21.9	21.9
Bread	pound	17.7	17.8	Cents	17.7	17.8	17.4
Roda crackers ⁴	do	27.0	26.9	Cents	27.0	27.2	27.2
Vanilla cookies ⁵	7 ounces	23.8	23.8	Cents	23.8	23.7	23.7
Meats, poultry, and fish:							
Beef and veal:				Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Round steak	pound	90.6	89.9	Cents	90.6	89.9	89.5
Chuck roast ⁶	do	48.3	49.1	Cents	48.3	49.1	49.5
Rib roast	do	69.5	70.4	Cents	69.5	70.4	70.2
Hamburger	do	39.3	39.4	Cents	39.3	39.4	40.5
Veal cutlets ⁷	do	109.0	109.4	Cents	109.0	108.7	108.7
Pork:				Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Pork chops, center cut	do	81.4	87.1	Cents	81.4	87.1	87.8
Bacon, sliced	do	67.3	67.4	Cents	67.3	67.4	78.1
Ham, whole ⁸	do	62.9	63.0	Cents	62.9	63.0	70.7
Lamb, leg ⁹	do	68.0	68.8	Cents	68.0	68.8	69.5
Other meats:				Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Frankfurters	do	53.1	52.9	Cents	53.1	52.9	55.3
Lambchop meat, canned	12 ounces	42.7	43.0	Cents	42.7	43.0	50.1
Poultry:							
Frying chickens:				Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Dressed ¹⁰	pound	47.6	47.1	Cents	47.6	47.1	44.1
Ready-to-cook ¹¹	do	57.9	57.5	Cents	57.9	57.5	56.1
Fish:							
Ocean perch fillet, frozen ¹²	do	42.8	42.6	Cents	42.8	42.6	44.1
Haddock, fillet, frozen ¹³	do	46.3	46.2	Cents	46.3	46.2	49.9
Salmon, pink	16-ounce can	55.6	55.4	Cents	55.6	55.4	52.2
Tuna fish, chunk ¹⁴	6 to 6½-ounce can	35.3	37.5	Cents	35.3	37.5	39.1
Dairy products:							
Milk, fresh (grocery)	quart	22.0	21.6	Cents	22.0	21.6	21.9
Milk, fresh (delivered) ¹⁵	do	23.0	22.7	Cents	23.0	22.7	22.8
Ice cream	pint	29.0	29.0	Cents	29.0	29.0	29.6
Butter	pound	70.5	70.2	Cents	70.5	70.2	69.2
Cheese, American process	do	57.9	57.8	Cents	57.9	57.8	56.7
Milk, evaporated	1½-ounce can	13.7	13.7	Cents	13.7	13.7	13.8
All fruits and vegetables:							
Frozen fruits and vegetables:							
Strawberries ¹⁶	10 ounces	30.4	30.6	Cents	30.4	30.6	36.5
Orange juice concentrate	6 ounces	18.7	18.3	Cents	18.7	18.3	19.3
Peas, green	10 ounces	20.6	19.7	Cents	20.6	19.7	19.3
Beans, green	do	24.1	24.0	Cents	24.1	24.0	24.4
Fresh fruits and vegetables:							
Apples	pound	16.0	20.6	Cents	16.0	20.6	16.5
Bananas	do	17.2	17.3	Cents	17.2	17.3	16.1
Oranges, size 200	dozen	57.6	55.6	Cents	57.6	55.6	67.7
Lemons	pound	17.5	17.4	Cents	17.5	17.4	17.5
Grapefruit ¹⁷	each			Cents			
All fruits and vegetables—Continued							
Fresh fruits and vegetables—Continued							
Peaches ¹⁸	dozen	20.3	29.5	Cents	20.3	29.5	22.4
Strawberries ¹⁹	dozen	3.8	4.7	Cents	3.8	4.7	4.3
Grapes, seedless ²⁰	dozen	48.5	59.5	Cents	48.5	59.5	60.5
Watermelons ²¹	10 pounds	14.4	16.3	Cents	14.4	16.3	14.6
Potatoes ²²	pound	6.9	8.6	Cents	6.9	8.6	8.1
Sweetpotatoes ²³	pound	12.1	13.2	Cents	12.1	13.2	13.4
Onions	dozen	17.9	28.1	Cents	17.9	28.1	20.5
Carrots	dozen	18.6	15.1	Cents	18.6	15.1	18.0
Lettuce	head	17.4	15.9	Cents	17.4	15.9	13.8
Celery	pound	14.1	14.8	Cents	14.1	14.8	13.1
Cabbage	dozen	6.9	7.0	Cents	6.9	7.0	6.5
Tomatoes	dozen	16.9	18.2	Cents	16.9	18.2	18.2
Beans, green	dozen	15.2	15.3	Cents	15.2	15.3	17.4
Canned fruits and vegetables:							
Orange juice	46-ounce can	34.0	33.5	Cents	34.0	33.5	36.4
Pineapple ²⁴	No. 2½ can	34.4	34.0	Cents	34.4	34.0	32.7
Pineapple ²⁵	No. 305 can	32.9	32.9	Cents	32.9	32.9	38.7
Fruit cocktail ²⁶	No. 305 can	26.6	26.5	Cents	26.6	26.5	40.9
Corn, cream style	dozen	16.9	16.8	Cents	16.9	16.8	18.2
Peas, green	dozen	21.5	21.5	Cents	21.5	21.5	21.3
Tomatoes ²⁷	dozen	15.2	15.3	Cents	15.2	15.3	17.4
Baby foods	4½-8 ounces	9.7	9.7	Cents	9.7	9.7	9.8
Dried fruits and vegetables:							
Prunes	pound	34.1	33.9	Cents	34.1	33.9	31.3
Dried beans	dozen	18.4	18.3	Cents	18.4	18.3	17.8
Other foods at home:							
Partially prepared foods:							
Vegetable soup	11-ounce can	14.2	14.1	Cents	14.2	14.1	14.3
Beans with pork	16-ounce can	15.0	15.0	Cents	15.0	15.0	14.5
Condiments and sauces:							
Pickles, sweet	7½ ounces	27.3	27.4	Cents	27.3	27.4	29.6
Catsup, tomato	14 ounces	22.6	22.5	Cents	22.6	22.5	22.4
Beverages, nonalcoholic:							
Coffee	pound	89.0	89.1	Cents	89.0	89.1	123.3
Tea bags ²⁸	package of 16	24.2	40.3	Cents	24.2	40.3	34.5
Cola drink	carton, 36 ounces	32.5	32.5	Cents	32.5	32.5	32.3
Fats and oils:							
Shortening, hydrogenated ²⁹	3-pound can	89.9	34.6	Cents	89.9	34.6	35.7
Margarine, colored ³⁰	do	28.9	28.8	Cents	28.9	28.8	30.4
Lard	do	20.2	20.5	Cents	20.2	20.5	26.5
Salad dressing	pint	35.4	35.3	Cents	35.4	35.3	36.3
Peanut butter	pound	55.6	55.1	Cents	55.6	55.1	49.4
Sugar and sweets:							
Sugar	5 pounds	51.9	51.9	Cents	51.9	51.9	52.7
Corn syrup	24 ounces	23.7	23.7	Cents	23.7	23.7	23.7
Grape jelly	12 ounces	26.1	25.9	Cents	26.1	25.9	25.6
Chocolate bar ³¹	½4 ounces	4.6	4.6	Cents	4.6	4.6	4.8
Eggs, fresh	dozen	65.3	57.3	Cents	65.3	57.3	61.7
Miscellaneous foods:							
Gelatin, flavored	3-4 ounces	8.6	8.6	Cents	8.6	8.6	8.6

¹ 45 cities.² 39 cities.³ 33 cities.⁴ 37 cities.⁵ Formerly solid pack tuna, 7 oz. can, change effective August 1955.⁶ Specification changed from 12 ounces to 10 ounces, effective October 1954.⁷ Unit changed to 10 pounds, effective January 1955.⁸ Formerly No. 2½ can, change effective April 1955.⁹ Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 305 can, effective October 1954.¹⁰ Formerly bulk tea, ½4 pound, change effective August 1955.¹¹ Unit changed to 3-pound can, effective August 1955.¹² Specification changed from 1-ounce to ½4-ounce bar, effective January 1955.¹³ Priced only in season.¹⁴ Formerly bulk tuna, ½4 pound, change effective August 1955.¹⁵ Specification changed from 1-ounce to ½4-ounce bar, effective January 1955.¹⁶ Priced only in season.¹⁷ Formerly bulk oranges, size 200, change effective August 1955.¹⁸ Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 305 can, effective October 1954.¹⁹ Formerly bulk lemons, ½4 pound, change effective August 1955.²⁰ Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 305 can, effective October 1954.²¹ Formerly bulk carrots, ½4 pound, change effective August 1955.²² Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 305 can, effective October 1954.²³ Formerly bulk onions, ½4 pound, change effective August 1955.²⁴ Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 305 can, effective October 1954.²⁵ Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 305 can, effective October 1954.²⁶ Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 305 can, effective October 1954.²⁷ Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 305 can, effective October 1954.²⁸ Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 305 can, effective October 1954.²⁹ Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 305 can, effective October 1954.³⁰ Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 305 can, effective October 1954.³¹ Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 305 can, effective October 1954.³² Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 305 can, effective October 1954.³³ Specification changed from No. 2 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No. 2 can to No. 305 can, effective October 1954.⁷² Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 30

TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	Aug. 1955 ²	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	June 1950
All commodities	110.8	110.5	110.3	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.4	110.1	109.8	110.0	108.7	110.0	110.8	100.2
Farm products	88.1	89.5	91.8	91.2	94.2	92.1	93.1	92.5	89.9	93.2	93.1	93.6	95.8	94.5
Fresh and dried produce	99.5	98.7	104.7	118.7	120.9	104.4	103.8	96.9	103.2	101.9	99.8	108.3	90.8	90.8
Grains	78.6	86.7	90.3	92.4	91.0	92.2	93.1	93.8	92.5	93.5	92.9	93.6	91.2	89.6
Livestock and poultry	75.5	79.4	83.1	78.4	84.0	79.9	80.7	78.4	74.0	76.4	77.5	80.7	83.4	90.8
Plant and animal fibers	102.9	103.8	103.4	103.4	102.7	102.9	104.3	104.4	104.0	104.8	107.1	107.4	106.7	107.3
Plant milk	91.9	89.0	87.0	87.4	90.3	90.5	92.0	92.4	93.6	95.1	93.8	91.7	96.7	81.6
Eggs	95.4	78.7	74.4	71.5	77.9	82.2	90.1	65.1	64.0	82.5	82.5	77.3	86.4	70.6
Hay and seeds	81.6	85.6	88.1	88.7	89.9	93.1	93.2	94.3	93.8	92.0	91.7	87.8	94.2	87.6
Other farm products	138.6	137.6	143.2	128.8	142.3	143.0	139.4	156.4	157.7	164.6	150.6	164.6	168.8	122.4
Processed foods	101.9	103.1	103.9	102.1	102.5	101.6	103.2	103.8	103.5	103.8	103.7	105.5	106.4	96.8
Cereal and bakery products	115.1	117.6	116.7	118.3	116.5	116.3	116.9	116.8	116.5	114.5	113.8	112.2	96.8	96.8
Meats, poultry, fish	86.3	88.5	91.4	85.7	86.0	83.3	86.9	87.6	85.2	86.3	85.8	92.0	92.0	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream	107.8	106.0	104.6	104.0	106.0	102.7	102.7	107.8	108.2	108.8	108.7	106.6	105.0	90.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables	105.0	104.6	104.5	104.1	104.7	104.8	104.4	104.6	106.0	105.5	105.5	105.0	104.8	98.0
Sugar and confectionery	110.5	110.7	110.4	110.3	110.8	110.8	112.6	111.3	111.6	112.3	112.0	113.0	114.5	94.7
Packaged beverage materials	173.7	171.9	171.9	179.8	180.2	180.4	186.4	203.7	203.4	197.8	206.3	226.5	130.9	130.9
Animal fats and oils	61.6	66.8	69.0	69.5	72.9	68.0	69.2	74.4	77.3	84.5	84.5	96.2	96.9	63.9
Crude vegetable oils	60.7	64.4	68.9	66.9	63.7	63.5	65.1	64.8	65.6	65.1	65.0	69.0	73.5	67.9
Refined vegetable oils	70.9	74.9	77.1	73.2	71.1	70.9	73.7	73.9	73.7	73.2	76.4	76.5	78.8	67.4
Vegetable oil end products	81.3	83.8	83.7	82.2	82.1	82.1	83.6	83.3	83.1	84.5	87.3	87.3	79.2	79.2
Other processed foods	99.5	*100.5	101.4	101.2	100.9	100.8	100.7	98.2	98.4	97.8	90.8	103.5	109.6	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	117.4	116.5	115.6	115.5	115.7	115.6	115.7	118.2	114.9	114.8	114.5	114.4	114.4	102.3
Textile products and apparel	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.0	95.0	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.4	95.3	95.3	93.3
Cotton products	91.7	*91.0	90.6	90.3	90.4	90.8	90.6	90.3	89.9	89.9	89.9	89.2	89.1	90.0
Wool products	104.0	105.0	105.5	106.1	106.0	106.1	106.3	106.6	106.7	106.6	108.4	109.6	110.3	108.3
Synthetic textiles	86.7	86.8	86.6	86.9	87.2	87.2	86.7	87.3	87.2	86.9	86.1	85.8	85.7	91.3
Silk products	128.7	129.8	124.0	123.2	122.8	121.1	122.4	124.1	123.9	127.4	127.0	128.4	126.3	88.8
Apparel	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.0	98.3	98.2	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	92.7
Other textile products	72.9	74.3	74.4	76.4	76.3	76.6	78.0	77.3	76.9	77.6	80.9	80.3	79.8	96.3
Hides, skins, and leather products	93.8	*93.7	92.9	92.9	93.2	92.2	92.3	91.9	91.8	92.8	92.4	93.0	94.0	99.1
Hides and skins	58.9	58.2	55.7	53.3	56.9	56.9	57.0	51.6	49.5	47.4	48.2	51.5	55.8	94.3
Leather	85.0	85.1	83.8	85.0	83.6	82.1	82.2	81.2	81.5	82.0	82.1	82.9	84.4	98.3
Footwear	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.6	111.6	111.7	111.8	111.8	111.8	102.7
Other leather products	96.5	96.5	95.0	95.9	95.7	95.8	95.8	98.8	98.9	96.0	96.1	96.5	96.7	98.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	107.3	*106.4	106.8	107.0	107.4	108.8	108.7	108.5	107.5	107.4	106.9	106.9	106.9	102.4
Coal	102.4	101.5	100.6	100.4	100.3	105.1	105.2	105.8	105.2	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.2	104.8
Coke	136.6	133.4	133.4	133.4	133.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	115.6
Gas	108.9	*108.9	110.4	111.0	111.2	111.6	111.6	113.0	110.2	107.3	108.8	106.0	105.4	94.8
Electricity	96.1	*96.1	97.2	97.8	97.8	99.5	100.1	100.7	100.7	103.0	101.8	101.2	102.4	101.3
Petroleum and products	113.0	111.6	111.5	111.5	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.7	110.4	109.5	109.4	109.3	108.1
Chemicals and allied products	105.9	106.0	106.8	107.1	106.8	106.8	107.1	107.1	107.0	107.0	106.9	106.8	106.8	92.1
Industrial chemicals	118.1	118.2	117.8	117.6	118.0	117.5	117.4	117.3	117.4	117.7	117.6	117.4	117.4	96.3
Prepared paint	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.0	112.9	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	98.0
Paint materials	97.6	*97.1	96.9	97.0	97.2	96.2	96.1	95.8	96.2	96.6	97.2	97.0	97.8	86.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	92.4	92.2	93.0	92.2	93.2	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.6	93.6	93.6	94.0	91.3
Fats and oils, edible	54.6	54.6	53.8	53.8	53.2	55.2	55.6	61.0	61.8	59.3	57.8	56.5	54.0	48.8
Mixed fertilizer	108.9	*108.9	108.8	108.8	108.8	109.8	109.9	108.8	108.9	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.8	101.2
Fertilizer materials	112.1	111.7	111.0	113.1	113.5	113.6	113.5	113.6	112.2	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.1	98.5
Other chemicals and products	104.0	103.7	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	108.0	107.7	107.9	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	91.1
Rubber and products	148.5	*143.4	140.3	138.0	138.3	138.0	140.6	136.8	132.0	131.0	128.5	126.9	126.9	109.8
Crude rubber	170.3	*159.2	149.6	142.8	143.8	151.3	146.0	137.6	134.1	132.0	125.6	123.5	129.0	129.0
Tires and tubes	147.1	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.4	139.9	134.9	134.9	129.6	129.6	129.6	106.1
Other rubber products	136.8	137.4	132.3	132.3	130.0	130.3	132.0	129.7	125.2	125.2	124.0	123.7	123.7	103.3
Lumber and wood products	125.0	*124.1	123.7	123.5	122.4	121.4	121.2	120.3	120.0	119.9	119.8	119.3	119.3	112.4
Lumber	126.4	125.1	124.7	124.2	122.9	121.8	121.8	124.1	120.0	119.8	119.6	119.5	119.0	118.7
Millwork	128.3	123.3	128.3	129.3	128.6	129.7	129.0	130.4	130.3	130.2	130.2	129.7	110.9	110.9
Plywood	105.7	105.7	105.6	105.6	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.3	104.3	104.3	103.2	105.4	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	119.9	119.0	118.3	117.7	117.4	116.8	116.6	116.3	115.9	116.0	116.3	116.3	116.3	95.9
Woodpulp	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	110.0	110.0	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	90.6
Wastepaper	129.1	125.9	104.7	92.7	89.4	89.4	90.2	90.2	85.5	87.3	83.8	80.0	80.0	79.6
Paper	130.5	130.7	129.2	128.9	128.0	128.0	128.0	127.5	126.9	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	103.3
Paperboard	128.0	126.1	126.0	126.0	125.7	124.0	124.0	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.2	124.2	124.2	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard	113.5	112.3	112.3	111.7	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.1	111.0	111.3	111.0	112.0	112.0	93.2
Building paper and board	133.3	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.4	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.6	106.3
Metals and metal products	139.3	136.7	132.6	132.5	132.9	131.9	131.5	130.1	129.8	129.9	129.7	129.1	128.6	108.8
Iron and steel	144.4	143.1	135.8	136.4	136.2	135.8	135.8	135.0	135.8	135.8	134.1	133.8	133.8	113.1
Nonferrous metals	145.0	139.5	137.8	137.8	138.3	134.3	133.7	127.9	127.6	127.2	127.4	126.2	126.1	101.8
Metal containers	132.5	131.4	131.4	131.4	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.2	131.2	131.2	109.9
Hardware	146.1	144.9	144.5	144.4	144.4	144.4	144.3	142.6	142.3	142.0	141.6	140.9	138.9	111.1
Plumbing equipment	126.1	121.2	123.2	123.3	123.3	123.0	123.0	118.7	118.7	118.7	118.7	118.5	118.5	103.2
Heating equipment	115.5	*113.6	113.5	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.7	113.9	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.1	114.1	102.0
Structural metal products	126.6	*123.8	118.7	118.5	117.9	118.0	117.8	117.8	117.4	117.9	118.0	117.7	106.1	106.1
Nonstructural metal products	129.4	127.0	126.0	125.8	125.8	125.9	125.8	125.8	125.9	126.2	126.0	126.0	126.0	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹—Continued

(1947-49=100)

Commodity group	Aug. 1955 ²	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	April 1955	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	June 1955
Machinery and motive products	128.3	*127.5	127.1	126.7	126.8	126.1	126.1	125.8	125.7	125.3	124.3	124.4	124.3	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment	128.5	121.5	120.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.2	121.3	121.9	122.1	106.3
Construction machinery and equipment	128.5	134.7	134.7	134.3	134.1	133.8	133.8	133.2	132.6	131.8	131.6	131.6	131.5	106.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment	146.5	*145.0	142.7	139.7	139.7	138.9	138.9	135.1	134.7	134.0	133.3	133.3	132.7	106.8
General purpose machinery and equipment	134.1	132.7	131.8	131.2	131.0	130.4	130.3	128.6	128.2	128.1	128.1	127.9	107.0	
Miscellaneous machinery	129.9	*127.4	127.0	127.1	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.4	126.4	126.0	126.0	126.9	125.6	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	127.6	126.7	126.5	126.5	126.4	126.4	126.4	126.8	126.8	126.7	126.2	126.5	125.7	102.1
Motor vehicles	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	121.0	121.0	121.0	121.5	121.7	121.7	121.0	118.6	118.9	106.7
Furniture and other household durables	116.2	*118.5	115.2	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.4	115.5	115.7	115.6	115.6	115.3	115.3	102.1
Household furniture	114.2	*113.1	112.9	113.1	112.8	112.7	112.6	112.5	112.9	112.9	112.8	112.8	112.9	101.8
Commercial furniture	134.3	*130.0	129.8	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.2	128.2	128.2	106.2
Floor covering	127.6	*126.7	126.2	125.1	125.0	124.4	124.4	124.2	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.4	123.5	109.1
Household appliances	106.7	106.5	106.4	106.5	107.1	107.2	106.8	106.7	106.4	105.1	105.5	106.4	106.7	100.1
Television and radio receivers	92.9	*93.1	93.3	93.3	93.1	93.1	93.2	93.5	93.8	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Other household durable goods	134.1	133.1	132.4	131.9	131.9	132.0	132.0	131.9	131.5	131.5	131.3	130.5	130.4	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	120.1	*125.3	123.7	123.2	122.3	121.9	121.8	122.0	121.8	121.8	121.7	121.7	120.5	105.4
Flat glass	131.1	131.1	126.0	124.9	124.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	124.7	105.6
Concrete ingredient ³	120.3	120.0	124.9	124.7	124.8	124.1	123.9	123.1	122.3	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.2	105.7
Concrete products	118.6	118.3	118.3	118.2	118.2	118.2	117.0	116.7	117.4	117.4	117.8	117.8	117.9	104.5
Structural clay products	142.9	*141.3	137.3	137.0	136.8	136.5	136.1	135.8	135.4	135.4	135.4	135.4	132.3	110.5
Gypsum products	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing	114.5	110.8	106.7	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	106.4	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.6	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals	122.5	*122.5	122.4	121.0	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.5	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	121.7	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.5	121.5	101.4
Cigarettes	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	102.8
Cigars	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	100.6
Other tobacco products	122.5	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	103.3
Alcoholic beverages	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.6	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	100.8
Miscellaneous	80.8	*90.8	89.1	91.3	94.0	95.6	97.1	97.0	96.0	97.0	96.0	96.7	99.1	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms	113.4	113.1	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.1	113.2	112.9	112.9	112.8	112.7	113.4	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds	71.7	73.9	70.8	75.0	80.1	83.0	85.8	84.9	86.8	85.0	84.3	89.0	95.2	93.7
Notions and accessories	91.0	91.0	92.9	92.9	92.3	92.3	92.3	91.3	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.6	98.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment	104.3	103.7	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.1	103.2	103.6	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.2	102.8	96.6
Other miscellaneous	121.5	121.2	121.1	120.8	121.0	120.6	120.6	120.3	121.0	120.9	120.8	121.2	121.2	105.4

¹ The revised wholesale price index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100). The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Prices are collected from manufacturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see *A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index*, *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1952 (p. 180), or reprint Serial No. R. 2007.

Beginning with the final wholesale price index for January 1955, the Index weights are based on an average of the dollar value of primary market transactions in calendar years 1952 and 1953. Previously, the weights were based on the dollar value of transactions in 1947. The weight revision does not affect the comparability of the indexes.

² Preliminary.

³ Not available.

⁴ Revised.

TABLE D-10: Special wholesale price indexes¹

(1947-49=100)

Commodity group	1955										1954				
	Aug. ²	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	June	
All foods	101.4	101.5	102.4	101.6	102.5	100.8	102.5	101.9	101.0	102.7	102.4	103.7	105.5	95.0	
All fish	111.7	103.5	103.7	98.1	98.7	100.7	101.8	102.7	100.5	102.8	101.8	113.9	111.1	92.4	
Special metals and metal products	134.7	132.7	129.8	129.7	130.0	129.2	128.9	128.0	127.7	127.6	127.1	126.6	126.3	108.3	
Metalworking machinery	148.8	*148.0	147.1	144.2	143.0	143.2	142.7	140.7	140.1	140.1	140.2	140.2	140.2	109.8	
Machinery and equipment	131.7	*130.5	128.8	129.2	128.7	128.7	128.6	128.6	128.1	127.7	127.7	127.4	127.4	106.1	
Total tractors	122.9	122.6	122.7	122.5	122.4	122.4	122.4	122.2	121.9	122.0	122.2	122.2	122.2	107.5	
Steel mill products	155.2	155.0	145.9	145.9	145.9	145.8	145.8	145.7	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.6	114.9	
Building materials	127.4	125.7	124.1	124.1	123.4	122.8	122.5	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.7	121.3	120.8	107.5	
Soaps	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.1	98.5	98.9	97.4	96.9	96.4	96.1	96.1	96.0	89.9	
Synthetic detergents	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	92.4	82.9
Refined petroleum products	111.5	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.8	110.1	109.9	109.9	109.4	109.4	107.2	107.3	107.2	102.1	
East Coast petroleum	108.3	105.7	106.7	105.7	106.1	105.5	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3	102.9	101.1	101.1	98.1	
Mid-continent petroleum	110.4	109.3	106.4	106.7	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	108.5	108.5	108.6	108.6	108.6	101.8	
Gulf Coast petroleum	117.2	115.5	115.5	115.5	117.7	118.8	118.8	117.7	116.9	115.9	115.9	114.9	114.9	109.7	
Pacific Coast petroleum	107.7	106.3	106.3	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.1	102.6	102.6	102.6	101.2	
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper	119.6	118.8	118.8	117.4	117.1	115.5	116.1	116.0	115.7	115.6	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	105.6
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes	108.6	*106.3	105.6	102.8	102.7	111.8	112.1	112.2	112.2	112.3	112.3	112.1	110.8	108.5	106.8
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork	124.6	123.5	123.1	122.7	121.5	120.8	120.1	118.9	118.6	118.4	118.4	117.8	117.6	112.6	
All commodities except farm products	114.7	114.1	113.5	113.1	113.8	113.1	113.4	113.2	112.9	112.8	112.5	112.5	112.8	113.0	101.2

¹ See footnote 1, table D-9.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average)	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.37
1947-49 (average)	3,573		2,380,000		39,700,000	.46
1945	4,750		3,470,000		48,000,000	.47
1946	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419		1,980,000		34,100,000	.37
1949	3,608		3,030,000		50,500,000	.59
1950	4,545		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1951	5,127		2,220,000		22,800,000	.23
1952	5,117		3,540,000		58,100,000	.57
1953	5,691		2,400,000		28,300,000	.29
1954	3,468		1,530,000		22,600,000	.31
1954: August	328	325	143,000	300,000	3,740,000	.41
September	315	526	120,000	304,000	2,410,000	.27
October	285	488	164,000	258,000	1,820,000	.21
November	220	387	71,000	126,000	1,310,000	.15
December	153	293	29,000	78,000	486,000	.06
1955: January ²	225	325	80,000	80,000	400,000	.06
February ²	250	380	90,000	125,000	570,000	.07
March ²	300	450	165,000	220,000	1,600,000	.17
April ²	325	600	210,000	310,000	2,600,000	.30
May ²	375	575	170,000	310,000	2,600,000	.29
June ²	600	700	500,000	650,000	3,400,000	.36
July ²	425	650	750,000	900,000	3,200,000	.37
August ²	450	620	220,000	380,000	3,000,000	.30

¹ All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one

shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1955							1954							
	Sept. ²	Aug. ³	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Total	Total
Total new construction ⁴	\$4,001	\$3,985	\$3,956	\$3,815	\$3,555	\$3,257	\$2,974	\$2,697	\$2,819	\$3,022	\$3,329	\$3,503	\$3,674	\$37,577	\$35,271
Private construction															
Residential building (nonfarm)	2,758	2,761	2,763	2,669	2,496	2,345	2,179	2,003	2,072	2,263	2,358	2,420	2,460	25,768	23,877
New dwelling units	1,467	1,484	1,523	1,480	1,298	1,298	1,170	1,049	1,122	1,258	1,293	1,321	1,327	13,496	11,980
Additions and alterations	1,325	1,335	1,360	1,315	1,230	1,170	1,070	960	1,030	1,150	1,175	1,195	1,195	12,070	10,558
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	31	32	33	31	27	23	21	21	21	22	22	24	25	256	267
Nonresidential building (nonfarm)	717	688	696	634	590	562	559	549	542	553	564	554	558	6,250	5,680
Industrial	210	203	195	189	183	184	186	187	186	184	178	170	162	2,030	2,229
Commercial	308	289	277	259	234	213	208	199	188	192	203	202	210	2,212	1,791
Warehouses, office, and loft buildings	101	99	94	90	88	84	82	83	84	87	90	89	88	958	739
Stores, restaurants, and groceries	207	190	183	169	146	129	126	116	104	105	113	113	122	1,254	1,052
Other nonresidential building	199	196	193	186	173	165	165	165	168	176	183	182	186	2,008	1,660
Religious	70	68	66	62	58	54	53	53	55	57	59	59	58	593	472
Educational	44	43	41	39	37	40	41	39	42	45	48	49	50	529	426
Social and recreational	22	23	24	24	20	17	16	17	18	19	21	22	22	228	163
Hospital and institutional ⁶	31	31	31	30	30	28	28	28	28	29	29	29	30	337	317
Miscellaneous	32	31	31	31	28	26	27	26	25	26	26	25	26	321	282
Farm construction	137	150	148	141	131	114	103	95	92	93	106	126	153	1,560	1,731
Public utilities	425	425	410	398	379	357	333	297	302	348	383	407	410	4,341	4,416
Railroad	24	26	29	30	29	28	25	19	20	28	28	28	28	283	442
Telephone and telegraph	60	60	65	60	60	56	55	50	50	51	55	56	57	456	415
Other public utilities	341	329	316	308	290	274	253	228	232	269	300	313	325	3,333	3,289
All other private ⁷	12	14	16	16	16	14	14	13	14	12	12	12	12	121	120
Public construction	1,243	1,224	1,193	1,146	1,059	912	795	694	747	829	971	1,083	1,214	11,890	11,394
Residential building ⁸	21	21	21	23	22	22	23	21	22	22	22	23	24	336	354
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities)	205	207	203	207	209	206	204	216	202	202	204	205	206	4,641	4,346
Industrial	61	60	62	72	72	81	70	60	102	104	105	106	106	1,771	1,771
Educational	231	220	226	221	202	190	178	182	181	185	193	197	2,134	1,714	1,714
Hospital and institutional	29	32	32	33	32	31	28	23	25	25	28	31	33	365	365
Military facilities ⁹	74	75	73	71	64	61	55	45	45	43	49	61	74	636	496
Highways	128	128	123	118	110	99	83	78	82	88	95	101	98	1,030	1,307
Sewer and water	495	470	450	410	360	255	180	150	155	214	320	389	492	3,750	3,100
Miscellaneous public service enterprizes ¹⁰	102	103	104	98	97	89	83	70	77	77	83	86	91	982	883
Conservation and development	55	56	56	57	57	51	45	38	45	52	58	61	63	704	630
All other public ¹¹	14	17	17	17	14	14	13	10	11	10	11	12	13	148	113

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

⁶ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁷ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁸ Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

⁹ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

¹⁰ Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

¹¹ Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

¹² Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction¹

Ownership and type of construction ²	Value (in millions)														
	1955							1954						1954	1953
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Total	Total
	\$704.0	\$1,083.9	\$811.1	\$776.3	\$778.0	\$607.0	\$521.6	\$728.4	\$566.1	\$734.2	\$723.5	\$657.0	\$815.3	\$8,293.8	\$8,470.8
All public construction															
Federally owned	42.3	308.1	114.6	118.0	141.9	78.2	82.5	87.2	92.8	136.4	106.1	73.7	96.5	1,407.1	2,154.2
Residential building	1.2	10.4	8	1	0	8.3	0	0	(1)	16.6	15.9	1.8	3.9	15.2	15.2
Nonresidential building	24.5	226.7	61.7	74.7	100.2	30.0	44.8	33.4	62.9	81.6	65.9	42.8	66.1	863.8	1,825.2
Educational	1.2	9	2	1.2	1	0	0	1	(1)	3.1	1.8	2	1.2	14.6	13.4
Hospital and institutional	1.2	40.3	2.9	6.7	5.8	1	4	6.8	4	16.5	8.1	4.2	1.8	72.9	29.7
Administrative and general	1.9	7.9	4.7	3.5	4.6	1.9	3.8	1.4	4.1	2.5	4.7	2.9	3.3	38.7	45.7
Other nonresidential building	21.6	177.6	53.9	63.3	89.7	27.4	34.2	31.5	42.3	67.9	45.7	37.9	61.1	737.6	1,436.4
Airfield building	1.2	27.3	9.3	10.4	17.5	4.9	14.8	9.5	7.7	6.4	1.7	5	3.6	89.7	71.9
Industrial	7.3	86.6	16.1	18.3	48.6	10.5	6.8	10.9	29.0	22.1	23.8	20.6	19.6	390.3	1,151.9
Troop housing	7	11.3	5.7	11.0	6.3	6	3.7	3.2	9	29.8	8.5	3.2	.8	68.5	60.7
Warehouses	7.8	25.5	6.3	6.3	7.5	6.3	1.5	2.3	4	3.0	1.6	3.4	2.1	82.3	84.7
All other	4.6	26.9	16.5	17.3	9.8	5.1	7.4	5.6	4.3	6.6	10.4	10.2	12.0	106.8	87.2
Airfields	2.7	18.3	9.7	17.9	16.2	10.6	22.3	5.9	7.0	11.9	14.1	11.2	12.5	152.9	103.9
Conservation and development	8.7	28.3	26.8	12.4	12.2	20.8	6.1	19.2	16.0	32.2	23.8	7.4	6.6	199.7	225.5
Highway	4.5	9.7	4.8	5.4	6.0	2.9	2.8	6.7	2.8	6.0	6.4	6.3	7.2	62.4	52.9
Electric power utilities	(2)	3.3	5.6	3.2	4.3	3.1	1.3	15.6	1.4	3.6	5.0	1.8	.7	66.7	156.8
All other federally owned	.7	11.4	5.2	4.3	3.0	2.5	5.2	6.4	2.7	1.1	3.6	4.2	3.4	57.7	74.9
State and locally owned	661.7	775.8	606.5	658.3	636.1	428.8	435.1	641.2	473.3	597.8	614.4	583.3	718.8	6,886.7	6,316.6
Residential building	18.1	19.4	27.2	14.5	16.5	16.6	7.9	9.8	12.1	10.1	28.7	22.1	37.5	254.6	331.5
Nonresidential building	284.9	262.1	251.7	246.6	260.7	183.9	224.3	246.7	203.6	225.7	261.4	248.6	292.8	2,869.4	2,258.7
Educational	215.7	182.8	186.2	199.7	206.0	137.6	132.1	172.8	153.0	165.6	177.8	185.4	206.9	2,077.9	1,629.3
Hospital and institutional	15.5	19.4	26.9	15.7	10.6	12.2	20.3	21.8	16.1	14.7	22.5	19.5	37.4	245.1	237.3
Administrative and general	22.5	27.7	18.2	14.0	24.5	15.1	28.0	14.8	12.9	23.0	39.2	24.8	20.3	253.5	147.8
Other nonresidential building	31.2	32.2	20.4	17.2	19.6	19.0	43.9	37.3	21.6	22.4	21.9	18.9	27.9	292.9	244.3
Highway	255.8	349.7	258.8	298.7	248.3	161.0	121.4	270.2	179.7	244.0	240.9	226.0	292.7	2,684.6	2,692.8
Sewerage systems	38.7	49.1	37.4	46.3	44.0	28.1	35.8	33.3	29.3	64.3	37.1	36.3	46.4	472.7	469.4
Water supply facilities	26.5	27.3	27.1	26.8	28.2	24.0	27.6	29.9	23.7	26.7	25.5	23.2	24.8	292.7	282.7
Utilities	28.0	57.5	102.3	43.8	29.0	8.2	12.7	42.4	15.8	10.5	12.4	17.0	13.7	197.4	185.3
Electric power	4.7	36.7	85.0	34.2	2.0	3.9	4.3	27.4	11.6	3.4	3.3	12.3	7.1	105.3	72.4
Other utilities	23.3	20.8	17.3	9.6	27.0	4.3	8.4	15.0	4.2	7.1	9.1	4.7	6.6	92.1	112.9
All other State and locally owned	9.7	10.7	12.0	11.6	9.4	7.0	9.4	9.9	9.1	16.8	8.4	10.1	11.3	115.3	126.2

¹ Prepared jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Includes major force account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments.

² Types not shown separately are included in the appropriate "other" category.

³ Less than \$50,000.

TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building¹

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions)									
	1955						1954			
	July	June	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Annual total
All building construction	\$1,652.7	\$1,964.8	\$1,867.1	\$1,841.1	\$1,788.6	\$1,223.1	\$1,126.8	\$1,226.7	\$1,345.2	\$16,464.9
Private	1,534.2	1,765.2	1,716.4	1,711.1	1,638.8	1,102.9	1,088.7	1,066.6	1,225.9	14,506.8
Public	118.5	199.7	150.0	130.0	149.8	120.2	86.1	128.1	119.3	1,458.2
New residential building	1,024.2	1,189.3	1,219.1	1,217.4	1,154.0	787.5	711.5	742.6	828.2	9,900.7
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	1,016.1	1,168.0	1,209.0	1,200.6	1,136.1	742.2	702.6	729.4	820.1	8,854.5
Privately owned	1,007.2	1,150.0	1,184.0	1,193.5	1,127.9	723.9	699.9	718.1	827.2	8,695.2
1-family	953.9	1,082.6	1,102.6	1,124.9	1,034.7	673.4	647.9	665.5	767.4	8,918.3
2-family	16.8	20.0	20.8	21.7	26.1	15.0	12.8	16.1	17.3	210.7
3- and 4-family	6.5	8.2	9.1	9.4	8.3	6.8	6.2	7.6	8.8	87.6
5-or-more family	30.1	39.2	51.5	37.5	58.8	29.0	33.0	28.9	35.7	476.7
Publicly owned	8.9	18.1	25.1	7.1	8.2	19.3	2.7	11.3	2.8	159.2
Nonhousekeeping buildings	8.1	21.1	10.0	16.7	17.9	14.3	8.9	13.2	8.1	136.2
New nonresidential building	478.1	595.4	477.8	477.5	489.2	395.1	320.4	380.9	366.3	5,005.8
Commercial buildings	178.5	197.2	168.1	156.2	146.9	122.9	106.8	143.1	141.2	1,591.5
Amusement buildings	9.8	10.2	12.3	10.2	6.0	12.6	6.2	7.0	5.0	97.6
Commercial garages	5.8	5.7	10.9	4.1	3.0	2.7	5.0	3.4	4.3	60.1
Gasoline and service stations	11.3	13.4	13.3	13.5	12.2	8.5	8.8	9.0	10.8	119.9
Office buildings	61.2	67.7	36.0	44.7	39.2	31.7	29.8	53.4	41.8	454.6
Stores and other mercantile buildings	90.4	100.2	95.5	83.7	86.5	67.5	57.1	70.3	79.4	850.3
Community buildings	153.3	213.2	174.0	164.8	184.9	130.2	121.3	139.1	139.0	1,870.5
Educational buildings	97.4	113.4	115.3	108.4	127.3	85.2	77.4	96.7	80.6	1,173.6
Institutional buildings	17.7	49.2	23.9	20.3	25.4	22.9	21.7	20.2	28.5	335.5
Religious buildings	38.2	50.6	34.8	36.0	32.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	29.8	361.5
Garages, private residential	18.9	20.8	20.4	19.7	13.1	5.5	5.8	6.8	13.0	166.4
Industrial buildings	66.7	84.7	65.7	65.8	74.0	49.8	44.7	60.8	42.1	692.3
Public buildings	24.1	37.3	18.6	24.9	26.4	16.2	16.6	18.4	35.9	304.6
Public utilities buildings	20.3	22.5	15.0	21.5	24.4	28.5	13.2	20.0	12.7	200.4
All other nonresidential buildings	16.2	19.7	15.9	14.6	19.5	11.9	12.1	11.7	14.4	201.1
Additions, alterations, and repairs	150.5	180.3	170.3	146.3	145.4	100.5	94.9	94.3	108.7	1,468.4

¹ These statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census. The data cover both federally and nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permitting places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects;

construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-award dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started. Components may not always equal totals because of rounding.

² Revised.

TABLE F-4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region¹

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions)									
	1955						1954			
	July	June	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Annual total
All building construction	\$1,652.7	\$1,964.8	\$1,867.1	\$1,841.1	\$1,788.6	\$1,223.1	\$1,126.8	\$1,226.7	\$1,345.2	\$16,464.9
Northeast	376.5	458.9	412.5	405.3	386.1	220.8	250.1	256.3	287.4	3,657.1
North Central	509.4	626.8	579.0	590.9	501.4	312.8	326.4	326.4	385.8	4,834.3
South	381.5	463.7	434.4	414.4	460.0	379.1	341.1	330.7	4,133.0	4,133.0
West	385.4	415.5	431.3	430.5	441.0	310.4	296.9	323.9	332.4	3,840.4
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	1,016.1	1,169.1	1,209.1	1,206.0	1,136.1	743.2	702.6	729.4	830.1	9,854.5
Northeast	295.0	276.0	271.4	263.1	244.9	124.6	141.8	141.1	167.0	2,157.1
North Central	315.4	380.6	397.5	384.5	314.1	182.3	142.4	181.0	237.9	2,905.8
South	214.1	256.6	263.5	255.6	281.8	227.0	206.3	184.0	206.8	2,340.3
West	249.7	254.9	276.7	267.5	295.3	209.3	212.0	223.3	218.3	2,451.2
New nonresidential buildings	478.1	595.4	477.8	477.5	489.2	395.1	320.4	389.9	398.3	5,005.8
Northeast	106.7	132.9	102.4	106.9	106.2	73.4	86.9	93.9	96.0	1,145.5
North Central	145.8	192.6	141.3	163.9	142.9	107.6	74.4	117.0	117.8	1,489.2
South	124.0	151.3	124.4	110.1	133.6	113.7	101.1	106.5	102.6	1,363.1
West	161.6	118.6	109.7	96.6	106.5	70.5	58.0	72.5	82.0	1,007.9
Additions, alterations, and repairs	150.5	180.3	170.3	146.3	145.4	100.5	94.9	94.3	108.7	1,468.4
Northeast	31.7	41.9	37.0	33.6	32.8	20.4	19.6	20.2	23.4	335.9
North Central	45.0	51.0	48.3	39.3	42.7	22.1	20.6	23.5	28.4	404.0
South	40.7	49.3	43.7	39.2	36.9	32.3	31.8	26.3	29.0	391.2
West	32.1	37.9	41.3	34.2	33.0	25.6	22.9	24.2	28.0	337.8

¹ See table F-3, footnote 1.

² Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

³ Revised.

TABLE F-5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State¹

State and location	Valuation (in millions)									
	1955						1954			
	June	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Annual total
All States	\$1,964.9	\$1,867.1	\$1,841.1	\$1,788.6	\$1,223.1	\$1,126.8	\$1,226.7	\$1,345.2	\$1,471.5	\$16,464.9
Metropolitan areas ³	1,578.5	1,481.3	1,464.8	1,434.6	993.7	926.1	1,010.2	1,078.8	1,145.9	13,161.1
Nonmetropolitan areas	386.4	385.8	376.3	354.0	229.4	300.7	216.5	266.4	325.6	3,303.8
Alabama	16.2	15.1	14.3	15.4	14.3	9.9	7.8	12.8	14.2	125.8
Arizona	13.3	14.2	15.1	17.2	15.4	12.1	12.5	11.0	16.8	145.1
Arkansas	4.4	4.0	6.5	5.2	4.2	4.1	6.1	4.6	3.8	77.4
California	283.8	289.7	304.6	308.4	209.9	205.3	222.9	226.6	214.7	2,571.0
Colorado	24.1	25.8	26.1	25.9	18.0	23.1	24.2	17.0	26.8	245.3
Connecticut	36.8	38.3	39.7	37.8	17.3	17.1	21.4	28.2	28.2	320.4
Delaware	6.2	5.3	7.1	6.9	2.3	2.9	1.5	2.4	4.5	49.6
District of Columbia	15.0	8.4	2.7	10.0	5.0	2.3	9.5	18.6	3.2	72.7
Florida	69.5	59.5	60.9	71.3	61.2	57.2	56.7	55.9	60.7	649.7
Georgia	23.7	22.6	19.7	23.6	23.7	24.7	20.1	17.9	18.8	267.8
Idaho	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.2	1.7	.7	1.4	3.0	3.2	30.5
Illinois	127.7	146.5	131.8	118.6	63.0	49.8	70.2	83.5	87.9	985.9
Indiana	38.9	40.4	31.4	39.7	19.8	18.2	20.0	26.1	33.0	340.8
Iowa	23.2	18.9	19.4	22.0	8.9	5.8	7.8	15.2	12.0	141.3
Kansas	34.1	14.7	17.9	18.1	14.3	9.5	13.8	24.9	12.9	168.8
Kentucky	17.7	17.0	15.7	13.4	8.4	10.7	6.6	11.8	10.4	170.7
Louisiana	28.6	25.7	25.7	24.5	34.6	27.1	16.3	17.4	17.6	216.8
Maine	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.6	1.7	.5	4.7	2.7	3.0	30.2
Maryland	62.5	52.3	48.3	40.9	42.3	35.3	30.9	32.9	35.8	402.5
Massachusetts	47.1	45.3	42.8	45.2	24.3	26.4	27.7	36.6	38.6	391.8
Michigan	117.5	111.3	115.9	92.2	62.2	54.8	69.7	68.4	100.5	1,007.8
Minnesota	50.3	44.3	51.7	32.4	16.1	12.8	25.0	27.8	34.5	358.1
Mississippi	6.3	4.7	3.6	5.4	4.7	3.3	7.7	4.2	4.8	62.4
Missouri	34.9	23.4	33.0	30.9	28.1	19.0	23.5	20.6	22.6	304.6
Montana	8.1	6.3	4.4	2.9	.8	1.3	2.9	3.9	2.9	39.7
Nebraska	10.6	11.5	19.0	9.8	2.7	3.2	4.5	8.1	7.4	77.8
Nevada	7.7	8.3	5.3	7.2	7.5	6.2	8.7	6.3	9.1	82.0
New Hampshire	3.4	3.6	5.0	4.2	.8	.9	4.4	3.1	2.2	27.6
New Jersey	82.3	79.6	83.1	78.8	44.3	48.9	49.4	55.8	61.2	696.3
New Mexico	9.1	8.6	10.3	8.4	5.8	6.8	3.7	5.9	8.8	72.3
New York	172.3	154.8	148.6	126.9	81.0	98.4	101.8	100.9	97.7	1,412.8
North Carolina	18.8	21.2	18.6	20.0	19.7	15.8	12.9	11.5	12.8	181.6
North Dakota	6.1	4.8	5.8	1.2	.3	.3	1.1	2.2	3.9	29.8
Ohio	132.6	121.6	116.0	101.0	64.2	50.1	65.8	76.0	82.2	985.1
Oklahoma	14.2	12.1	20.1	17.4	11.9	10.4	8.8	12.8	11.4	137.4
Oregon	15.9	18.0	14.2	13.4	13.3	8.3	9.7	10.7	13.9	151.0
Pennsylvania	107.5	82.7	77.1	85.6	49.3	60.4	44.1	45.8	63.8	734.3
Rhode Island	5.3	4.5	5.2	4.3	1.9	3.4	2.1	3.8	3.1	44.8
South Carolina	6.4	8.2	6.7	18.7	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.1	67.3
South Dakota	3.8	4.2	5.2	2.6	1.0	1.1	1.8	3.0	2.8	32.7
Tennessee	21.9	20.3	31.7	19.0	14.3	18.9	13.2	14.5	20.4	209.9
Texas	89.8	97.9	91.6	107.9	90.0	83.8	87.5	83.3	92.6	946.4
Utah	16.8	12.9	11.5	14.6	4.2	3.1	4.9	9.0	16.7	105.1
Vermont	.6	1.3	.9	.8	.2	.2	.8	.6	.8	9.8
Virginia	54.9	51.2	45.3	49.1	33.7	26.6	23.9	30.0	54.2	420.1
Washington	26.9	40.3	33.4	38.4	33.3	27.9	31.2	37.2	39.2	378.3
West Virginia	7.5	12.1	5.8	5.4	2.7	2.1	3.6	4.0	11.6	65.1
Wisconsin	47.5	47.3	43.8	32.1	35.2	14.2	23.0	29.9	35.3	401.8
Wyoming	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	.9	1.1	1.8	1.8	2.7	22.2

¹ See table F-3, footnote 1.² Revised.³ Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

TABLE F-6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started										Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location ³									
				Metropolitan places	Nonmetropolitan places	North-east	North Central	South	West	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	
1950 ⁴	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,400	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224	
1951	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769	
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	10,208,983	9,705,276	562,707	
1953	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,881	
1954	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037	
1955: First quarter	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700					2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503	
January	72,100	68,200	3,900	51,300	20,800	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	641,703	610,344	31,369	
February	79,200	73,800	5,400	55,200	22,900	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	720,234	674,399	45,835	
March	105,800	96,100	9,700	76,800	29,000	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	984,278	898,967	85,309	
Second quarter	324,300	315,000	9,300	258,100	85,200					3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136	
April	111,400	107,400	4,000	80,400	31,000	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	1,057,899	1,022,836	35,063	
May	108,300	105,600	2,700	81,100	27,200	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	1,027,221	1,001,693	25,528	
June	104,600	102,000	2,600	76,600	28,000	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	908,136	975,591	22,545	
Third quarter	265,000	260,700	4,300	207,800	77,200					2,777,607	2,739,268	58,339	
July	96,700	96,400	3,000	71,500	25,200	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	941,943	938,871	8,072	
August	93,200	92,200	1,000	67,300	25,500	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	911,681	902,501	9,180	
September	95,100	92,100	3,000	69,000	26,100	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	923,983	897,806	26,087	
Fourth quarter	237,400	234,500	2,900	173,200	64,200					2,280,927	2,258,087	22,840	
October	90,100	90,100	(9)	63,800	26,300	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	883,455	882,838	617	
November	81,500	79,900	1,600	59,500	22,000	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	777,479	764,774	12,705	
December	65,800	64,500	1,300	49,900	15,900	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	619,993	610,475	9,518	
1954: First quarter	236,600	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,190,446	41,002	
January	66,400	65,100	1,300	49,700	16,700	13,000	22,500	17,600	16,600	618,313	605,951	12,362	
February	75,200	73,900	1,300	53,500	21,700	13,300	16,200	19,600	19,600	701,934	690,760	11,174	
March	95,200	93,200	2,000	71,100	24,100	21,100	23,200	29,000	21,500	920,201	902,735	17,466	
Second quarter	332,600	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,600	76,100	3,454,571	3,368,499	55,072	
April	107,700	104,500	1,200	79,400	28,500	21,700	31,100	29,300	25,600	1,106,809	1,065,557	11,252	
May	108,500	107,400	1,100	77,100	31,400	21,600	32,900	30,000	24,000	1,137,562	1,128,751	8,811	
June	116,500	112,600	3,900	87,500	29,000	24,000	34,400	31,600	26,500	1,210,200	1,174,590	35,610	
Third quarter	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	63,500	72,500	97,800	96,900	75,800	3,500,366	3,528,471	61,865	
July	116,000	112,900	3,100	87,500	28,500	25,300	33,300	32,200	25,200	1,213,311	1,182,830	30,481	
August	114,300	111,000	1,300	82,600	31,700	24,800	32,600	31,700	25,200	1,185,019	1,175,796	10,253	
September	115,700	113,400	2,300	82,700	33,000	32,600	31,700	31,600	25,400	1,191,036	1,169,875	21,161	
Fourth quarter	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	75,100	45,900	76,600	91,300	80,800	3,192,852	3,182,385	10,467	
October	110,700	110,500	2,000	40,400	20,300	21,600	30,100	31,500	27,100	1,160,300	1,158,100	1,962	
November	103,600	103,300	2,000	75,700	27,900	19,000	26,800	31,500	30,300	1,083,449	1,080,578	2,871	
December	90,600	89,400	2,000	70,900	26,200	18,500	25,300	26,000	27,300	949,033	943,469	5,634	
1955: First quarter	201,300	200,000	3,200	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	68,900	78,900	3,076,188	3,043,959	33,982	
January	87,600	87,300	2,000	65,100	19,500	16,000	15,600	20,600	25,400	892,794	880,992	2,702	
February	89,900	87,900	2,000	66,900	23,000	13,500	19,700	32,400	24,300	894,570	934,585	19,985	
March	113,800	112,800	1,000	86,800	27,000	23,600	28,100	32,900	29,200	1,228,834	1,219,282	9,552	
Second quarter	356,600	352,100	6,500	202,500	106,100					4,227,490	4,207,282	80,208	
April	132,000	130,500	1,000	95,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	30,400	1,434,395	1,421,309	13,086	
May	137,600	135,100	2,500	99,700	37,900	30,300	40,000	37,400	29,900	1,502,901	1,479,773	23,128	
June	129,000	126,600	2,500	96,000	33,000	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	1,390,194	1,366,200	23,564	
Third quarter	115,000	114,200	800	84,400	30,600	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	1,242,420	1,233,360	9,060	
July	123,000	121,700	1,300	90,600	32,400	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	1,325,162	1,314,360	10,802	

¹ The data shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing, if permanent.

² These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports (adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction), (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Beginning with January 1954 data, the estimating techniques for the privately owned segment of the housing starts series were revised to combine (1) a monthly reporting system expanded to include almost all building-permit-issuing localities (accounting for nearly 80 percent of total nonfarm population), with (2) a newly designed sample of counties that permits more efficient operations and a greater degree of accuracy than previously. The new series is continuous with statistics for earlier dates except that the urban and rural-nonfarm distribution shown previously is replaced by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and regional components. (1-family versus rental-type structures) are continued from the old to the new series, and are available on request.

The error in the total private nonfarm estimate due to sampling in the

nonpermit segment is such that for an estimate of 100,000 starts the chances are 19 out of 20 that a complete enumeration of all nonpermit areas would result in a total private nonfarm figure between 98,000 and 102,000. For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan or regional components, the relative error is somewhat larger.

³ Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for periods before January 1954 are available upon request. Annual metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location data not available before 1950; monthly figures not available before 1953; regional data not available before January 1954.

⁴ Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

• Housing peak year.

• Less than 50 units.

• Preliminary.

• Revised.

• Not yet available.

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